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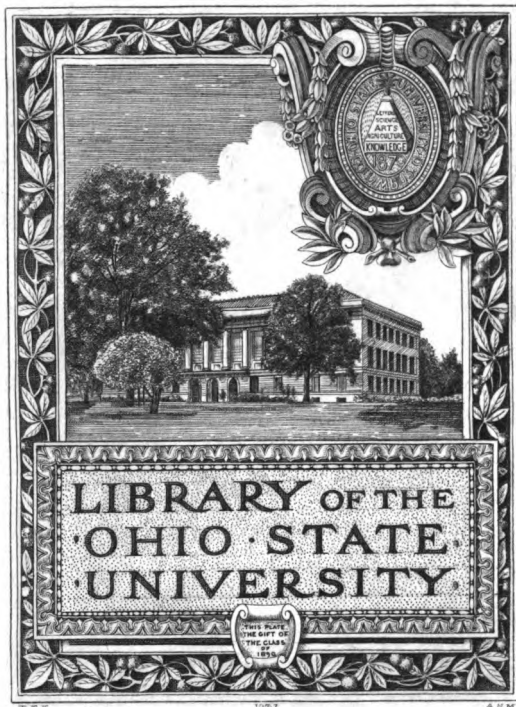
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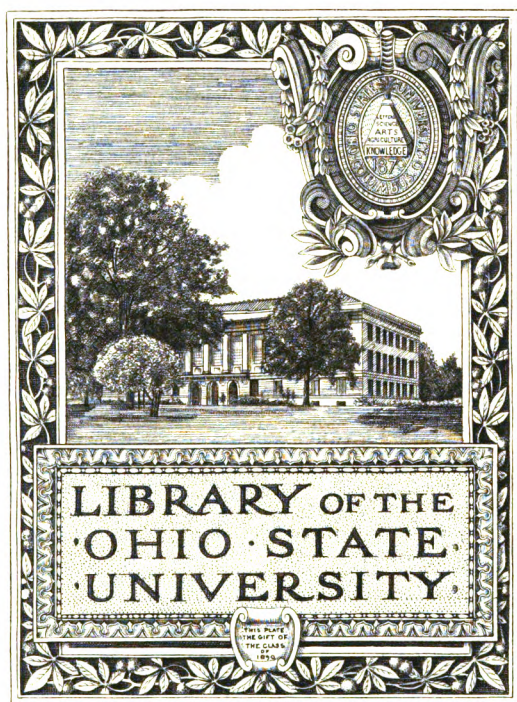
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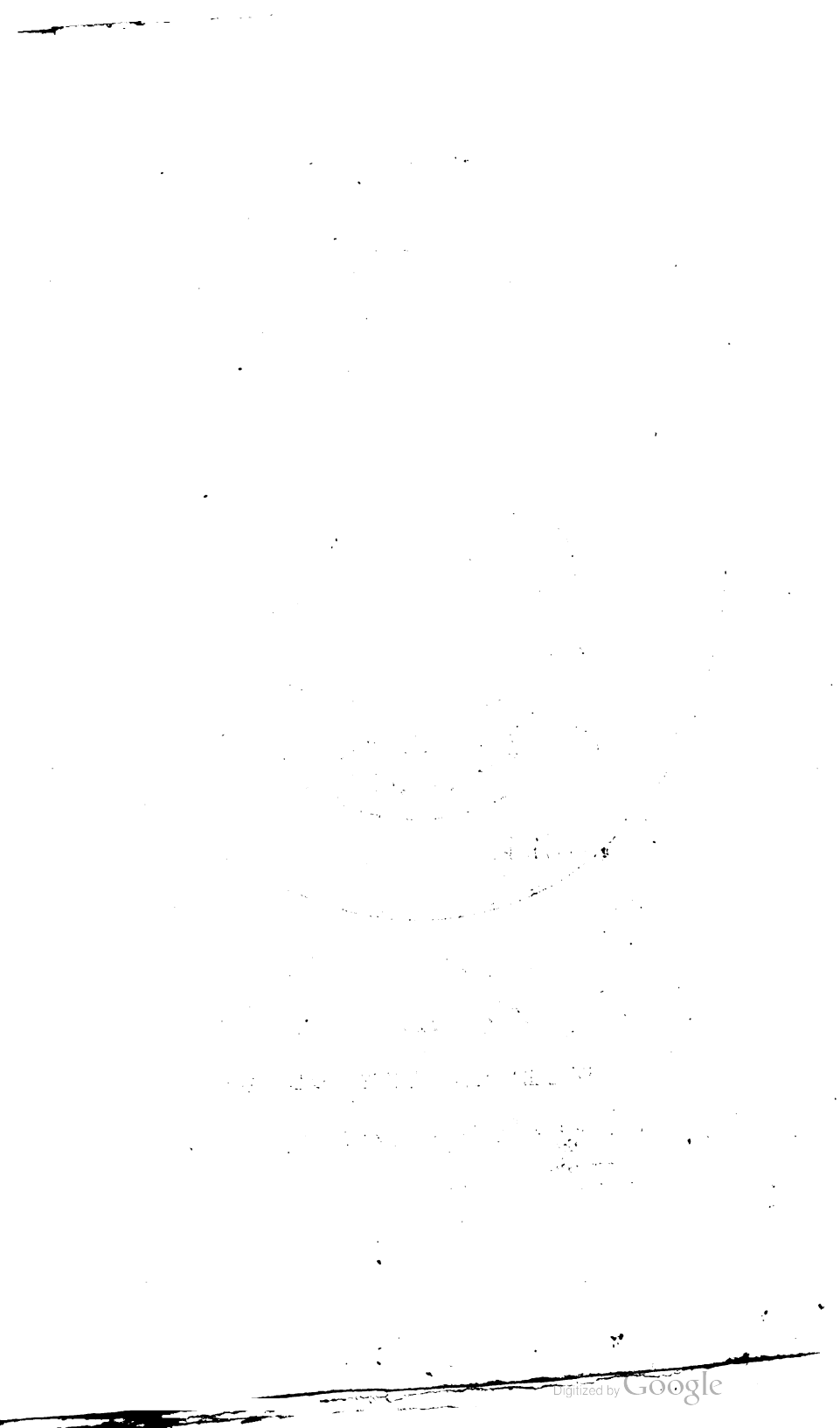


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1855

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Her. Royal Highness
The Princess Charlotte?
 OF
 WALES AND SAXE-COBURG.

Engraved for The New Monthly Magazine.

Published Jan. 1st 1863, by Henry Colburn, Conduit Street.

THE
NEW MONTHLY
MAGAZINE,

AND
Universal Register.

COMPREHENDING

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.
LIVES OF EMINENT PERSONS.
MISCELLANEOUS ANECDOTES.
ORIGINAL FRAGMENTS, &c.
ORIGINAL LETTERS.
UNIVERSITY PROCEEDINGS.
INTELLIGENCE IN LITERATURE, THE
ARTS AND SCIENCES, &c.
NEW PUBLICATIONS, WITH CRITICAL RE-
MARKS.
REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.
REVIEW OF THE FINE ARTS.
DRAMATIC REGISTER.
TRANSACTIONS OF PUBLIC SOCIETIES, FO-
REIGN AND DOMESTIC.
ABSTRACTS OF PARLIAMENTARY AND
PUBLIC REPORTS.

ACCOUNTS OF NEW PATENTS.
NEW ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.
ORIGINAL POETRY.
DIGEST OF POLITICAL EVENTS, WITH OF-
FICIAL DOCUMENTS.
REMARKABLE INCIDENTS, PROMOTIONS,
CIVIL AND ECCLESIASTICAL, BIRTHS,
MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, WITH BIO-
GRAPHICAL PARTICULARS.
CHEMICAL REPORT.
AGRICULTURAL REPORT.
COMMERCIAL REPORT, INCLUDING LISTS
OF BANKRUPTS, DIVIDENDS, AND CER-
TIFICATES, STATE OF THE MARKETS,
PUBLIC FUNDS, EXCHANGES, COMPA-
NIES' SHARES, &c.
METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

OS Y. 8
VOL VIII.

FROM JULY TO DECEMBER,
1817.

EMBELLISHED WITH A PORTRAIT OF HER ROYAL HIGHNESS THE
PRINCESS CHARLOTTE.

MONTHLY MAGAZINES have opened a way for every kind of inquiry and information. The in-
telligence and discussion contained in them are very extensive and various; and they have been the
means of diffusing a general habit of reading through the nation, which in a certain degree hath enlarged
the public understanding. HERE, too, are preserved a multitude of useful hints, observations, and facts,
which otherwise might have never appeared.—*Dr. Kippis.*

Every Art is improved by the emulation of Competitors.—*Dr. Johnson.*

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THE Ohio
VIRGINIA

PREFACE

TO THE EIGHTH VOLUME.

THE NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE has now completed the fourth year of its career. If on a review of this period we exult in the success which has attended our undertaking from its very outset—if we congratulate ourselves on the eminent literary support which we have received, and glory in the extensive patronage bestowed on our labours—we are nevertheless more disposed to ascribe these cheering results to the cause in which we are embarked, than to our own merits. While however, we pretend not to claim the qualities which constitute pre-eminent genius, we trust that such parts of this miscellany as proceed from the pens of the conductors will not be thought to exhibit any want of industry or inattention to objects of public utility. One evidence that we possess at least this kind of desert we find in the numerous articles which are transferred from our pages to the metropolitan and provincial journals, and appropriated by rival miscellanies, though very few of them have the justice to acknowledge the debt.

It has fallen to our lot as part of the duty which we have undertaken to expose IMPOSTORS in politics, literature, and science. That some of these, writhing under merited chastisement, should be desirous of revenging the pain which it has given them is perfectly natural; and we have therefore no reason to be surprized that one of these miscreants should have the hardihood to attempt to fix upon us the character of *impostors*. Our pretensions, and our practice are before the public: and to this tribunal we appeal with confidence. We disclaim, as we ever have done,

all party influence—we profess neither Whig nor Tory principles—we stand

Unpaid, unpensioned, no man's tool or slave—

—our country is our party, and to promote its happiness the summit of our ambition. If our pages from first to last are not found upon examination to bear us out in these assertions, if proofs can be adduced from them of other motives than those here exposed, we submit to be branded as the vilest of the *impostors*, of an age when the arts of delusion are more sedulously studied, and more shamefully exercised than in any preceding period. The slanders of the apostles of anarchy, and the calumnies of the worshippers of the great Napoleon, are what we must be content to share with all those who conscientiously discharge the duty which they owe to their country.

We trust that we shall not be accused of overstepping the bounds of modesty if we here advert to a point in which we have exceeded the engagements that we contracted with the public. We allude to the engravings given gratuitously with our volumes, by which we have, at a very considerable expense to ourselves, laid the foundation of a gallery of portraits of eminent persons, that will cost our subscribers absolutely nothing; while each individual print comprized in it will become more valuable as the collection increases in number and in years.

In conclusion, we cannot refrain from expressing our warm acknowledgments to those Correspondents by whom this Miscellany has in so short a period from its commencement acquired a literary reputation, not surpassed by any of its contemporaries. We beg leave at the same time to repeat our intimation, that contributions on subjects of practical utility will always be more acceptable than such as are merely speculative; and that upon the whole we are desirous of avoiding all questions tending to produce theological discussions.

To the Public also we return our sincere thanks for the liberal encouragement bestowed upon our efforts. We venture to anticipate the continuance of this patronage so long as we justify the professions with which we set out—longer we can neither deserve nor expect it.

London, Dec. 30, 1817.



BARONESS DE STAEL HOLSTEIN.

*Frontispiece to the seventh Volume of
The new Monthly Magazine.*

Published, November 1st 1817, by Henry Colburn, Conduit Street.

THE NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

No. 43.]

AUGUST 1, 1817.

[Vol. VIII.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

MR. EDITOR,

ALTHOUGH the piece which I here inclose to you, has already appeared in print, your readers will, I presume, hardly object to it on the score of originality; very few of them, probably, having ever seen it, as it made its former appearance in a newly-established Magazine, of limited circulation, which did not survive the first year, and which has now been many years forgotten. There are some other pieces of mine in the same predicament, which I will send to you, if agreeable.* Meantime,

I am, Sir,

Your humble Servant,
and constant Reader,
JOHN CAREY.

West Square, Surrey,
July 1, 1817.

* We are confident that the subjoined paper will be a sufficient passport with our readers for the other pieces here offered by our ingenious correspondent.

EDITOR.

O Tite! siquid ego adjuro, curmve levasso,
Quæ te nunc coquit et versat, in pectore fixa,
Ecquid erit pretii? Ennius.

Ye Belles and ye Beaux, who, in Bond-street's
dull round,

Seek in vain to shake off your ennui!
To the man who a source of new pleasure
has found,

Say, will you not grant a good fee?

Ye Authors, who dread lest Reviewers in rage
Should gall you with critical lash,

Oh—when butter and cheese have defil'd
your fair page—

Your printer should hunt you for cash!

If a friendly adviser in season appear,
Who'll teach you those ills to eschew;
And gen'rously save you from danger and fear,
What thanks may he claim as his due?

Agreeably to this very faithful translation of my motto, I propose, Mr. Editor, to point out a convenient, cheap, agreeable, and instructive lounge for the benefit of that truly pitiable class of beings who can find no other employment for

the chief part of the day, than that of carrying their coats about the streets. Whether they will, like the Roman emperor of old, decree a liberal reward to the inventor of a new pleasure, I know not: but, that they ought to remunerate me by a general subscription, is a point which admits not a doubt.

I also propose to save many an innocent young Muse from unluckily coming upon the town, and ruining, together with her own character, the happiness and fame, and sometimes fortune, of her ill-fated parent; a service, however, for which I ask no compensation; grateful thanks being the only return that the nature of the case will allow me to expect.

I further propose to procure a speedy sale for literary productions of real merit, and to accelerate the business of subscription when a book happens to be offered to the public in that mode, or speedily to ascertain, without the tedious anxiety of delay, whether the author may reasonably hope to obtain encouragement from a sufficient number of subscribers. And here, in addition to empty thanks, which would constitute very light food for either myself or my cat, I think I have a good right to expect a neatly bound copy of the successful work, together with a certain percentage on the profits, or at least a very handsome compliment in print, and the pleasure of seeing my name recorded as a benefactor to literature—thus, consonantly to the wish of Cicero, “enjoying my glory” before death.

But, before I proceed to the development of my plan, allow me, Mr. Editor, to relate a short introductory anecdote, which merits to be transmitted to future ages, since to it the world are indebted for my brilliant scheme.

A person has been pointed out to me, who has had the misfortune to print a volume of poems, which few persons have read, except the reviewers, by whom, let me add, his poetry has been severely criticised and ridiculed. The luckless author, as I was informed a few days ago, has been heard to declare that he had scribbled the poem merely for his own

NEW MONTHLY MAG.—No. 43.

VOL. VIII.

B

private amusement, and that of a small circle of acquaintance—that he never once had conceived an idea of printing a single line, until repeatedly urged by several of his friends, who declared his productions to possess considerable merit—that, still feeling a diffidence, and not thinking quite so highly of them himself, he at length determined to request the opinion of one particular friend, a man of acknowledged taste and genius, and the author of some much-admired pieces—that the gentleman in question, having examined the poems, gave a verdict in their favour, and encouraged him to print them—that, having unlimited confidence in the judgment of his adviser, he accordingly published his rhimes; an act of deference, which he will regret as long as he lives.

Ruminating on this affair, and recollecting several incidents of analogous kind, I have conceived that it is almost invariably useless, and frequently improper, for a writer to ask an opinion of his production from any person who knows the interrogant to be its author. People thus consulted are afraid to censure, lest they should give offence—"And why," say they, "inflict a wound on the bosom of a friend?"—or, if that friendly delicacy be out of the question, "why offend this man?—why make him my enemy, for the sake of rendering him a service in condemning his nonsense?"—In the former case, they conceive themselves bound to bestow praise, as a tribute to amity: in the latter, they think it dangerous to censure: and thus many an individual is unwarily impelled to expose his mediocrity in print, who never would have ventured to make his appearance before the public, if he had not been urged on by those indiscreet encomiasts.

Did no other inconvenience attend that dangerous abuse of commendation than the simple exposure of a writer's incapacity, I should not have thought worth while to make it the subject of this paper. But more serious evils are known to flow from that poisoned source. How many a youth, for instance, whom Nature never intended to be an author, is beguiled by those flatterers to abandon a profitable "calling for the idle trade!" How oft, when starving in a garret or the Fleet, when tying the fatal noose or mixing the deadly potion, has a disappointed author discovered, too late, that the encouragers of literature were not inclined to purchase every thing at which his partial friends had exclaimed "bravo!

excellent! inimitable!" and that the pastry-cooks and tobacconists were very sorry Mæcenases, little disposed to compensate him for the "unmerited neglect" which he had experienced from a "tasteless public!"

Here, perhaps, some officious counselor may whisper in my ear that I am a fool "to complain of an evil which admits no extraneous remedy, but must be left to work its own cure in every case where it occurs."—Stop, my good sir! If you will only have a little patience, and bear me to the end, possibly I may point out an antidote, to counteract the poison of those encomiums so eagerly swallowed by vanity and inexperience.

You know, Mr. Caviller—or, if you do not, let me inform you—that, in ancient Rome, it was common for authors, before they edited their works, publicly to recite them to a large party, consisting of their friends, and (if my memory do not deceive me) of any strangers who chose to attend. If you will take the pains to examine whether Dacier or any other commentator furnish a satisfactory note on the passage "*vulgo recitare timentis*" in Horace, you may learn more of the matter: if you will further consult the letters of the younger Pliny, who, I think, twice or thrice mentions such rehearsals, you may perhaps thence derive additional information: and I rather wish that you should thus satisfy yourself, than give me the trouble of leafing the books through, for the sake of finding the passages, and quoting them.

In London, we have rehearsals of dramatic pieces—we have reading-rooms—we have lounging-rooms—in short, what have we not?—we have almost every thing, except a *rehearsing theatre*, or *Recitatorium*, for miscellaneous literature: and the establishment of such a theatre is my grand specific for loungical ennui and authorial disappointment. It will be prolific of numerous benefits, as I mean presently to demonstrate; nor can it be productive of any possible injury, unless perhaps, now and then, a trifling cessation of gain to printers and stationers, with an occasional inconvenience to pastry-cooks and others accustomed to use waste paper, who will not then have so frequent opportunities of purchasing cheap lots of hot-pressed prose and rhyme.

That every author should personally read his own productions at such a theatre, I do not propose or expect. The art of reading aloud to a company is not

sufficiently cultivated in this country to enable every writer to undertake such a task: and many an individual is perhaps capable of producing an excellent piece, who, nevertheless, is wholly unqualified to do it justice in the rehearsal, and would thus prepossess his auditors with an unfavourable opinion of a performance which otherwise has genuine and substantial merit to recommend it. Besides, a man may read extremely well to a select party of friends, and yet feel himself abashed on affronting a numerous assemblage of strangers;—a reason which more particularly applies to those boarding-school misses and little boys “just breech'd,” who of late years have vied with each other in inundating the low lands of the foot of Parnassus with their milk-sop and water-gruel effusions.

A mask, I grant, or an intervening curtain sufficient to conceal the features without intercepting the sound, might obviate the difficulty, if the party felt no objection arising from a deficiency in suavity or modulation of voice, in correctness of ear, or strength of lungs. The same expedient would also be useful to others, who, without labouring under any defect in those particulars, might, nevertheless, wish to send forth their works anonymous. But, to accommodate and satisfy all parties—the modest equally as the brazen—the squeaking miss as the rough-toned Stentor—I propose,

That three or four men, who possess all the requisite qualifications for public reading, should jointly open a theatre for the purpose of reading every new production that may be put into their hands by its author, *previously to publication*. Or, if the candidate for fame prefer to be his own reader, let him personally rehearse his work to the audience, masked or unmasked, curtained or uncurtained, according to his peculiar fancy.

That such an institution would often furnish a delightful morning's *lounge*, I believe few of the Bond-Street paraders will deny. And, due care being taken previously to announce, in printed bills, the subjects of the daily rehearsals, each individual could beforehand form some idea of the entertainment which he might expect. Every man's taste would in turn be gratified, the rehearsals furnishing an endless variety of matter.

After the *loungers*, the first class of my fellow-citizens whom I hope to see benefited by the *Recitatorio*, is that of juvenile authors. Has a writer of this description—a youthful rhimester, raven-

ing for renown—produced a number of songs and sonnets and other petty pieces, which have been applauded within his own little circle, where every auditor felt an interest in the personal and local circumstances?—I do not on that account pre-judge them to be good for nothing, or predict that they will be condemned to the pastry-cook—I only recommend to him, before he risk his money and character by sending them forth from the press, to submit them, at the *Recitatorio*, to the decision of an assembly who are not equally interested in the personalities and localities, and who feel no bias in the author's favour, nor have any inducement to flatter him.—The appeal is made: the Rehearser has begun . . .

Watch the audience: behold some running off in disgust—some snoring—some yawning—others exclaiming, “Cursed stuff! damned balderdash!” . . . I advise you, young man—though your over-partial friends may have extolled you to the skies—to throw your poems into the fire, or at least not to print them until they have been mellowed and meliorated by “nine years” keeping.—Tell me, now, have I not saved you fifty or a hundred pounds, besides the poignant mortification of perhaps seeing your mamma's footman fetch in a pound of butter coolly wrapped up in the warmest of your Pindarics, and the intolerable disgrace of being ridiculed by the world as a stupid blockhead, who had mistaken a sluggish jack-ass for a fiery Pegasus?—Peace attend the youth! He's gone with a look of conviction and contrition: and, although he may perhaps, within his own little sphere, still continue to make the jack-ass his hobby-horse, I dare be sworn that he will not, for a long time to come, venture to ride the dull beast in public.

The next piece that claims the notice of the audience, is the production of a lady. Is it her sex that has prepossessed the hearers in her favour? No: 'tis the superior merit of her performance, that has commanded their attention. Scarcely has the Rehearser exceeded the first page, when death-like silence pervades the whole assembly. Not a breath disturbs the air: not a vacant face is to be seen: every soul hangs attentive on his lips. Behold! now terror dilates every eye: now sensibility moistens it with tears: now joy enlivens every countenance: now laughter convulses every side . . . I envy the fair authoress the sensations of this delightful moment; for yonder she sits, a witness of the scene. . . . Go, madam!—go, and immediately print your

work. Or, if you prefer to sell the copy-right, no doubt that you, who have so successfully moved the passions of your audience, will be equally successful in calling forth the liberality of your book-seller, and obtaining from him the full value of your excellent composition. You may safely assure him that it will have a rapid and extensive sale, and that he will be teased to death by the impatience of impatient inquirers, if he long delay the publication.

And what have we to-day?—The production of Mr. * * *, an experienced author, who has already distinguished himself with applause in a different department of literature. Universality of genius is not the portion of man; and I fear that Mr. * * * has ventured out of his proper element. But we shall soon see; for the *Recitatorio* is the field of ordeal. . . . Attracted by his former fame, a most numerous and respectable company have early occupied every corner of the house. . . . Excuse me for a short time—indispensable business calls me away; but I shall soon return. . . . Only twenty-five minutes absent. . . . And what is become of all the company? Gone! vanished! One—two—three—four. . . . Only fifteen persons remaining! five of those reading newspapers—five impatiently looking at their watches in expectation of their friends, whom they had appointed to meet, them here—and the remaining five, his intimate acquaintance, very dull and inattentive! I hope we'll not print *that* work, to blast his former laurels: or, if, with proud arrogance, he attempt to force his piece on what *he* may call a "tasteless town," I make no doubt that they will evince their taste, by consigning it to the tobaccoists and trunk-makers.

"My plan," says another, "is to publish by subscription." Very well, sir! announce to the public, that, on such a day, your work is to be rehearsed—that subscriptions will be received at the door—and that ladies and gentlemen, who are unwilling to lose time in writing down their names and receiving change for hawk-notes, may leave their cards with the door-keeper. . . . 'Tis done. . . . Well! what success? Five subscriptions, and one card! You had better relinquish the pursuit.

"And I," exclaims the next day's author, "have numbered fifty subscriptions paid down, and two hundred cards." A handsome beginning, and ominous of good! Let's see the names. Lord A! and Lady B! Doctor C! and Messrs.

D, E, F, and G! the very best judges in the whole kingdom! Sir, I'll insure you a fortune from that single work.

But yonder goes a man, who—having already been thrice crowned with success—having, in each new publication, excelled the excellence of the preceding—having made no eccentric aberration from that orbit where Nature had marked the track in which he was destined to shine—and having, in this fourth composition, outdone all his former out-doings—does not think it worth *his* while to appeal to the judgment of the *Recitatorio*. Granted, sir, that you stand in no need of the Rehearser's interposition to preserve you from either loss or disgrace. But, suppose he could enable you to pocket a few anticipative *rouleaus*, as a pleasing prelude to the rich yellow harvest that you are to reap from the soil of Helicon, would you feel any objection? "Certainly none. But how is that to be accomplished?" The simple annunciation of your name and the title of your work will fill the house. Now, as Mr. Rehearser will have only spent a few hours in reading the manuscript in a low voice to *you*, and a few more in reading it aloud to the public, don't you think he will be very liberally remunerated for his trouble, after having allowed you a handsome share of the receipts, as *the author's benefit*? "Egad, there is some reason in what you say: it merits consideration; and I shall certainly think on't."

I find that he *has* thought on't, and to good purpose; for, lo! I this moment receive from him a present of a fine haunch of venison and a dozen of choice wine, accompanied by a polite letter of thanks for my useful hint, which has thrown a pretty sum into his hands, besides gratifying him with the most importunate entreaties from all parts of the house, that his work may be immediately printed, and a request made before the whole audience by Lord B, that, the instant it is published, his lordship may be supplied with twenty-five copies, to be sent to his friends in the country and on the continent.

I am now consulted by a person, who, having undertaken a work of doubtful success, is told by one friend that it will certainly meet the general approbation—and by another, that, however well executed, it will never be relished by the public. Between these two conflicting opinions, he is uncertain what course to pursue—whether to persevere in, or relinquish his undertaking.—In my judg-

ment he treads upon safer ground than some of the preceding authors. Let a few specimens of his performance be rehearsed at the *Recitatorio*. If approved, let him continue the work; and he will then execute his task with greater spirit and success, while attendant Hope plumes the wing of Fancy. If condemned, let him desist, and congratulate himself on the saving of his time and paper.

But I hear another express his apprehensions of *plagiarism*! Pshaw! my good sir!—the airy phantom of a distempered imagination!—the thing is utterly impossible.—The Rehearsers are well known to be men of strict honour. Even if otherwise, the risk is none. You do not lie at their mercy, as if applying to the manager of a dramatic theatre, who perhaps keeps your piece six months before he gives you an answer. In the present case, to-day the Rehearser reads your production in your own presence, for the sole purpose of understanding the subject and the hand-writing. After this perusal, you carry home your papers, which you again put into his hands to-morrow at the moment when he is preparing to read your composition to the public. Now, let me ask you, how is it possible, that, in the space of one night, a man shall be able to compose and *print* an entire work? for, unless he also *print* as well as compose it in that time, his plagiarism must be evident, since the whole audience will to-morrow know what your work contains, and every person present can bear witness in support of your claim to originality.—“But will not the rehearsal prove injurious to the sale?”—How, my good sir? . . . “When people have heard a work read, and are acquainted with its contents, they want nothing more, and have no occasion to buy the book. Tell me seriously, will not that be the certain consequence?” . . . I might, perhaps, be inclined to imagine so, were I not by experience convinced of the contrary. And you too may acquire similar conviction in Paternoster-row. Apply, for instance, to Messrs. Longman and Co., who have printed the chief part of the plays which have of late years been received with the greatest applause at our theatres. Inquire of them whether they have not, in a few weeks, sold five, and six, and seven thousand copies of a well-received piece; whereas, if it had been *only* printed, without previous representation on the stage, they would not, perhaps, have sold five hundred in so many months . . . “I am now convinced, and will this instant go, and

make application to the managers of the *Recitatorio*.

He's gone: and, as I now see nobody step forward to start any further objections, I think *I* may venture to retire likewise . . . But, what shouts are these I hear? what means you approaching crowd? . . . They have not the appearance of authors . . . Yet, on inquiry, I find they are *men of letters*—a deputation from the *corps* of journey-men printers . . . Aye! come to abuse me, no doubt, for having injured the craft, by the diminution I have caused in the printing of nonsense! . . . I was mistaken . . . They are come to thank me . . . To thank me, ye gods! and for what? . . . They tell me that I have improved the national typography, and increased their weekly gains . . . I am very happy to hear it, gentlemen: but, pray, how? . . . These effects, they say, have ensued from the rehearsals: for, since the establishment of the *Recitatorio*, every work that has passed through that ordeal, was first fairly and legibly and correctly transcribed for the Rehearser, and carefully punctuated, lest he should mistake the sense at the moment of rehearsal:—in consequence of which precautions, the printers now make few or no mistakes, speedily expedite their work, save to authors and booksellers a considerable expense for corrections, and at the same time earn more money themselves, than they were able to earn under the old system.

Such is *their* account of the business; and surely *they* ought to know how the case stands. I confess, I had not this in contemplation when I first opened my *Recitatorio*: but I am extremely happy to learn that these beneficial consequences have resulted from the institution: and, with all the heart-felt pleasure of a benefactor to mankind, who has rendered important services to the present and future generations, I conclude, sir, &c.

J. CAREY.

MR. EDITOR,

IF, as I conceive you to be, you are a friend to truth, and not to party, I trust you will give a ready insertion to the few facts which I am about to relate, concerning a disorder lately introduced into the human frame in the room of another disorder with which it has pleased Providence to afflict us. In the year 1804, the daughter of a friend of mine was inoculated for the cow-pox, by Mr. Okes, surgeon, of Cambridge, and had the com-

plaint to the fullest extent of his wishes, so that he inoculated many others from the pustule it produced. In the year following she was inoculated at Harlow for the small-pox and the puncture inflamed without producing pustules. In the month of April last, the same young lady took the natural small-pox and had it to a violent degree; she was for three days blind, and though the fever was not of very long duration, yet, it was severe, though never dangerous—Is then the cow-pox proved to be at all times, and at all ages, and in all constitutions a complete remedy against the small pox? I should think not. I have not mentioned my friend's name, because I have not his permission so to do, having never asked it—but I have no doubt as he is a friend to truth, though a friend to the cow-pox, he will not refuse to give fuller particulars of all the circumstances to any medical man, who may wish for further information—I make no remarks on this affair, because as I am an enemy to the cow-pox, they might be thought partial and unfair. I am, &c.

W. BURDON.

Welbeck Street, June 12, 1817.

MR. EDITOR,

I HAVE already trespassed too much on your indulgence and the patience of your readers, but should I allow your correspondent PHILELEUTHERUS to remain unanswered, he may imagine that with the assistance of Mr. Toplady's letter he has constrained me to retract the opinions I have advanced. I was aware when you inserted my first letter that the sentiments and expressions it contained would probably be misrepresented by those who could take offence at what I had said; as a proof of the illiberality with which PHILELEUTHERUS has treated me, I offer the comparison he would draw between my observations and the remarks of the Pharisees on the disciples plucking corn on the sabbath: this I think will prove the spirit in which he has written. I doubt not that I have been clearly understood by your *impartial* readers, and that what I have said has been the private remark of many—I have asserted that the clergy generally speaking do not live in a manner consistent with the importance of their charge, and what I have asserted I will still maintain; but I do not wish PHILELEUTHERUS to assert or advance any thing for me. In my first letter I made these remarks: "I know clergymen who may daily be found administering com-

fort to the soul of a dying parishioner, reading a lesson of instruction to the child of ignorance, or rendering light the burthens of affliction and poverty, by well applied advice or prudent charity; others I know to whom you may be directed by the report of their double barrelled guns, who give sufficient exercise to a brace of hunters, play an excellent rubber of whist, can quote Hoyle from the title page, and are the life of every assembly in the neighbourhood." PHILELEUTHERUS must allow the conduct of the former to be right, and I assert the conduct of the latter to be wrong, because they are neglecting what is right—What would be the consequence if the man in trade, whose dependence arose from the prudent employment of his capital, were to launch as much into pleasures as many of the clergy do? his neglect of business would be followed by his ruin, and he would be thought at least very imprudent. Has the clergyman, if he strictly performs his duties, more time to devote to pleasure than the merchant? Is he the shepherd of his flock on the Sunday only? Surely not; there is no character by which he can be designated that implies more the duty of watchful care and tenderness—The man who has taken orders from an ardent desire to promote the Gospel of Christ, will in a small parish find abundant employment, and the performance of his office will be the greatest of his pleasures. But the man who has been educated for the church, because the profession is genteel, or through views of interest, we may expect to find partaking of those pleasures which his prospects promised him.

As to the letter of Mr. Toplady, his sentiments on the subject appear in unison with my own; he condemns the round of pleasure whilst he vindicates a sober indulgence in amusements, P. R. N. and PHILELEUTHERUS have both charged me with illiberality in denying the clergy those amusements partaken of by others. What are Mr. Toplady's own words? "I have seen but three plays since I took orders; *i. e.* for these eleven years and an half, and probably shall never see another, not because I think it sinful, &c. but, because I consider the playhouse as too public a place of amusement for a clergyman to frequent, &c." It would be presumption in me to frame a standard by which to judge the lives of others; but I have spoken of public characters, subject to public remark, and I feel that I have

said nothing more than what is just and true. I could say much more but I am trespassing on your pages.

R. PRIEST.

Wymondham, June 19.

MR. EDITOR,

THE scarcity of good grain which augments the precariousness of a crop, ought to call forth all the energy of the farmer. To remedy the evil, and to assist him in the prosecution of this object, I beg to submit an extract from the *Philosophical Transactions* for 1768. It may be said that this plan will be attended with very considerable additional expense—admitting this in the first instance, those who employ it will ultimately it is to be hoped benefit by it in a better crop. Independently of this a great number of additional hands will be necessarily employed, and thus the parishes will be relieved from an insupportable burden.

“On the 2nd of June, 1766, Mr. M. sowed some grains of the common red wheat, and on the 8th of August, a single plant was taken up and separated into 18 parts, and each part planted separately.—These plants having pushed out several side shoots, about the middle of September, some of them were taken up and divided, and the rest between that time and the middle of October. This second division produced 67 plants. These plants remained through the winter, and another division of them made between the middle of March and the 12th of April produced 500 plants. They were then divided no further, but permitted to remain. The plants were in general stronger than any of the wheat in the fields; some of them produced upwards of 100 ears from a single root. Many of the ears measured seven inches in length, and contained between 60 and 70 grains. The whole number of ears which by the process above mentioned were produced from one grain of wheat, was 21,109, which yielded $3\frac{1}{2}$ pecks of clear corn, the weight of which was $47\frac{1}{2}$ pounds; and from a calculation made by counting the number of grains in an ounce, the whole number of grains was about 576,840. By this account there was only one general division of the plants made in the spring; had a second been made, Mr. M. thinks the number of plants would have amounted to 2000; the ground was a light blackish soil, upon a gravelly bottom, and consequently a bad soil for wheat. Instances have been known of wheat transplanted in September, October, November, Fe-

bruary, March, April, and to the middle of May, which have all answered very well.”

Now sir, in this time of dearth and poverty, would it not be praiseworthy to adopt the foregoing plan where practicable.

KENT.

Greenwich, June 21, 1817.

MR. EDITOR,

I DO not know whether it may be worth while to state in regard to your correspondent PHILACRIBOS's inquiry (N. M. M. June, p. 407) respecting the form of prayer “at the Healing,” that it continued to be inserted for some years after the date which he mentions. I have a quarto prayer-book, printed by Baskett, Oxford, 1732, which contains this form, and I have not seen it in any later, and in *very few* earlier editions.

Unquestionably it has a reference to the King's Evil—I do not know how long the practice of touching for this disorder continued—Dr. Johnson was touched by Queen Anne I think in 1712, and I suppose that we may reasonably presume that the custom was continued as long (or nearly as long) as we find the form remaining in the liturgy.

B. R.

MR. EDITOR,

TO such of your readers as take an interest in our Cambridge concerns, and who happened to light upon a specious article, which found its way into your miscellany for May last, relative to the number of Wranglers obtained by Trinity and Caius for the last 60 years, the statement on the other side may give a little insight into the real state of the case: and I wish particularly to undeceive them as to this fictitious superiority of Trinity over Caius in mathematics.

This zealous advocate for the fame of Trinity, which is really *very respectable*, was no doubt looking in at the *great* end of the telescope, when he saw Caius “*longo intervallo*.”

From the Calendar of 1816, it appears that the number of Wranglers' degrees obtained by Caius since the year 1754, is 68.

The number of Wranglers in Trinity since that period is 227.

The number of Undergraduates, however, in each of these Colleges, is as follows:—

Trinity 307.

Caius 39.

It will appear then most evidently from this statement, that if Trinity has obtained a fair proportion of Wranglers from the number of its Undergraduates

Caius must have exceeded her proportion by 40 Wranglers (omitting fractions).

But on the other hand, if Caius has only obtained a fair proportion of Wranglers, then that Trinity in all its glory has a deficit of 308 (omitting fractions).

Utrum horum mavis accipe.

N. B.—The number of Undergraduates in the two Colleges of Trinity and Caius, since the year 1754, have no doubt increased: but every one must allow the increase has been chiefly on the part of Trinity.

C. C. C. S.

June 15, 1817.

MR. EDITOR,

I SHOULD feel obliged to any person who would be kind enough to inform me, through the medium of your Magazine, whether the 12th verse of the 2d psalm is differently rendered in any existing edition of the Bible, from what it is in the commonly received version—or where I could find it commented on as capable of a different rendering. My wish for information, however, in fact, extends no farther than to the well known sentence—“*Kiss the son lest he be angry.*” I am induced to trouble you from having some time since met with two various translations of the sentence, and both different from the usual rendering. In one of them David being supposed to address himself to the hostile kings, &c. says—“*Kiss the pure lest he be angry*”—meaning *Kiss* (or be at peace with) *me*, who am *pure*, (righteous,) lest he, (i. e. the Lord) be angry, &c. Some may perhaps suppose this translation strained, and probably it is so. But the other to which I refer cannot I conceive fall under the same imputation; it stands thus:—“*Arm (or clothe) yourselves with purity lest he be angry,*” and this method of rendering, certainly appears to me preferable, not only to the other version which I have stated, but even to the received one itself. It is better connected with the whole of the psalm, and particularly with the verse immediately preceding; and seems to arise more naturally from the subject which the psalmist was then upon—It is more likely that after having ejaculated, *Serve the Lord with fear, and rejoice with trembling,* he should continue, “*Arm (or clothe) yourselves with purity*”—(or as I think the correct rendering should be “*put on purity*”) lest he, (the Lord) be angry, &c.—than that he should say,

“*Kiss the son,*” which would be in truth introducing a new and interloping subject. It should be observed that the Hebrew נשקו כר פו יאנה will support either of the three renderings: נשקו being as well *arm*, &c.—as *Kiss*, and כר serving equally for *son* and *purity*. The only difference is, that כר a son, being decidedly pure Chaldee, is not on that account, likely to have been introduced into a sentence entirely Hebrew; this is an objection to the received version of the sentence which I have seen urged elsewhere. I shall however, as I before said, feel obliged for a communication on the subject, and any one making it will further oblige me if he will give his opinion, whether in the version, “*Kiss the son lest he be angry*”—the pronoun *he*, is supposed to be the locum-tenens of “*the Lord,*” or of the substantive “*son.*”

I am, &c.

C

Swansea, June 10, 1817.

MR. EDITOR,

ON a former occasion you were kind enough to insert in your highly respectable Journal, a tract written in recommendation of Saving Banks: and I again beg leave to call your attention to one, which has been found admirably calculated to produce a right impression on the minds of those, for whom these useful establishments are more particularly designed.

The excellent address I now inclose, was written, I am informed, by JOHN BOWLES, esq. and has been circulated with much effect by the zealous promoters of the Bank in Southampton Row. The success of that Institution has been equally gratifying with that of the two Sister Banks in Leicester Square and Bishopsgate Church-yard: from a statement of its progress, which I have just seen, I observe, that this Institution from the 10th of February last, when it was first opened, up to the 9th of June inclusive, has received in 1044 deposits the sum of £144. 19s. 2d. and at the period of the closing of the Bank books on the 5th inst. held £5201. 3 per cent. Consols.

I think I cannot better close my letter than in the excellent words of the report published on the 30th of March by the committee of the Hertford Saving Bank. “Nothing is more obvious than that the success of a Saving Bank must depend in a great measure upon the exertions made by individuals to diffuse a knowledge of

its objects, and to recommend it in those places to which their influence extends. To the inferior tradesman, the domestic servant, and the journeyman manufacturer the plan can only require to be stated. And though it is not to be expected that among labourers, a married man with three or four children, should be able to lay aside any part of his earnings, yet an appeal may confidently be made to the single man. He may be shewn by a few simple statements the advantages arising from early and regular habits of economy, from an accumulation even of the smallest sums, and from a secure investment of them in the public funds. The Committee cannot impress too strongly upon the friends of the system the necessity of such exertions as these, without which it is to be feared many persons will scarcely know of the existence of a Saving Bank. In Scotland these recommendations have been urged very effectually from the pulpits, both of the ministers of the establishment and those of the various dissenting denominations; and it may be submitted whether in this country a more proper object of occasional discourse could be introduced by the clergy than one which contributes so directly to encourage all the moral and domestic virtues."

I am, &c. DECIUS.

London, June 10, 1817.

A Friendly Address to the Industrious, on the advantages of a Provident or Saving Bank.

Provident or Saving Banks have been found so useful, that they are now to be met with in many parts of the kingdom; and it is likely that every town and populous village will soon take its turn in establishing one, for the benefit of its industrious inhabitants of the lower classes.

The Uses of a Provident or Savings' Bank may be soon explained.

First, A man who can help himself, needs not to be indebted to any body.

Now, a Provident or Savings' Bank enables an industrious man to help himself, and better too than all the kindness of friends or neighbours can do it for him. It gathers small savings, such as almost every one can spare, into such a stock as will stand him in stead the whole of his life. These are some of the facts which are well deserving your attention:—*One Shilling* a week saved, and put into this Bank, will become more than *Twenty Pounds* in seven years. *Three Shillings* a week saved and put

into the Bank, will become more than *Sixty-one Pounds* in seven years. The price of one pot of beer a-day, (at 6d.) will, at the end of the year, amount to upwards of 9l. Other savings grow, in proportion, into a fund that will make a poor man too rich to beg or borrow of any body but himself. Thus, true it is that *small savings make great gains*.

Those who earn their bread by the sweat of their brows sometimes talk as if they could do nothing to better themselves. This is very true if they will work hard one day only to get money to spend at the ale-house the next: or if they will look to the Parish, instead of trusting to their own hands and head: but if they will make every working-day produce its earnings, and remember God's command—"Keep holy the Sabbath-day":—they will soon find, that, with God's blessing, which they will then be entitled to hope for, they can do much to mend their condition. Let them try a new way for once. Let them lay the first stone of their own comfort. Let them consider their labour as their stock in trade, and make as much of it as they fairly can. Let them save what hitherto they have been used to spend in drinking or other waste. Whatever they thus save will, in the end, be just so much clear gain, according to the old proverb—"a penny saved is a penny got." Let them take care of farthings, remembering that the largest sums are made up of farthings, as the ocean is of drops. Having got together a few pounds, which they will not be long in doing, those pounds will soon grow into more. The stream will be continually increasing, as New Savings are added to the Old Stock; the old and the new will go on together, and swell into a heap; into which the owner may put his hand, to help himself in a time of sickness; in hard times; upon a loss of work; by putting his children out to an honest trade; by purchasing or furnishing a cottage; or, what is more than all, by keeping himself in his old age, out of a Workhouse; in which crowded abodes of wretchedness so many industrious persons unhappily end their days, because in the season of health and vigour, they wanted forethought or resolution to save. One further advantage of a Savings' Bank deserves particular notice:—a young man by putting into such a Bank a few years before marriage, greatly increases his chance of happiness, by making a provision for the wants of a growing

family; especially if he have the good fortune to meet with a young woman of similar prudence, who shall have made an equally good use of savings from her industry.

Secondly; Another advantage of a Provident or Savings' Bank is, that it secures whatever is put into it. How many industrious persons have, by lending, lost all the *savings* they had, during a long course of years, been able to scrape together! How many more have been discouraged from attempting to save, because they knew not where to place their little hoards in safety! But money put into a Savings' Bank is in no danger of being lost. It is laid out, without trouble or expense to the owner, in *British Government securities*—the best security to be found in the whole world.

Thirdly, A man, by saving his spare money, instead of wasting it, takes the way to avoid—not only want and beggary—but many sins too.—The sin of drunkenness, with the horrid profaneness that attends it: the sin of wastefulness: the sin of mis-spending time: the sin of neglecting wife and children: the sin of bad example and bad company: all which are to be seen in a careless sottish life. Who would not wish to avoid the temptation to these sins? He who wishes to do this, let him consider whether money carried to a public house, or to a Savings' Bank, will turn to the best account; and whether staying at home himself; taking care of his family if he have one; or providing against the time when he may have one; and living frugally and temperately, will not be followed with most good. Fools may pretend to laugh at you, because you may choose to become on a sudden wiser than you have been, or than they wish to be. Leave them to their mirth, and to the beggary that is coming after it; and see whether you would exchange conditions with them a few years hence, if you should live so long, when you will have money at the Bank of England; comfort at home; and a cheerful heart within; and those unhappy persons will be paupers, and have nobody to blame for it, but themselves.

Fourthly, A Savings' Bank is really what it professes to be. It is not an imposition on the poor, like a Lottery. It makes smaller promises, but it keeps them. It does not rob many to make one rich; but it is a common benefit to every one alike, and to every man ex-

actly according to his endeavours of being industrious and frugal. It proceeds by a rule as sure and certain as that two and two make four; with this advantage besides, that two and two in a Savings' Bank make more than four. To give you a fair view of the way in which money will grow by good husbandry, you may see (in page 12) a short table, wherein the savings which you may deposit *per week* are put down, with the Sum which they will amount to in a certain time; which time may be longer or shorter according to your own wants and convenience. For you will be the complete owners and masters of your own property, to keep it in the Bank, or to take it out when you please, and as you please. A Savings' Bank suits every one's convenience and circumstances, and herein it has the advantage of a Friendly Society. It receives just what each person can spare, and when, and as long as, he can spare it. A shilling or a pound—more or less—weekly, or monthly, or quarterly,—or now and then—just as it happens. Here, at all times, the fruits of industry may be safely housed; and, what is more, while here they remain, they are on the increase; and like seed in the ground, are producing a new crop. Remember, however, that it is of great importance to put in regularly—weekly if you can, if not, quarterly. The latter you may do, if in place in a gentleman's family, where, as your necessary expenses are small, you have a fine opportunity for saving.* If you live at your own expense, your savings will be much increased by the observance of two rules:—first, make it a rule to pay ready-money for every thing; for the tradesman who gives credit, is sure to make an additional charge for being out of his money. Second rule; learn the art of good management, and contrive to make every article of provision go as far as you can. That much depends upon this rule is proved by the fact which so often occurs, namely, that of two families alike circumstanced in all respects, one, by good management, lives comfortably—the other, for want of good management, is always in difficulty and distress.

Some of you, perhaps, are accustomed

* If a servant were, from the age of twenty, to lay by 1l. only out of every quarter's wages, he would, at the age of sixty, have more than 400l. with which he might buy an annuity of 45l. a year, upon Government Security, for the rest of his life.

to keep what is called *Saint Monday*. Think, I beseech you, how dearly you pay for this indulgence. Not only do your expenses at the public-house make a sad hole in the earnings of the former week, but what is still worse, you lose a whole day's work besides. Thus, while you are spending your money and losing your time, you are burning the candle at both ends. Look now to the table on the other side. Supposing that by this double waste, you are every Monday out of pocket only four shillings, and it is often a great deal more, (to say nothing of the injury done to your health, temper, and domestic quiet) this sum, if regularly put into a Savings' Bank, would in seven years amount to 82*l.* 2*s.* 10*d.* I believe you never before suspected that Saint Monday cost you so much.

Think not that by putting your money into a Savings' Bank you will be in danger of losing any advantage you might otherwise hope to enjoy. On the contrary, by thus shewing a prudent and saving disposition, you will gain a fresh title to confidence. A servant who has saved his money, will therefore be thought more trust-worthy; and if out of place, will be more likely to get a new situation. So a journeyman who is a depositor in a Savings' Bank, will, if equally skilful, get employment sooner than another. For every one must feel that those who save their money are more to be depended upon for steadiness, regularity, and good conduct, than those who squander it. Even in cases of distress, to belong to a Savings' Bank, by shewing that the distress was not brought on by *misconduct*, will strengthen the claim to relief. But remember, the grand excellence of Savings' Banks is to *prevent* distress, and to render relief unnecessary.

It has been said, that it is a bad time to set up Savings' Banks, when so many persons are out of employ, and can have nothing to save. But, judging from the numbers who squander their money in the tap-room and the gin-shop, there is yet a great deal that may be saved. Besides which, many persons, who do not frequent either of these haunts of idleness and extravagance, are still so fortunate as to be in full work, or in good places. Shall not an opportunity be afforded to such persons to husband what

they can spare from their weekly pay, or their yearly wages? Shall not Apprentices be thus encouraged to lay by what they can save out of their pocket money, that when they are out of their time, they may have something to set them a going in the world? * All such persons *must surely now be anxious to save every furthing in their power, to secure their future life from want and wretchedness.* And when it shall please Providence to put an end to the present distresses of the country, Savings' Banks will, it may be hoped, *be every where at hand*, to receive the *first fruits* of those prudent resolutions, which a sense of present suffering, and of past imprudence, is so likely to produce. If such Banks had been generally established ten or twenty years ago, many thousands of persons, who are now in want of the common necessities of life, would have had "wherewithal, and to spare."

One word more. It has been already mentioned to you, that by depositing one shilling a week, you will raise 20*l.* and upwards, in seven years. By larger deposits, you will raise the same sum in proportionably less time. So much for the *first* Twenty pounds. The *second* will be got sooner, as you will see from the following table. If it please God to spare your life, you will go on increasing your store and your respectability. In health and in sickness you will have no wants but what your own funds can supply; secure from distress yourself, you may be able to relieve the distress of a relation or a friend; and, when you die, you will leave your little property to your children or other relatives, and your good example with it.

Go to the ant, consider her ways, and be wise; Which having no guide, overseer, or ruler, Provideth her meat in the summer, and gathereth her food in the harvest. Proverbs of Solomon, vi. 6, 7, 8.

* If an apprentice from the age of 14 days by two-pence a day, (or a shilling a week) this alone will amount to 20*l.* 10*s.* 8*d.* when he is out of his time; and, if during the last 5 years he should be able to double the above saving, he will then at the end of his apprenticeship have 48*l.* 13*s.* 11*d.* Such a sum at such a time may be the foundation of his comfort and prosperity through life.

A TABLE shewing the Produce of Weekly Sums, at Compound Interest, at £1 per Cent.

	One Shilling per Week	Two Shillings per Week	Three Shillings per Week	Four Shillings per Week.	Five Shillings per Week.	Six Shillings per Week.	Seven Shillings per Week.
Amount } 3d Year. } 5th Year. 7th Year. 10th Year. 15th Year. 20th Year.	£. s. d. 8 2 3 14 1 7 20 10 8 31 4 3 52 1 3 77 8 6	£. s. d. 16 4 8 28 3 8 41 1 5 62 8 7 104 2 6 154 16 10	£. s. d. 24 7 0 42 4 10 61 12 1 93 12 10 156 3 9 232 5 3	£. s. d. 32 4 4 56 6 6 82 2 10 124 17 3 208 5 0 309 13 9	£. s. d. 40 11 8 70 8 1 102 13 6 156 1 6 260 6 2 387 2 2	£. s. d. 48 14 0 84 9 9 123 4 2 187 5 10 312 7 6 464 10 8	£. s. d. 56 16 5 98 11 3 143 14 11 218 10 1 364 8 8 541 19 1
The Amount in 20 Years, if laid by without inter- est would be only	52 0 0	104 0 0	156 0 0	208 0 0	260 0 0	312 0 0	364 0 0

MR. EDITOR,

TO satisfy you, and, if you please, to convince your readers also, that I have not assumed that to myself which belongs of right to another, I beg to assure you that the Paravent described in your last number was contrived and executed by me, in the particular case stated, in the year 1812; and my only motive for publishing it was the opinion I entertain of its general utility.

It is evidently identical with the plan described in Mr. Younie's patent, the first notice of which has reached me through your present number. I have not any desire to interfere with his privilege, nor do I take much credit to myself, that several instances have occurred of Patents taken out by persons with whom I have never been in communication for inventions to which I have as just a claim as to the above, and my paper *On Cellular Beds*, in No. 4, of your Magazine is another instance of it.

The same has undoubtedly occurred to many others; nor is it at all wonderful that similar wants should occasion similar contrivances, nor are coincidences of thought and practice more extraordinary in mechanics than in other subjects,

I am yours with fidelity, FIDEL.
June 12th 1817.

[It is evident from this explanation that Mr. Younie's patent cannot be maintained; and this point we were desirous of ascertaining. While we give our correspondent full credit for the liberality of his sentiments, we cannot help thinking, that when an invention of public utility is thrown open by the author, the setting up of an exclusive right to it by another is an injury to the commu-

nity and ought to be exposed. We should be glad to know the price charged by our correspondent for his contrivance, and that demanded by Mr. Younie for the same. We are also of opinion that FIDEL would render a service to the public in specifying the other inventions to which he alludes. EDITOR.]

MR. EDITOR,

OBSERVING in your Magazine for this month some experiments made on timber by Colonel Beaufoy, I enclose a statement on the important subject of preparing Forest Trees for immediate use by removing the cause of premature decay, and increasing the strength as well as the duration of timber, as inserted by Captain LAYMAN of the Navy in the PRECURSOR to his Maritime Work.

May 28th 1817.

Experiments by Capt. LAYMAN, R. N. on the preparation of Forest Trees for immediate use, by removing the cause of premature Decay, and increasing the Strength as well as Duration of Timber.

To remedy the evils which arise from a scanty home supply, and enormous consumption of timber, with the rapid decay of our ships of war, it is proposed to render it stronger and more lasting; which operation can be performed on all timber, but is most efficacious if done before trees are felled. For the juices of a tree being, like the blood of an animal, essential to vitality, but tending to corruption immediately after dissolution, accounts for the well-known fact, that the duration of timber is in proportion to the quantity and nature of the juices contained therein at the time of felling and when brought to use. It is, there-

fore, obvious, that, by withdrawing such juices or blood from a tree whilst standing, the oak (as expressed by the celebrated Roman Architect Vitruvius, and by Pliny) "will acquire a sort of eternity in its duration." But as neither the mode mentioned by those eminent ancients of cutting a kuf round the bottom of the tree while standing, as performed in Bengal, or the one suggested by Dr. Plott, of decorticating the tree, leaving it standing, as practised by the natives of Malabar for ages, will effect this desideratum; I made the following analysis:—

On the 5th of June, 1811, I made experiments upon growing young oaks, one of which that had been operated* upon, was converted the next day, increased in strength in the proportion of 436 to 609, and when doubly prepared to 846. And as a test of comparative duration, I made extracts from the heart and sap of the same tree in its natural state and when prepared.—The following is the result:

1. The sap or embryo wood in its natural state speedily concreted, and mucor or mould was formed in 14 days.

2. The heart, in its natural state, contained much less putrescent matter than the embryo, but a larger portion of gallic acid and acrimonious liquid. This extract had a smell like fetid ditch water, and mucor was formed in 49 days.

3. The heart of the prepared oak was perfectly sweet to the smell, and had no other appearance but a pellicle from the glutinous matter contained in the wood.

4. The embryo wood of the prepared part had the same appearance as the heart, being equally free from any symptoms of putrefaction.†

* This oak, from the wetness of the season, contained 12-20ths of its weight in fluid; but in general I have found 6-11ths in June and 4-11ths in January to be the quantity of fluid contained in growing oaks.

† The result of these experiments I forwarded to the Admiralty, adding, "I am ready to submit the specimens to inspection; and should their lordships deem the object of the pursuit (which is founded on the same principle as the suggestions presented by me to Lord St. Vincent, on board the Royal George, in August 1800, before Admiral Thornborough, and I believe Admiral Donnet was present at the time, or the subject was known to him,) for building ships of the line at Bombay (the advantages and acquisition of which to our navy has been fully exemplified), I shall be happy to demonstrate the facts to their lordships, or any competent

Upon this principle, increased duration and strength was given to teak, sissou, and saul; which would be a great acquisition to the auxiliary aid required for our navy. But the most important result is, that trees of our own growth that succeed on the poorest soils in Great Britain, which will not produce corn, when so prepared, are rendered very superior to any foreign oak imported, and preferable to the best English oak in common use for hull timber; and although some species are *naturally weaker and heavier* than foreign spars, they may be so prepared as to admit of being made into masts, yards, &c. *smaller, lighter, stronger, and infinitely more lasting*, than those made of American or even Russian fir.

persons they may be pleased to appoint, to examine and report on the proofs I am ready to bring forward; which, if not considered conclusive, may be farther demonstrated by dividing a young oak tree of such a size as *within my individual means to operate upon*—one half to be converted in the common way by persons appointed; and the other half, with the root and counterpart pieces of iron fastening, to be delivered to me for preparation, previous to a full and comparative public trial.—The great object of the subject-matter of this letter will, I trust, apologize for the intrusion and application: as was the duration of ships doubled, there would be only half the number required to be built, and the consumption of timber would be reduced one-half, as well as the expense of workmanship and repairs saved. And although not in the immediate department of the Admiralty, their lordships may not, in the present acknowledged difficulty and embarrassment in raising supplies, deem it beneath their attention, that so great a reduction in naval expenditure would proportionately decrease the demand in the public revenue."

P.S. The latter part of this letter being connected with the official station of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, I have sent a copy to Mr. Vansittart, with whom I had some conversation on the subject, when he was secretary to the Treasury in 1802.

From Mr. Vansittart I received the answer to be expected from him,—“I am quite aware of the importance of the subject, but apprehend it is one upon which the lords commissioners of the Admiralty, and the commissioners of the Navy, are the most competent to form a judgment.” But the subject was not considered by the Admiralty Board of any importance, as I received the standing answer of “I have received your letter, and I have communicated the same to my lords commissioners of the Admiralty.”

In elucidation of the facts already stated, the following comparative view is given :

Timber.		Specific Gravity.			Proportionate Strength.		
		Common Seasoned.	Prepared.		Common Seasoned.	Prepared.	
			Single.	Dble.		Single.	Dble.
Per Cubic Foot.		lb. oz.	lb. oz.	lb. oz.			Duration.
British Growth.	Oak { Sylvestris	54 15	43 5	39 11	790	1007	1070
	Do. 100 years in use	47 4	40 8		670		
	Urban	50 12		48 6	78	822	
	* Ash { Red	42 13			994		1365
	White	54 13			79		
	* Chesnut (sweet), 100 years in use	49 11	40 11	7	538		1029
	† Maple (Norway)	31 0			466	758	
British India.	Teak { Malabar §	43 0	39 15		730	933	1040
	Java	43 8			790	933	
	Sissou of Bengal	55 9½	51 6½		720		
	Saul of ditto	60 2	54 4½	48 7	730	930	1152
West Indies.	Mahogany (Spanish)	47 3			677	790	
	Lance wood	64 14			1372		
American Canada.	Oak { Red	47 0	40 13	Very Corruptible.		676	
	White				528	660	
	Pine (pitch)	45 6			732	860	
	Fir	25 15½			493		
Foreign	Teak (of Pegu)	38 11½	37 5		733	874	
	Oak (Baltic)	42 1	39 15		634	704	
	Fir (Russia)	28 11			556		
	Deal (yellow)	29 9			471	632	695

Notes of reference to the Table.

* The roof of Westminster-hall, built in 1300, is formed of sweet chesnut, which probably grew in the neighbourhood, as the site of London was formerly a chesnut grove of spontaneous growth; yet the use of this fast growing timber, which succeeds on the most barren sand, is unknown in our dock-yards, as is that of the ash, for the purpose of ship-building, although its utility is so well known for agricultural and other purposes; and as it contains much less gallic acid than the oak, or even the chesnut, it would be less destructive to iron, and being so decidedly superior in strength to any other native wood, together with its length and clearness of ligneous fibre, is it not only peculiarly applicable for plank, but superiorly adapted for thick stuff in the curve of the wale round the bows and buttocks of a ship, as may be seen in the rim of a wheel which is a whole circle made out of one piece. It is also admirably calculated, if properly prepared, for masts, which would not only be more elastic (by which I mean not only pliant, but enabled to recover itself), but infinitely more lasting, at much less expense than those we precariously procure from foreign countries.

But as this proposition may appear extraordinary to some people, it may require some little explanation. The specific gravity of Russian fir masts is, to the best English ash in their natural state, in the propor-

tion of 448 to 812; therefore an ashen mast, or a piece of timber for any other purpose, made of that wood, to be of equal strength, would be more ponderous; but, as shewn by the result of experiments before given, the specific gravity of the ash can be reduced to that of the Russian fir as 774 to 548, and the strength of the ash increased in the ratio to the Russian fir as 1365 to 556: it follows that a prepared mast of the best English ash of only half the size would be stronger and lighter than one made of Russian fir, and the advantages over American spars would be still greater. ||

|| By papers presented to Parliament it appears, that the expenditure of foreign spars for masts, &c. for the Navy, from the 15th of May 1804 to the 15th of May 1805, was 7,069; since which period the consumption increased: and the sad instance of the *Guerriere's* main-mast going by the board, without being struck by a single shot, and to which the unfortunate capture of that fine frigate by the American frigate the *Constitution* was attributed, is a proof that the quality of masts and (I can speak with deep regret) of yards is not improved any more than hull timber.

¶ The main-yard of the *Raven* broke in the slings, or the vessel would not have been wrecked.

Thus it appears, that this discovery furnishes the means of *constructing durable ships of British materials from the keel to the truck.*

As the sap or embryo wood would not only be rendered useful, but the timber fit for immediate conversion, it would furnish the means to do away the waste of timber and loss of time and money that take place in his Majesty's dock-yards from what is termed *seasoning*, either when a ship is framed, or,

Notes of reference to the Table.

† As the Norway maple admits of such great increase in strength and duration, and will succeed in marine situations where no other trees will grow, it deserves particular attention.

‡ British larch, although a tree of rapid growth upon a sterile soil, is, from a large portion of parenchyma substance, weaker and heavier in its natural state than the Riga or even American fir; yet it may be rendered superior for spars, or any other purpose for which foreign deal is imported.

§ Malabar teak, used in ship-building may be said to undergo a kind of preparation, as at Beypour I found the weight of a very fine young teak, when cut down *with the bark on*, to be equal to 61lbs. per cubic foot; when the timber of similar trees decorticated for two, three, and sometimes four years before felled, was only 44lbs. per cubic foot, which operation is performed by the natives, in order to reduce the specific gravity for the purpose of more readily floating the trees down the rivers; but it also diminishes the strength, as will be found in the tree I saw decorticated and decapitated in Dean Forest, to which place I went purposely to make observations.

¶ I have tried eighteen different methods of preparing and seasoning timber, and, with only one exception, found the mode or rather the custom in use in his Majesty's dock-yards to be the worst.—In 1805, the late Mr. Alexander Mackonochie proposed a scheme “for the ready seasoning of timber, in depriving it of its oxygen by means of condensed steam, which would leave a vacuum, and thereby draw out the fluids from the wood, that when so freed, if plunged into oil, their re-entrance would forever be effectually precluded, and the strength of the wood found to be much increased, as well as the timber not only immediately seasoned but preserved in all its pristine state”—This appears very specious, but had the ingenious theorist brought it to the test, it would have been found to promote a tendency directly opposite to what was proposed. In 1812, the principle of impregnating timber was again renewed at Woolwich, by Mr. Lukin, under the immediate inspection of the Admiralty and Navy Boards. The unfortunate

what is yet more erroneous, by placing the timber in piles, as there practised. For as not only the cause of decay, but of shrinking and rents, would be removed, it is obvious that the timber for building a ship or for any other purpose might be readily formed on the spot where produced, exclusive of the saving in carriage or freight of at least one-half. The timber, although converted in different parts of this country or the world, would be ready to form part of a ship the instant it was delivered into the arsenal of construction; and as the decomposition of timber commences from the moment a tree is cut down, a ship so built in six months, in a dock or slip, *under cover*, would be much more lasting than one six years in building†. And if the plank, after being prepared, was brought to and combined to the timbers *without being transversely perforated*, it is clear, that if the timber was properly moulded, the ship would be much stronger with at least one-fourth less wood; and not only would the building of the ship be much facilitated, but in the event of requiring to shift either timbers or plank from accident, it might be done as simply as shifting the stave of a cask. And if ships so constructed, when not wanted for active service, had the masts taken out, and were placed in a covered *dry dock*, kept well aired by opening a plank on each side the bottom, the duration would be infinitely increased.

The benefits that would arise by bringing such resources into action, and rendering ships of war more lasting, thereby reducing the consumption of timber and all other materials, with the saving in workmanship, require no comment. The great political object would be obtained, of having ships at all times ready for service, when those constructed of perishable materials were rebuilding or repairing. For if the duration were in future doubled, it is evident that only half the

result a short time after is well known: the timber *exploded*, by which, exclusive of the blowing up the building, dock-yard, wall, &c. several men were killed and wounded.

† Such ships with a circular stern, without a counter, should have hawse holes abaft; as it must be recollected that both at the Nile and Copenhagen, Lord Nelson, like St. Paul, anchored by the stern.

‡ The Lively frigate was 5 years in building. The Queen Charlotte, 100 guns, 7 years. The Impregnable, 90, and Revenge, 74, 9 years. The Caledonia, 120, 12 years. The Hibernia, 120, 14 years. The Ocean, 98, 15 years.

number of ships would be required, which might all be constructed in a royal *building yard*,* and half the expense of building and repairs on ships would be saved, as well as on all other *fabricks* in which timber is used for the navy; the expense of which, in 1812, amounted to upwards of 20,000,000*l*. And as the consumption of timber would also be reduced one half, only half the quantity of land, or 100,000 acres of land, properly planted and felled in the succession of 1000 acres, producing 50,000 loads of timber annually, would suffice to support our navy.

(To be concluded in our next.)

MR. EDITOR,

CAN any of your correspondents inform me of the origin of the custom of the triennial procession of the Eton scholars to Salt Hill: why it is called the Montem, and the money there collected for the senior scholar called "salt money?" Does that place derive its name from that circumstance?—An early answer will oblige
R. S. L.

P.S. In page 420 of last month's Magazine, Mr. BARTLETT asks for a method for the extirpation of ants. Unslaked lime mixed with water, in the proportion of 1lb. of lime to 2lb. of water, either rubbed over the wall or on the stems of the trees will (if it does not destroy them) drive the ants away.

* I have mentioned a distinct *building-yard* the more particularly, from a conviction that no radical amendment will ever take place in our naval establishment† under the supine system which has for so many years been suffered to drag on; the defects of which, like London-bridge works, the public is not aware of, because it has been kept in motion; or, as expressed in a paper presented to Parliament, "We (the Navy Board) have never been at a stand."—What! are not the defects of the machine to be amended before it is at a stand?—although it does not appear that coercive measures would produce the effect, and they might create inconvenience.—Example would be the best mode.

† When a meritorious officer was selected and placed at the head of the Navy Board in 1806, in order to introduce amendment, he declared, after a fair examination of its parts, that the whole was in such a state as to be beyond his power to reform, and conscientiously resigned the comptrollership, with a salary of 2000*l*. per annum, &c.—and the deputy comptroller, an excellent officer, shortly after left the honourable Board to be a commissioner at a dock-yard:—not that the error is in the individual members, but

MR. EDITOR,

AS the following account of the festivals of the ancients, from the descriptions of Libanius, will, I doubt not, be acceptable to every class of readers, I send it you for insertion in your Magazine.

"Solemn festivals when approaching produce desire in the human race, when present they are attended with pleasure, and when past with recollection; for remembrance places men very near the transactions themselves. The recollection also possesses a certain advantage: for, in speaking of solemn festivals, it is also necessary to speak of the gods in whose honour they are instituted. Men prepare themselves for these festivals when they approach with joy. The multitude, indeed, procure such things as may furnish them with a splendid entertainment, but the worthy those things by which they may reverence the gods. Cattle and wine, and whatever else is the produce of the fields, are brought from the country. Garments also, are purified; and every one is anxious to celebrate the festival in perfection. Those that are in want of garments are permitted to borrow such as are requisite to adorn themselves on this occasion from those that have abundance. When the appointed day arrives, the priests open the temples, pay diligent attention to the statues, and nothing is neglected which contributes to the public convenience. The cities, too, are crowded with a conflux of the neighbouring inhabitants, assembled to celebrate the festival; some coming on foot and others in ships.

"At sun-rise they enter the temples in splendid garments, worshipping that divinity to whom the festival is sacred. Every master of a house, therefore, proceeds bearing frankincense; a servant follows him carrying a victim; and children walk by the side of their parents, some very young, and others of a more advanced age, already perceiving the strong influence of the gods. One having performed his sacrifice, departs; another approaches to perform it. Numerous prayers are every where poured forth, and words of good omen are mutually spoken. With respect to the women, some offer sacrifices in the temple in the system. It should seem the first step towards amendment would be organization, by entirely removing the department of construction, and separating the branches of the ordinary stores and accounts, so as to be distinct from each other; whereby the public would obtain responsibility—that is now amalgamated in the crucible of a Board.

ples, and others are satisfied with beholding the crowd of those that sacrifice. When such things as pertain to the gods are properly accomplished, the tables are follow, at which hymns are sung in praise of the god who is honoured in the festival. Social drinking succeeds, with songs which are partly serious and partly jocose, according to the different dispositions of the company. Some likewise feast in the temples, and others at home; and citizens request strangers to partake with them of the banquet. In the course of drinking, ancient friendships are rendered more firm, and others receive their commencement. After they have feasted, rising from table, some take the strangers and shew them whatever is worthy to be seen in the city, and others sitting in the forum gaily converse. No one is sorrowful, but every countenance is relaxed with joy. The exaction of debts gives place to festivity, and whatever might cause affliction is deferred to another time. Accusations are silent and the judge does not pass sentence; but such things as produce pleasure alone flourish. The slave is not afraid of blows from his master, and pedagogues are mild to youth.

"In the evening they sup splendidly, at which time there are so many torches that the city is full of light. There are also many revellers, and the sound of pipes is heard in the narrow streets, accompanied with sometimes the same and sometimes different songs. Then to drink even to intoxication is not perfectly disgraceful; for the occasion in a certain respect appears to take away the opprobrium. On the following day the divinity is not neglected; but many of those that worshipped on the preceding day do not again come to the shows. Those that contend in the composition of verses attend on this, but those with whom the contest is in the scenes on the preceding day. The third day also is not far short of these; and pleasure and hilarity are co-extended with the festival. When the solemnity ends, prayers are offered for futurity, that they, their children, and families, may again be spectators of it; after which the strangers depart, and the citizens accompany them."

THOS. TAYLOR.

Manor-place,
Walworth.

(To be continued.)

NEW MONTHLY MAG.—No. 43.

—Mais comment détruire une erreur consacrée par le nom de Newton, et professée par tous les géomètres de l'Europe? Comment lutter seul contre des académies coalisées entre elles qui ferment les yeux à l'évidence et leurs journaux à mes preuves?—
SAINT PIERRE.

MR. EDITOR,

IT has often happened, at different periods, that men of strong imaginations have been led, by the laudable ambition of creating a new era in philosophy, to advance the most absurd opinions. Novelty is the first object of their research; and in its pursuit, instead of suffering their minds to embrace that extensive range of phenomena which the wisdom of the Creator has accomplished by the same cause, they seek only to fit their crude hypotheses to some particular case, and warp and twist it a thousand ways to accomplish that purpose. The cautious inductive methods of Bacon and his illustrious followers would cramp them in the exercise of their inventive faculties and enervate the powers of their genius; therefore these methods are left to those dull drudges who are contented with extending the application and of showing the generality of the received principles of philosophy.

But even genius makes its first essays on inferior things, as if to try the strength of its pinions, and to fit them by experience for nobler efforts; accordingly we find that COMMON SENSE (imposing name) has adopted this truly rational method of proceeding; he begins by a short excursion to Kew, when, feeling the full extent of his powers, he resolves at once to make a bold rush into the regions of philosophy—to outstrip the mighty Newton—and explore the cause of what superstitious men have till now called gravitation. This daring attempt being made, he next intends to develop the principles of motion in universal space. Therefore, let us now take the opportunity of gazing upon this new system, while it is yet but dimly seen through the medium of a few pages of the *Old Monthly Magazine*, (No. 299, p. 506.) lest, when it bursts upon us in full meridian splendour, we should be overpowered by its glare and incapable of ascertaining its true nature, or of tracing distinctly the outlines of its principles.

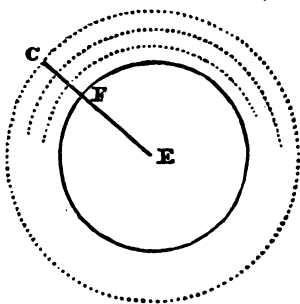
This profound philosopher begins with a prolix statement of the circumstances which take place in the motion of projectiles; these he has rendered evident

VOL. VIII,

D

to the meanest capacity by a curious diagram: and by a not less curious and entirely new method of demonstration he shows, that when a projectile has arrived at its greatest elevation, a very small deflective force "*might be sufficient*" to return the body to the earth. He now asks himself—for he alone can answer the important question—"What, then, is the actual force that turns this projectile downward?" and then proceeds to demonstrate in his *novel* manner, the nature of this deflective force—Here he has occasion to display his wonderful depth of research—here we find he has made some new and wonderful discoveries in mechanics and in geometry;—and here we find one of the most profoundly obscure demonstrations that ever came from the mind of man.

As a specimen of his geometrical reasoning take the following:—Suppose E to be the centre of the earth, F a place on the earth's surface, and C a stratum of the atmosphere: after some obscure remarks he says—"It is also evident that the common rotary motion of the earth and atmosphere would confer a greater velocity on the circle C than the circle F, and so in every circle from C to F, the spaces described being as the *squares* of the radii, or as the *squares* of the distances from E."



Hence we find that he has discovered that the circumferences of circles are as the *squares* of their radii: this important discovery will render it necessary for him to remodel the principles of geometry as well as the "*Principia of Newton*"—as the authority of COMMON SENSE must at least be equal to that of any geometer; particularly when it is considered that most of them have been *superstitious* enough to admit the doctrine of gravitation.*

* Perhaps COMMON SENSE has only mistaken the meaning of Euclid (Prop. 2, book

Notwithstanding COMMON SENSE has added Q. E. D. in all due form to the end of a demonstration which will no doubt immortalize him; yet, either from some defect in mechanical knowledge, or perhaps bewildered by the magnitude of the forces, I feel inclined to doubt the legality of his mechanical reasoning—this most probably arises from my not being initiated in the new mechanics; however that may be, as many besides myself may be troubled with doubts of the same kind, I will state my reasons for them.

Conceive a body to be moving in a right line with a given velocity, and that any other force acts on the body in another direction, the body, instead of continuing to move in the right line, will take a new direction, which will be that of the diagonal of a parallelogram, whose sides represent the quantities and directions of the forces. Now let us suppose the second force ceases to act from some cause or other, the body in that case will proceed in a direction parallel to its original one: and it is evident, from the received principles of mechanics, that the original force cannot have any power whatever to return the body to the direction from whence it was impelled by the second force. Also, had the second force been suffered to act, the body would have continued to move for ever in the direction of the diagonal.

The same is true supposing the original direction of the body to have been the result of any combination of forces whatever—therefore it is true when the body moves in any curve whatever—and because the earth is moving in consequence of the action of a compound force—it is true of every particle of the earth. Hence, if the earth had not any attraction for a ball projected from it, the ball would continue to move for ever in the direction of the diagonal of a parallelogram, constituted on the directions of the compound motion of the earth and the projectile force. Whatever effect the resistance of the air may have to impede the action of the projectile force, it cannot have any effect whatever to return the ball to the earth when it has attained its greatest elevation, even granting that

xii.). Euclid proves that "Circles are to one another as the squares of their diameters." But Emerson, wisely foreseeing that the word circle might be understood to signify the circumference only, states his prop. thus: "Circles (that is, their areas) are to one another as the squares of their diameter." —Emerson's Geo. book, iv. prop. 33.

the resistance is then equal to the projectile force; because the air would offer an equal resistance to its descent; consequently, independent of attraction the ball would never return to the earth. Moreover, a body cannot move in a curvilinear direction, except it be acted upon by two or more forces—therefore destroy attraction and the planets will move in right lines; some other force might perhaps be found that would answer as well: but this, with other subtle discoveries must be left to the profound abilities of COMMON SENSE.

Having seen that the received principles of mechanics and geometry are totally at variance with those he must have used in his demonstrations, every one must regret that he has begun at the wrong end of his work. The world should have been first enlightened and prepared by the publication of these new principles, in order that mankind might be in a fit state to receive the mystical dogmas which have been and are to be delivered by COMMON SENSE.

D—T.

N. B. The same hypothesis is printed in the last number of the *Philosophical Magazine* under the name of Sir R. PHILLIPS.

MR. EDITOR,

“A PLAN for the improvement of small Benefices” is inserted in the *Gentleman's Magazine* of February last (p. 135) worthy of a place in your excellent miscellany, containing already many communications on that subject. It is as follows:—

“Let a fund be formed out of the contributions arising from an equitable assessment on the livings throughout the kingdom; the scale of proportion should be accurately ascertained and justly laid down—the highest quota would prove but a trifling burden in comparison with the benefit which would be derived from the measure. Suppose that all livings of 500*l.* per ann. and upwards were rated at 1½ per cent.; those at 250*l.* per ann. and upwards to 500*l.* at ½ per cent.; those of 200*l.* at ¼ per cent.; and let it be decreed that no benefice under 200*l.* per ann. shall be liable to an assessment. Whatever sum is fixed upon care should be taken not to render it oppressive.”—The writer then proceeds to recommend that this fund should be placed at the disposal of a body of commissioners similar to the present corporation of the Governors of Queen Anne's Bounty; the

existence or nature of which excellent institution he seems either not to have heard of, or at least not to be acquainted with. It has indeed long been the desire of many that the rate of the old assessment of the first fruits and tenths should be amended and rendered more productive; and if it were enacted that all livings above 200*l.* per ann. should, after the next avoidance, contribute annually according to the preceding improved plan, instead of their present payments, a much more considerable sum would be produced without particularly aggrieving any incumbent. And no doubt many of the present clergy who are in easy circumstances, would instantly and freely engage to contribute annually during their lives their “quota” for so desirable a purpose.

A motion was made in the House of Lords in the month of May, 1810, for raising the first fruits and tenths; but the measure being then considered impracticable, the proposition was withdrawn; and on the 1st of June following the Chancellor of the Exchequer moved for the second grant of 100,000*l.* in aid of Queen Anne's Bounty fund, which liberal benefaction has been since annually continued.

In the miscellany above quoted, for June, 1815, I observe also a plan for “A supplementary Subscription Fund to Queen Anne's Bounty,” of a similar tendency to the foregoing, together with some ideas relating to “the Building and Endowing Chapels of Ease in populous Parishes,” &c., &c., but do not find any subsequent notice taken of the suggestion. It is too long for re-inserting in your pages, but appears to me not altogether unworthy of notice.

In this age of reform and retrenchment, when every private family is endeavouring to curtail its expenses, and the public are calling loudly on the legislature to act parsimoniously, it would be quite as well if the two offices of first fruits and tenths, and that of the treasurer to Queen Anne's Bounty were consolidated—(of conveniently doing which an opportunity has been recently lost)—for surely all the business now transacted at those two offices might be effected in one, by the assistance of an extra clerk to the latter establishment; and the sum of 900*l.* per annum and upwards saved for the purposes of that charity, provided that the Exchequer and Treasury fees were discontinued; for by the governor's report the amount of

Exchequer and Treasury fees in 1814 was	339l. 10s. 4½d.
Salaries and Allowances at Tenth's Office, 1814	594 13 2
	<hr/>
	934 3 6½

The execution of this suggestion may perhaps be rendered practicable when the period arrives for making the next annual grant.

In the returns of the livings under 150l. per annum, laid before Parliament, 1809, at pp. 94-5, under the head of "yearly value and the sources of Income" occurs frequently—"Godolphin's Benefaction or Charity"—If any of your numerous correspondents will inform me through the medium of your pages whether it was a legacy from some one of Lord Godolphin's family—or whether it is a charity endowed for the perpetual augmentation of poor livings—it will be esteemed a favor by

April 30.

H—N.

CHARACTERISTIC SKETCHES OF AMERICAN VEGETABLES.

By ALEXANDER VON HUMBOLDT.

(Continued from Vol. VII. p. 398.)

II.—The Orchides.

THE *monocotyledons*, or plants that grow with one seed-lobe only, present the greatest diversity as well in regard to the beauty of their forms as to the variety of their colours. In the family of the Orchides, the flower-sheath, which, in the grasses, the cyperus-grasses, the families of the junceæ and the palms, is pale, small, and nowise remarkable, is adorned with the most diversified colours, so as to surpass even the superb flowers of the amaryllis, the iris, and the banana genus. The orchides, in fact, are the chief ornament of the vegetable kingdom in the equinoctial regions; and if, according to the testimony of Brown, fewer plants of that family occur between the tropics in New Holland (where so many unusual and extraordinary things are met with), than between the 33d and 35th degree of latitude, this circumstance must be considered as an exception: but their preference of a damp and mild atmosphere explains the reason why the epidendron-orchides extend in the southern hemisphere so far towards the south pole, since they there find in winter a moderate temperature similar to that of the vallies among the mountains of the tropical regions.

It is impossible to calculate—as the

celebrated authors of the Flora of Peru also attest—how abundant a harvest of orchides the mild climate of the deep and shady vallies in the range of the Andes still reserve for future travellers; for it may be confidently asserted, that we are not acquainted with more than the twentieth part of them. In all Europe we find but from 70 to 80 species of orchis; whereas in the equinoctial regions of America, whose mountainous parts are yet so little known, 244 species have already been observed by botanists, and 61 of these are new ones discovered by Humboldt and Bonpland. The known orchides of the Old and New World do not amount to 700: Willdenow has enumerated only 394, of which 112 are American.

Though the plants of the orchis family are found scattered in both worlds from the sea-coast to the height of 1800 or 1900 fathoms; still we are justified in asserting, that, from the multitude of their varieties, from the profusion of their foliage and the brilliancy and fragrance of their flowers, the vallies of the Andes of Mexico, New Grenada, Quito and Peru may be properly called their native country, where they thrive best in the moist shade, in a mild air, at an elevation of between 800 and 1100 fathoms, and in a mean temperature of 17° to 19°.

The species of orchis with spur-shaped flowers are very rare in the torrid zone, and with few exceptions their forms in the temperate and frigid zones are essentially different, so that in the northern hemisphere we find the varieties of the *Orchis Habenaria*, *Cypripedium*, *Ophrys*, *Scrapius*, *Epipactes*, &c.; but in the southern those of the *Satyrium*, *Pteripodium*, *Disperis*, *Corycium*, *Stilidium*, *Disa*, *Pterostylis*, *Acianthus*, &c. The orchides of the equinoctial regions belong chiefly to the epidendron genus. They are distinguished from the orchides of the temperate and frigid zones by a different appearance, and more especially by this circumstance, that the former almost always grow in society and upon trees, while the latter spring up singly without support. Very few species, which, if I may so express myself, display the physiognomy of the north, as the *Ophrys*, *Habenaria*, *Altensteinia*, occur between the tropics, and not merely on the ridges of the loftiest mountains, but sometimes also in the plains. The temperate zone of the two great continents possesses no more than four species in common: these are: *Satyrium viride*, *Orchis hyperborea*,

Neottia repens, *Neottia tortilis*. It is remarkable that the *Dendrobium polystachion*, which grows on the mountains of Jamaica and in the woods of Guiana, has been found also in the island of St. Maurice (Schwartz, *Flor. Ind. occ.* T. 3. p. 1433). Whether it be actually the same species seems however to be doubtful. Most of the orchides of the torrid zone contain in their roots a white starchy substance, which not unfrequently possesses alimentary properties; some, as the *Pleurothallis sagittifera* contain also in their bulbs a viscid juice which may be employed as glue.

The monocotyledons in general contain a large proportion of starch (*amylum*) partly in the fruit (the grasses, the unripe fruit of the *Musa*, the *Palma Pih-guao*) partly in the stem (*Sagus Mauritius*) partly in the roots (the arums, the orchides, the families of the Lilies and *Dioscoreæ*, *Maranta Indica*). The juice of the Grasses and of the Agaves, the Areng-palm, and the ripe fruit of the Pisang on the other hand contain sugar. That starch and sugar should occur at once in the same plant, and often in the same parts of it, will appear the less extraordinary, when we consider, that modern chemists have found in both nearly the same proportions of oxygen, hydrogen and carbon, and that sweet beer is produced by sprouted barley. The ancients themselves seem to have had some notion of the conversion of the starch into sugar. Among others, Prosper Alpinus relates, that the Pisang (*Musa paradisiaca*) sprung from the engrafting of the sugar-cane upon the *Colocasia*: and in like manner Abd Allatif assures us that when a date-stone germinates in a *Colocasia* root the produce is a pisang-plant. The glutinous juice secreted by nature in the bulbous roots of the orchides differs from the genuine viscid matter of corn, as does the latter from that made of bird-lime berries, and the bark of the holly. An aroma which excites the nerves is found in the flower of the lily, asphodel and narcissus, in the bulb of the crocus, in the fruit of the vanilla and cardamom, in the roots of the varieties of *Canna*, and in the whole family of the *Peperoniæ*. Acids, astringent matter, resins, camphor, poisons, tannin, and vegetable milk occur but very rarely among the monocotyledons. The *Colchica*, and some species of *amaryllis* alone furnish a poison, the only antidote to which is the juice of the palm that Humboldt calls *Kunthia*. The

Smilax, and varieties of *Scilla* contain astringent matter; and resin is found in the *Aloe*. An astringent principle, which has not yet been duly examined, is contained in the *Dracæna Draco* and in the *Agave*, the juice of which is used as a caustic in wounds. It is inconceivable how the celebrated Fourcroy could assert that the monocotyledons, without exception, are destitute of oil, since the coco is planted in the tropical regions for the same purpose as our olive. De-candolle (*Essai sur les Propriétés médicales des Plantes*) has already made the ingenious remark, that the monocotyledons, because their returning sap vessels are distributed through the whole stem and not collected together into a mass of bark, want nearly all that which, as the proper cortical substance, is found in the plants that germinate with two-seed lobes (dicotyledons), as Knight's experiments (*Phil. Trans.* 1801, p. 337) unequivocally demonstrate.

MR. EDITOR,

TO you, whom I consider as one of the official guardians of the interests of the public, I transmit without apology a few remarks on a subject in which those interests are deeply involved, and which has recently forced itself by some deplorable catastrophes upon the general attention. I allude to the numerous steam packets in which the lives of so many of our fellow-creatures are daily exposed to such imminent risks. We are assured by practical men, that with due precaution steam may be employed without the least danger; and in your own work (No. 41, p. 391,) Mr. Taylor states as the result of attentive enquiry, that all the calamities which have happened are attributable either to *faulty construction* or *great mismanagement*. This being the case, allow me to propose the question to such of your readers as are learned in the law—whether an action for damages, on account of the personal injury sustained in a steam-packet, would not lie against the proprietors as well as against the owners of a stage-coach? Should the decision be affirmative, however careless these people may be of the lives and properties of their fellow-men, yet it is to be presumed that a tenderness for their own pockets would impel them to remedy the evil, whether of *construction* or *mismanagement*. For the former they alone can be held responsible; and in regard to the latter is it not just that they should stand in

the same predicament as the proprietors of public vehicles on land, who are liable for damage occasioned by the misconduct of their servants?

July 7, 1817.

LONDINENSIS.

NOTES AND OBSERVATIONS ON BRAZIL.

By Lieutenant-colonel W. VON ESCHWEGE.

In a Letter to a Friend.

Villa Rica, March 1, 1815.

FOREIGNERS are accustomed to form very erroneous notions of the riches of Brazil, and I have seen many a one who repaired hither in the hopes of returning in a short time laden with wealth, go back quite dejected and perhaps poorer than he came. Some indeed fancied that they could not fail to pick up a pocketful of diamonds if they could but obtain permission to visit the diamond district of Serro do Frio. A Mr. Mawe and Dr. Cove from England, procured permission, the one to explore the mineralogical treasures of this country for the benefit of its government, the other to study the vegetable kingdom for the purpose of publishing a *Materia Medica*, and others proposed to supply the wants of the inhabitants by the extraordinary cheapness of their goods—but to all these persons, of whom the first made no new discoveries, while the second collected no *Materia Medica*, I can appeal, whether their expectations were completely fulfilled: though it is not to be denied that the former abused the confidence of the government, and clandestinely purchased smuggled diamonds, after which he had the indelicacy not only to make a show of them, but also to state in the narrative which he published of his travels, which however contains nothing of interest to the sciences, that a contraband trade in diamonds is carried on by the royal functionaries in those parts.

It is nevertheless impossible to suppress astonishment at the quantity of gold and precious stones which has been obtained since the discovery of the Capitania of Minas Geraes, somewhat more than a century ago; especially when we consider the absolute ignorance of all the processes of mining which prevails here: but these stores which have hitherto been found, as it were, upon the surface, are greatly on the decline, not from any deficiency on their part, but from that very ignorance to which I have just alluded.

The decrease in the quantity of gold collected appears most striking when we

learn from official statements that in the year 1753, the fifth paid to the king amounted to 118 *arrobas*, each *arroba* being equal to 32 pounds: and that at present it is scarcely 20 *arrobas*, though the population has since that period increased about two-thirds.

In the diamond mines of Serro do Frio from five to six thousand slaves were formerly employed; at present there are not more than two thousand.

Since the discovery of the Capitania of Minas Geraes and its gold mines, which took place in 1695, the king's fifth of the gold to the end of 1814 amounted to 6933 *arrobas*; consequently the total quantity obtained was 34,665 *arrobas*, exclusively of what was smuggled out of the country, which may be estimated at 10,000 *arrobas* more. Thus the value of the whole of the gold obtained during a period of 118 years amounts to 450 millions of *crúzados* (about 45 millions sterling).

Of the diamonds, which were first discovered about 1730, 1400 pounds, more or less, have been found up to the present time. Their value may be taken at 20 millions of *crúzados*, and those disposed of in a contraband way, may certainly be estimated at 10 millions of *crúzados*.

Brazil contains long and extensive ranges of mountains which mostly run from north to south, with a general inclination of their strata to the east; but they do not attain by far the height of the mountains of Spanish America; yet with the exception of the flats of the Capitania of Rio Grande towards the Rio de la Plata, and those of the Capitania of Para towards the River of Amazons and the Rio Tocantins, Brazil may be considered as an elevated region, whose medium height above the level of the sea may be estimated at from 400 to 450 fathoms, according to the elevations taken by me in various places compared with the sources of many rivers which have their origin in the interior, and are unnavigable on account of their numerous falls.

To this generally elevated situation is indisputably to be ascribed the moderate temperature of the interior provinces, from which however local circumstances occasion deviations in various places.

The law which governs the formation of mountains obtains here as in Europe: granite forms the basis of gneiss, mica, sienite and clay-slate.

Gneiss seems to be the general formation of the range of mountains which runs along the whole coast of Brazil from

Fernambuco nearly to Rio Grande, of the breadth of 10 to 40 *legoas* and more. In sailing along this coast, the geologist is struck with the astonishing number of conical peaks, which render this range visible to the mariner at a great distance from the shore, and takes them for mountains of basalt or extinct volcanoes, though I have never yet met with any trace of basalt or of volcanic products in Brazil. Neither have I yet found here porphyry which is so common in Spanish America, nor heard of volcanoes or mountains upon which snow has been observed. Under these circumstances, an earthquake, which happened some years since in the district of Ilha Grande on the sea-coast, 20 *legoas* from Rio de Janeiro, must be considered as a remarkable phenomenon; but it was felt only in a circuit of a few miles, where all the neighbouring mountains are composed of granite and gneiss.

The eastern declivity of the above-mentioned range subsides almost imperceptibly till it joins the more elevated parts of the provinces of the interior, which have an external character totally different from that of the tract between the mountains and the sea. Primary mountains of granite, gneiss, and sienite, are here covered with the thickest forests, inhabited in those parts to which the barbarous cultivation of the new settlers has not yet extended by various tribes of savages. Lofty, nondescript parasitical plants or rather trees, here embrace hundreds of different species of tall upright trunks, and winding like cables round the masts of ships bind them together to defend them from the fury of the frequent hurricanes. I have remarked that the forest-trees of Brasil never strike deep root, and are very easily overthrown by the wind, unless bound to other trees by *cipos* (which is the generic name here given to the creeping plants); when they form a mass so strongly interwoven, that you may often cut through more than thirty stems before one of them will fall.

The fertility of the soil in these forests is so great that it often yields three or four hundred-fold.

Beyond the range of mountains we enter an unfruitful country but slightly covered with vegetable mould, partly overgrown with grass and stunted shrubs and trees, forming a striking contrast with the luxuriant forests which we have just quitted. As far as the eye can reach we perceive an elevated tract broken by clefts and ravines, which is

here denominated *Campo*, an appellation which I shall retain, as it cannot with any propriety be called a *steppe*.

Here and there in these *Campos* rise detached mountains, and they are bounded in the distance by ranges beyond which the country still retains the same character. A secondary clay-slate, which frequently passes off into shale, composes the greatest part of the soil of such tracts; while the prominent mountains and ranges consist either of sandstone bound together by a matter analogous to chlorite, or of iron mica (a new formation) or of flötz lime-stone, with large caverns, abounding in salt-petre.

The peculiar character displayed in these tracts by the variety of the mountain formations extends not only as we have seen to vegetation, but also to the animal kingdom, and especially to the birds, of which totally different species, nay, even wholly new genera, never met with in the woody region along the coast are found in the *Campos*, as I have been assured by my fellow-traveller and naturalist, Mr. Freyreis.

The most remarkable geological phenomenon in Brasil, particularly in the Capitania of Minas Geraes, and St. Paulo, is incontestably the occurrence of iron-stone. You here find magnetic iron-stone, iron-glanz, iron-glimmer, and compact red iron-stone, not in single strata, but as mountains, nay, even as whole ranges of mountains; so that if the iron-stone of the old world should ever be exhausted, this country would furnish an abundant supply so long as the human race should exist.

The formation of these iron-stone mountains seems to be in many places coeval with that of the common sandstone; as we may often observe a complete transition of the magnetic iron-stone, as well as of iron-glimmer, to this sand-stone, and *vice versa*. It is also not uncommon to meet with a complete transition of the chlorite slate to iron-glimmer, as likewise of iron-glimmer to iron-glanz.

Compact red iron-stone forms in general the uppermost crust of these mountains to the thickness of from two to three yards, and places beyond all doubt the fact of the existence of native iron, still questioned by many; as fine, thin, flexible leaves of pure iron, are not rarely found in this compact but yet mostly porous red iron-stone.

It is upwards of twenty years since several smiths endeavoured by instructing negroes to turn the iron-stone to

account, and made some iron for their own use in small furnaces: but it was not till the arrival of the court in Brasil that permission was given to establish regular iron-works.

A forge erected by me at the expense of a company at Congonhas do Campo, and in which I am a co-proprietor, is the first that has been brought to bear in Brasil, and has been wrought upwards of two years with great profit. Another erected by the celebrated da Camara, at the expense of the sovereign, and upon which they have been at work six years is still very far behind, and makes but little progress, owing to the want of practical labourers. A third extensive establishment, erected in the Capitania of St. Paulo, at the cost partly of a company, and partly of the crown, and to which miners were brought from Sweden, after having exhausted a fund of 200,000 cruzados, was so badly managed that the government was obliged to send back the Swedish director and most of his countrymen who had never been employed in iron-works; and it is now about to be conducted upon a plan proposed by me.

Agriculture is still in the rudest state in Brasil: the plough itself is not generally introduced: its use is confined to the flat country of Rio Grande, and in the other provinces it is scarcely known even by name. The most beautiful plains lie uncultivated; on the other hand the finest forests in the mountainous parts are felled; the wood when dry is burned, and here they plant maize, beans, rice, and sugar-canes. These things thrive as well on the sea-coast as in the up-lands at an elevation of 500 fathoms; but in the latter the sugar-cane frequently suffers from the frost, as does the pisang (which is universally common here) especially in the damp vallies.

(To be concluded in our next.)

MR. EDITOR,

AT the close of an article inserted in your number for July, 1815, there is the following query—"When did the Christians first begin to bury in the church-yard?"

Not having observed it noticed in any subsequent page, and accidentally finding a satisfactory answer, containing much general information on that subject in Cook's edition of *HALL'S Encyclopedia*, under the article "BURIAL," I beg leave to send a transcript of it for

insertion, whenever a convenient opportunity offers. I am, yours, &c.

June 16, 1817.

A RECTOR.

The rites of burial are looked upon in all countries and at all times to be sacred. Nor are we to wonder, that the ancient Greeks and Romans were extremely solicitous about the interment of their deceased friends, since they were strongly persuaded, that their souls could not be admitted into the Elysian fields till their bodies were committed to the earth; and if it happened that they never obtained the rites of burial, they were excluded from the happy mansions for the term of 100 years.

Of those who were allowed the rites of burial, some were distinguished by particular circumstances of disgrace attending their interment: thus persons killed by lightning were buried apart by themselves; those who wasted their patrimony forfeited the right of being buried in the sepulchres of their fathers; and those who were guilty of self-murder were privately deposited in the ground without the accustomed solemnities. Among the Jews, the privilege of burial was denied only to self-murderers, who were thrown out to rot on the ground. The primitive Christian church denied the more solemn rites of burial to unbaptized persons, self-murderers, and excommunicated persons who continued obstinate and impenitent, in a manifest contempt of the church's censures.

The place of burial among the Jews was never particularly determined. We find they had graves in the town and country, upon the highways, in gardens, and upon mountains. Among the Greeks, the temples were made repositories for the dead in the primitive ages; yet, the general custom in latter ages with them as well as with the Romans and other heathen nations, was to bury their dead without their cities, and chiefly by the highways. They seem to have had a particular aversion from burning; their method was to put the body whole into the ground, or if there was occasion for any other way of burying, they embalmed the body and laid it in a catacomb.

The Danes and northern nations, in their second age, buried their dead under earthen hillocks. Sometimes huge pyramids of stone were raised over their bodies, many of which are still remaining in divers parts of England.

In the *eighth century* the people began to be admitted into the church-yards; and some princes, founders, and bishops into the church. The practice was first introduced into the Romish church by Gregory the Great, who was brought over into England by Cuthbert, Archb. of Canterbury, about the year 750: and the practice of erecting vaults in chancels and under the altars, was begun by Lanfranc, Archbishop of Canterbury, when he had re-

built the church in this city, about the year 1075. From that time the matter seems to have been left to the discretion of the bishop. By our common law no person can be buried within the church without the consent of the incumbent, exclusively of the bishop; because the freehold of the church belongs to him, and he is deemed the best judge who are entitled to the favour of being buried in the church.

ON THE ORIGIN OF MORAL EVIL.

"Whence comes evil? is the question that hath, in all ages, been reckoned the gordian knot in philosophy."—TURNBULL.

IF there be any thing, says ORIGEN, in human affairs, proposed to examination, which our nature finds difficult to investigate and comprehend, it is *the origin of evil*.^{*}—That moral evil does exist in the world, is a fact that no one can, with any appearance of reason or truth, deny. It is impossible, however, to suppose its existence to have been coeval with human nature in its first estate; this being contrary to every just idea of the divine perfection. There must be an agreement between cause and effect: as is the author, such originally must have been the work of his hands; so that man was undoubtedly created "in the image of God"—"made upright;" or possessed of moral perfection like his Creator. And as we cannot imagine sin to have had its origin from God, in any way whatever, so it has generally been found as difficult to conceive how it could originate in *perfect* man; for as is the fountain, so are the streams—a good tree produces good fruit—and from a virtuous heart proceed virtuous thoughts and worthy actions.

Before the penetrating and comprehensive mind of Dr. WILLIAMS, these difficulties are found to vanish, while he discovers the origin of moral evil in the union of liberty and passive power. The nature of these two principles has been stated in former communications; and the reader is particularly desired to make himself acquainted with the definitions already given,† if he would rightly appreciate what is now to be laid before him. Let him then consider, that there can be no moral evil, or sin, prior to an act of will, or the abuse of liberty by an improper choice;—that the will is invariably determined by the *disposition*, or state of the mind in the scale of recti-

tude;—that the virtuous disposition of perfect man, from the nature of passive power, to the operation of which it was unavoidably subject, would degenerate into a state of pure *indifference*, unless divinely supported;—that this gracious support, by no means due to Adam in a state of probation, was not afforded, otherwise sin would have been prevented;—and that, being left to the exercise of his free will under the influence of a disposition *void of positive virtue*, he must, from this and no other cause, have chosen amiss, and thus have given birth to moral evil.

To illustrate and establish these positions, let it be observed, that the origin of moral evil must be something very different from moral evil itself. To deny this would be to maintain that the same thing may be and not be, at the same time, and in the same respect; or that a contingent event may be the cause of itself. But though moral evil could not exist without a cause distinct from itself, this cause cannot be of a *positive* nature; for there is no positive cause but what is ultimately from God. 'Of such causes He is the first and the chief on whom they depend, and by whose energy they produce their effects; so that if sin had its origin from a positive cause, the infinitely just and holy God must be its author; to imagine which, must be both blasphemous and absurd. We are, therefore constrained to look for the origin of moral evil in a *negative* metaphysical cause, from which all divine operation is excluded. But is there any such cause of which a consistent idea can be formed? There certainly is; for who finds it difficult to conceive of *absence*—*ignorance*—*weakness*, and their corresponding effects, which are manifest in our daily experience?—and surely these can be no other than *negative* causes. Yet as none of these causes can possibly operate in producing their consequent unhappy effects, except in union with the physical powers of some agent, so the origin of moral evil cannot be from *one* principle only. For were there but one, it must be either a positive or negative cause. If *positive* it would be ultimately from God; but this would exclude a *moral alternative*, the very essence of moral agency, and consequently be incompatible with the existence of moral evil. But if a *negative* cause it must ultimately be referred to the *prime* negative cause which can be no other than passive power, as before explained; which is nothing independent of positive existence, and

* Orig. contra Cels. Lib. iv.

† Vol. vii. p. 415, et seq.

consequently can have no effect but in *union* with positive existence. It appears, then, that the origin of moral evil is a compound of *two* causes at least; yet not more than two, because these are sufficient in order to produce the effect. The question now remains—what are these compounded principles? Are they two positive causes, two negative, or one of each? They cannot be *two positive* causes; for then they might be ultimately reduced to *one*, the first cause, as before proved. Nor can they be *two negative* ones; for ultimately there is but *one* cause properly negative. Consequently, the first entrance of sin into the world, or the true and precise origin of moral evil, may be found in *two causes united*; the one positive and the other negative; yet neither of them morally good or morally evil. For if the cause were morally good, the effect could not be morally bad; and if morally evil it would be no cause, but an effect of some other principle. These two causes are, first, *liberty*, a cause *naturally* good: secondly, *passive power*, a cause *naturally* evil, because it consists in limitation or defect: and these two causes are as necessary for the production of moral evil, as two parents for the production of a human being according to the laws of Nature.*

"It is indeed of infinitely greater importance," as Dr. Williams justly observes, "to be acquainted with that celestial art, and that sacred influence whereby we may emerge from the gulf of sin to holiness and heaven, than to be accurately versed in the science of its origination. And so it is far more important to see objects and improve sight, than to be able to demonstrate the theory of vision; to recover health and to use it aright, than to have skill to ascertain the cause and symptom of disease; to combine vigorously in extinguishing a fire that threatens to destroy our dwellings and ourselves, than to know the author of the calamity; to participate the effects of varied seasons, than to understand, astronomically, the precise reason of those variations. The mariner may navigate without knowing *why* his needle points to the north; and the celestial bodies in the solar system were as equally regular in their motions before Sir Isaac Newton had existence, as they have been since he has ascertained those *laws* and *proportions* according to which they move. And yet the science of

optics is not useless, the healing art is not to be despised, to discover an incendiary is desirable, and never is that philosopher who attempts to ascertain the *causes* of *natural* phenomena held up as blameworthy. In like manner though millions are delivered from the influence of sin, and raised to the most exalted eminence of happiness, who never knew, or even sought to know, scientifically, the origination of sin: this is no good reason that such knowledge is useless or even unimportant."† But among all the metaphysicians and writers on moral philosophy our country has produced, have none discovered the origin of evil but Dr. Williams? Of this, the following statement may enable the reader to judge for himself:—Dr. Clarke, whose brief account of the subject has been more implicitly admitted than any other, says, that moral evil "arises *wholly* from the abuse of *liberty*; which God gave to his creatures for other purposes, and which it was reasonable and fit to give them for the perfection and order of the whole creation: only they, contrary to God's intention and command, have *abused* what was necessary for the perfection of the whole, to the corruption and depravation of themselves."‡ This passage has been advanced by celebrated writers, as "containing all that can be said with certainty" on the subject. But surely those minds must be easily satisfied, who can be content with such evidence. Dr. Clarke allows and proves that liberty is a *perfection* rather than an evil. How came it then to *produce* evil? He answers—"This arises wholly from the *abuse* of liberty." But what is the *cause* of this effect called "the abuse of liberty?" This in fact is the whole of the difficulty, and yet he leaves it *untouched*. The free agent *fails* in the exercise of liberty; this failure is an effect; but there is no effect without a *cause*; therefore this *failure* must have a *cause*, and this *cause* (not the abuse of liberty) must bring us to the *origin* of moral evil.

Some may be disposed to say—Why should sin be made to originate in these two things, liberty and passive power? The answer is—It has been demonstrated that all positive and negative causation, in reference to moral evil, is reducible to these two; and therefore it might as well be asked—Why one and one make two, rather than any other number? Liberty is acknowledged to be a natural *perfect-*

* Notes on Edwards, *ut supra*.

† Demonstration of the Being and Attributes of God, p. 113, 5th edit.

* Notes to a new edition of the whole works of President Edwards, vol. i. p. 399.

tion; therefore the *abuse* of liberty can arise *only* from its associate, which is a natural *evil*. But *how* can this operate as a *cause* of the *abuse* of liberty? The reply is—It operates as a constituent part of the *motive* by which liberty is determined. Liberty is a natural power or instrument of the mind which cannot determine itself. It must, then, be determined by *motives*. But motives are the objects of choice in union with the *state* of the mind; and the reason why liberty is abused by choosing amiss, may be found in this latter *part* of the motive. There are only *two* states of the mind conceivable whereby liberty can be influenced; the one a state naturally evil; the other a state morally good. To say that the state of the mind was morally evil at the first entrance of sin, would be to identify cause and effect. It could not be morally good; for cause and effect invariably correspond with each other. The cause of the *abuse* of liberty, therefore, must have been a state of mind naturally evil. No other cause can possibly be assigned without involving a contradiction. And surely a state of mind naturally evil, and without any mixture of *moral* evil, can be no other than a state under the influence of passive power.

Others again may be ready to say—Why should we not be satisfied with the idea of *permission*? It is true God permitted sin to enter the world, if the meaning be that he *did not hinder* it. The free agent acts amiss when he is not hindered. This only shews that God might hinder if he pleased; but it assigns *no cause* why the agent acts amiss. Permitting, or not hindering, implies a *cause* distinct from divine causation. And the question returns— *what is the cause* of sin taking place when not hindered? In vain do we fix on chance, or a self-determining power; these explain nothing, and in fact are nothing. In vain do we say, sin arises from the *abuse* of liberty; for the question recurs— *what is the cause* of that abuse? If this be not explained, nothing is effected. In vain shall we say it proceeds from the cause of causes; for that cause is *good only*. From such a cause only good can proceed; and to ascribe sin to this cause, is as proper as to say that *moral evil* is a *good thing*, and ought to be rewarded rather than punished. Those, therefore, who renounce the idea of passive power, as before explained, and its influence on the mind of a free agent, can never find the true philosophical cause of vice and sin. As

soon might they ascertain the laws of the planetary motions, while rejecting the principle of gravitation.

Haverfordwest.

J. B.

MR. EDITOR,

IT gives me great satisfaction to find that a bill for the regulation of steam packets has been brought into the House Commons, read a first and second time, reported, committed, and ordered to be printed, and requested by the honourable mover to be read a third time that day three months.

This will give time for the plans suggested to the select Committee for the prevention of explosion to be put into practice, and to establish their advantages for promoting security by their use before the bill passes into a law. This is a measure which does very great credit to the honourable members of the Committee, the subject being of such a novel nature and requiring the most profound depth of science to investigate and select the best means of preventing such awful catastrophes as have recently occurred. Their task has been rendered the more difficult by the variety of opinions given in evidence by professional engineers, who differ widely in some of the most important particulars, but on the main point of security, the perfection of the safety valve, they all agree that the hydrostatic apparatus, invented and introduced to the honourable Committee by Mr. William Lester, for the purpose of discharging the superfluous steam from boilers of all descriptions, by the action of a column of water whose pressure does not depend upon its altitude, by which means the expansive force of steam is limited to any definite power without the aid or attention of man, will, in all probability, do away explosion altogether. This invention was received, engraved, and ordered by the House of Commons to be printed, and will, I understand, be adopted immediately by the steam boats on the river Thames.

The outline of the act is formed upon the plan suggested by me at page 305, vol. vii. of your interesting Magazine,—that all boilers shall be proved under the inspection of an engineer appointed by government, and particular regulations enacted relative to the safety valve; that all steam boats shall be registered at the port from which they ply, but a copy of such register cannot be obtained until the proprietor produces the necessary certificate from the inspecting en-

gineer. The plans suggested to the honourable Committee may be fully matured between this time and the next session of Parliament, which may render many alterations in the minor parts of the act expedient, but the base or outline will undoubtedly remain the same. The public are highly indebted to the honourable and worthy members for the city of Norwich, who have taken the most active part in the Committee in eliciting information from the great number of respectable engineers and others, who were examined, as it required good practical knowledge to put the necessary questions to draw forth those answers that bore immediately upon the point of enquiry. This was most happily and skilfully done, as will be seen by the minutes of evidence which, as I have learned, are preparing for publication, with illustrative notes, descriptive of the means that will produce a certain and at all times perfect security under the superintendence of a skilful engineer.

Before the honourable Committee had closed their labours, a rapid and extraordinary chain of disastrous events occurred on board of steam boats, some of which were attended with the most awful catastrophes, while others produced much loss and the greatest alarm to the unfortunate passengers. One of these unforeseen events occurred on board of one of the Richmond packets, lying in the river Thames opposite to the House of Commons, and the very boat that had been previously inspected by the honourable Committee.

This engine had been under some slight repair by the workmen employed by the maker, and was lying along-side of a new boat whose engine was made at another house. The superintending engineer had expressed his most decided approbation of the engine on board of the new boat, and held out something like a challenge of speed, which was to be tried the next morning. This spirit of competition excited the workmen who were actively alive to their employer's interest, to make a strong effort by way of rehearsal on the evening preceding the intended trial. This induced them to load their safety valve until the boiler burst and scalded four of them very severely: the fracture made was fortunately at the bottom of the boiler, for had it been higher up they would most likely have lost their lives, four of the men being in the engine cabin at the time of the bursting. In making a violent exertion to get out, the two first in coming in con-

tact in the hatchway, jammed it up and thereby stopped the passage by which their comrades were prevented from making their escape so soon as they otherwise might have done; and they were consequently the most injured of the four. A fifth who a few minutes before had fallen over-board was gone home to change his clothes and fortunately escaped the scalding. This occurred on Saturday, 28th of June, and on the following Monday the American newspapers arrived in London, containing an account of the following most melancholy and awful catastrophe.

From the American Daily Advertiser, (Philadelphia) June 4th, 1817.

Natchez, May 7.

On Saturday morning last about seven o'clock, two miles from Point Coupee, the boiler of the steam boat, Constitution, burst, and destroyed all the most respectable passengers, to wit—eleven.

Although on the evening of the same day at five o'clock but five of those unfortunate gentlemen had actually expired, there could not exist a possible hope that any one of the eleven could survive, being completely scalded from head to foot, the nerves contracted, and the extremities destroyed.

This catastrophe took place immediately on the company sitting down to breakfast, and accounts for the unfortunate selection of characters destroyed.

The above information we have received from Gov. Williams of Mississippi territory, and Col. Nichols of Tennessee who were at Point Coupee when the accident happened, and visited the boat and those unfortunate sufferers about 12 o'clock of the same day that it took place.

The ship Mercury from New Orleans, bound to Baltimore, arrived in the Chesapeake last evening in eight days from the Balize. A gentleman who came passenger in the Mercury, and landed here this morning, confirms the account respecting the steam boat Constitution, and states that she is a very small boat with an iron boiler, the bursting of which was owing to the ridiculous vanity of the captain in ordering the steam to be raised for the purpose of propelling his boat faster than a larger one which was coming down the river at the same time.—*Norfolk Herald.*

This fatal catastrophe excited a strong sensation of alarm throughout the United States, and drew forth many observations upon the subject, some of which expressed a similar feeling to what was so recently experienced in this country, in consequence of the dreadful catastrophe which happened upon the river Yare near Norwich on the 4th of the preceding month. Both countries looked up to legislative

enquiry and interference, as being the conservators of the lives of the public. The following are some of the observations expressed in the American papers.

From the American Daily Advertiser.

STEAM BOATS.

A correspondent is alarmed at the prevailing rumour of the danger of steam boats:— and it would indeed be a cause of everlasting regret, if this most delightful mode of travelling, so superior to every other for expedition and convenience, should fall into discredit by reason of any unfortunate event. But several recent instances of the destruction by fire, and the explosion of the boilers, have given just cause of alarm. On the Mississippi the steam boat, Oliver Evans, lately exploded and scattered such abundance of boiling water, that eleven persons were scalded to death, and many others dangerously wounded. We have also an account of the bursting of the boiler of a boat in England, which destroyed many people on board and wounded many others. Is it not, therefore, an important question for the consideration of our citizens, whether some of the steam boats belonging to this city are not of similar construction, and therefore liable to like accidents? Must we wait for the sacrifice of many valuable lives before one single precaution is taken to guard our wives, children, and friends from so dreadful a calamity? It may be premature for the legislature of the state, or our corporation to interpose their authority before the danger should be ascertained by the investigation of judicious men, who understand the principles of their construction; it has been therefore suggested by some intelligent persons, that the citizens of Philadelphia should assemble in town meeting and appoint a committee of twenty or more disinterested persons, distinguished for their character, talents, and mechanical genius, who thoroughly comprehending the nature of the steam boat machinery, may, with the permission of their owners, inspect the works and publish their sentiments on the occasion. A publication on this subject under the sanction of their names, might remove or confirm the prevailing doubts and apprehensions of danger, and guide the public mind to a correct opinion.— When a perpetual motion has been thought sufficiently important for such a measure, will our citizens neglect a similar provision for the public security?

And I also trust the owners and inventors of the boats in question will not disapprove a proceeding which, if our steam boats are really safe, would effectually serve to remove apprehensions unfavourable to their interest.

R.

From the same.

The fatal accidents that have recently occurred on board steam boats, certainly require a serious effort to remove the cause, and

although I may not be prepared to point out the most effectual plan, yet I wish to rouse the attention of my fellow-citizens to this interesting subject, before any accidents on the water in our vicinity shall, when it is too late, urge us to adopt measures of security.

In every well regulated community there are many subjects touching the public welfare that are not left to mere individual discretion, which from the bias of interest and other causes may easily be led astray; they are therefore placed under the direction of impartial and reputed judges.

Thus many articles of trade are deemed of sufficient importance to have inspectors appointed by the existing authorities, in order to prevent and detect imposition.

Navigation has not been neglected by the commercial part of the community: thus pilots in the Delaware are subject to the direction of a board of wardens of the port, who are authorized to grant licenses to such as on examination appear qualified for the duties of a pilot; and the wardens have so far a controul over the moral conduct of the pilots, that if they are proved to be addicted to intoxication, they are deprived of a license.

If, then, these regulations are deemed essential, is it not extremely important that steam boats should receive a proper share of attention, as many valuable lives are exposed to hazard.

I have no doubt that steam boats may be rendered quite if not more free from accidents than our common sailing packets, if they are rightly constructed and managed by prudent persons fully competent to the business.

If a board of judicious men could be formed, legally vested with proper authority to inspect the state of steam boats and direct their construction, and if they were also empowered to grant licenses to persons suitably qualified to have charge of them, an important benefit would at once result to the community. Thus, for example, if they ascertained a boiler to be worn out or otherwise defective when the interest of the owner might induce him to delay the remedy in the hope that it would be safe *a few months longer*, the responsibility attached to an inspector would induce him immediately to order its thorough repair or entire removal.

If such a board were formed very interesting considerations would naturally result; they would examine practically into the construction of engines, to ascertain the safest and best, and whether the boat for the accommodation of passengers ought not to be distinct from that which contains the machinery.

Another subject would claim their deliberation, whether in the present plan there ought not to be ample accommodations for the removal of passengers, in case of accident. This measure is most imperiously

demanding in water where the boats run a considerable distance from the shore.

What would be the consequence in the Chesapeake bay, if a steam boat were to take fire, or meet with some other serious accident?—What would be done with one or two hundred women and children, when, perhaps, only one small boat is provided that could not take more than fifteen or twenty of them from the scene of danger?

I am no seaman, but I should suppose it would not be difficult to have a boat large enough to accommodate passengers in case of accident, that should act as a tender to the steam boat:—let her be lightly built, and if the wind was not fair so as to enable her to keep near the steam boat, she might easily be taken in tow, and even the mast struck if necessary. These and many other considerations might arise out of a proper investigation of this important subject.

Fellow citizens! arouse from your apathy before it is too late! Wait not until some of your wives and children meet an untimely death before you exert yourselves to place steam boats under legal regulations!

A CITIZEN.

These addresses demonstrate a corresponding feeling on this important subject with that expressed in your 40th Number: but it is my most candid and sincere opinion, that if steam boats on the present construction were properly examined, on the most correct philosophical grounds, by men of sound practical knowledge, they would appear much more dangerous than the late events have proved them to be, and the public would be surprised that more accidents have not occurred.

Two days after the arrival of the above American papers, a most alarming and new event as to this country took place at the mouth of the river Thames.—The Regent steam packet, bound from London to Margate, with about 60 passengers on board, men, women, and children, when about eight miles from the shore, off the Island of Sheppy, was discovered to be on fire. The dreadful alarm excited among the passengers cannot be described. The

prospect of either being burned to death or plunged in a watery grave was dismal in the very utmost degree. As no vessel was near to lend a welcome aid, they bore away to Whitstable, which they reached in little more than an hour, and had but just got on shore with the loss of all their luggage, a few minutes before the wreck of the packet went down. The news of this disaster arrived in London the next morning, but could not be credited by many, by whom it was considered as a hoax, to add to the discredit of steam boats owing to the previous disasters so fresh in the public mind.

It was somewhat extraordinary and shows the very great advantage and accommodation that this mode of travelling furnishes over any other, that notwithstanding the accounts of the recent catastrophe circulated in the papers but the day before, nearly 60 passengers should have shipped themselves on board a steam packet for Margate. This fact most clearly shews that whenever such vessels are rendered perfectly secure, both from fire, explosion, and boiler-bursting, they will take the preference over all sailing boats for packet service, as most persons prefer their arrival at their destined port at a specific time, because their local or family arrangements can be made with by far greater regularity and precision, than when they commit themselves to the uncertain direction of the wind and waves. To a country intersected with rivers and canals, this will be one of the most important and interesting inventions ever devised in any age of the world, as it may at the same time that it propels the boat, be made to work a flour mill; so that the vessels employed to fetch corn from a neighbouring country may grind it into flour while the vessel is under way, and the merchant buy the corn at one market and deliver the flour at another without loss of time.

A PHILOSOPHER.

PARISIAN ANECDOTES OF 1815, 16, & 17.

POISONING OF THE SICK FRENCH TROOPS BEFORE ACRE.

BARON DESGENETTES, physician in chief to the French army under Buonaparte, was taken prisoner at Wilna in 1812, but the Emperor Alexander gene-

rously sent him back to France. Sir Robert Wilson, who was at that time at the Russian headquarters, showed much friendship to Desgenettes, and used his influence in his behalf. When this officer arrived in Paris in July 1814, after

Bonaparte's return from Elba, he there met with Desgenettes, who informed him that Buonaparte, after his retreat from Russia, had questioned him concerning Wilson (who in his History of the Campaign in Egypt, had first made public the poisoning of the wounded French before St. Jean d'Acre—a commission which Buonaparte gave to Desgenettes but which was indignantly refused by the latter) and thus expressed himself:—"General Wilson may be right in censuring this action in a philosophical point of view; but he does not pay a sufficient regard to the political side of the question, nor does he consider that above all I could not let them fall into the hands of the Turks." Sir Robert requested Desgenettes to repeat these words before Sir Charles Stuart, our ambassador at Paris, and his aide-de-camp Captain Charles.

LAFAYETTE.

Bonaparte said of Lafayette: *Il n'y a qu'un Republicain en France; c'est ce fou de Lafayette.* Lafayette protested against Napoleon's assumption of the imperial dignity—but afterwards addressed to him a memoir of four pages, filled with excuses explanatory of his motives.

BUONAPARTE.

When Napoleon before his departure for Elba read in the public papers the appointments to various offices by Louis XVIII. he made a remark upon each:—*Celui est un coquin!—celui passable!—un coquin!—coquin!—coquin!*—He at length concluded with the remark:—*En general, s'il emploie ceux qui m'ont servi, depuis Berthier jusqu'à Roustan, et depuis Roustan jusqu'à Berthier—ils sont tous coquins!* After the fall of Buonaparte every one was anxious to learn how Roustan would behave, as he was supposed to be more faithful to the Emperor than his French attendants. The Mameluke however followed the example of the others. Mamelukes are not celebrated for attachment: they never rise but by the fall or murder of their masters.

THE DAUPHIN (LOUIS XVII).

A biography of the last Dauphin of France, by M. Eckard, just published

with the title of *Memoires historiques sur Louis XVII.* contains some interesting traits of that unfortunate prince.

So early as his fifth year, this promising child took great delight in gardening; and a small plot of ground was laid out for him in the park of Versailles. Hither he repaired every morning and gathered flowers for a *bouquet*, which he laid upon the queen's toilet before she rose from bed. When the weather prevented him from paying his usual tribute, he would say: "I am not pleased with myself to-day; I have not done any thing for mamma; I have not earned her morning kiss." When the royal family was compelled by the violence of the unworthy populace to remove to Paris, the prince still retained this innocent propensity. A piece of ground was reserved for him in the garden of the Tuileries, where he amused himself every morning and tended his flowers, but not without an escort of the national guards. Many persons in Paris yet remember to have seen this fine child sporting about there with all the *naïveté* of his tender years.

On one of the queen's birthdays, Louis XVI. told his son that he ought that morning to gather the very finest nosegay he could, and present it to his mother with a little compliment. The Dauphin, after considering a moment, replied:—"Papa, I have in my garden an *immortelle* (everlasting-flower). This shall be all my nosegay and my compliment. I will present it to her and say: 'Mamma, I wish that you may be like this flower!'"

After the flight and return of the royal family from Varennes, when the Abbé Devaux, his tutor, was about to resume his instructions, he began his first lesson by reminding his pupil that he had broken off in his grammatical studies at the degrees of comparison, but, added he, "You must have forgotten all this I suppose."—"Oh no, you are mistaken," rejoined the Dauphin; "only hear if I have. The *positive* is when I say: My Abbé is a good Abbé—the *comparative* when I say: My Abbé is better than another Abbé—and the *superlative*," he continued, fixing his eyes on the queen, "is when I say: My mamma is the kindest and best of all mammams."

PARLIAMENTARY REPORTS.

REPORT of the Committee of the House of Commons appointed to examine the Petitions presented against the Employment of Boys in sweeping Chimneys.

YOUR Committee have felt it their duty, in the first place, to inquire into the laws that at present regulate the trade of chimney sweeping; and they find, that in the year 1788 an act of Parliament (26 Geo. III. chap. 48.) was passed, intituled, "An Act for the better regulation of Chimney Sweepers and their Apprentices," to the preamble of which, they wish to direct the attention of the House:—"Whereas the laws now in being, respecting masters and apprentices, do not provide sufficient regulations, so as to prevent various complicated miseries to which boys employed in climbing and cleansing of chimnies are liable, beyond any other employment whatsoever in which boys of tender years are engaged: and whereas the misery of the said boys might be much alleviated, if some legal powers and authorities were given for the regulation of chimney sweepers and their apprentices."—This Act, though it has in some respects fulfilled the intention of the legislature, yet your Committee have heard in evidence before them, that its principal enacting clause, viz. the regulating the age at which apprentices shall be taken, is constantly evaded; and they are decidedly of opinion, that the various and complicated miseries to which the unfortunate children are exposed, cannot be relieved by regulations. The 28th of Geo. III. enacts, That no person shall employ any boy in the nature of an apprentice or servant under the age of eight years; yet your Committee have been informed that infants of the early ages of four, five and six years have been employed, it being the practice for parents to sell their children to this trade, under-stating their age; besides, this clause is not considered by the master chimney sweepers as prohibiting their employment of their own children; and instances have been adduced before your Committee, that have satisfied them that such cases are by no means unfrequent. Your Committee have also heard, from one of the master chimney sweepers, that it is the custom of the trade to take the parents' word for the age of the apprentice—that no other evidence is asked for—that he never heard of its being the practice of the masters to get a certificate of the age, and he was ignorant that the act of Parliament required it.

Your Committee refer generally to the evidence for proofs of the cruelties that are practised, and of the ill usage, and the peculiar hardships that are the lot of the wretched children who are employed in this

trade. It is in evidence that they are stolen from their parents; and inveigled out of workhouses; that in order to conquer the natural repugnance of the infants to ascend the narrow and dangerous chimnies to clean which their labour is required, blows are used; that pins are forced into their feet by the boy that follows them up the chimney, in order to compel them to ascend it; and that lighted straw has been applied for that purpose; that the children are subject to sores and bruises, and wounds and burns on their thighs, knees, and elbows; and that it will require many months before the extremities of the elbows and knees become sufficiently hard to resist the excoarations to which they are at first subject; and that one of the masters being asked if those boys are employed in sweeping chimnies during the soreness of those parts, he answered, "it depends upon the sort of master they have got. Some are obliged to put them to work sooner than others; you must keep them a little at it even during the sores, or they will never learn their business."

Your Committee are informed that the deformity of the spine, legs, arms, &c. of these boys proceeds generally, if not wholly, from the circumstance of their being obliged to ascend chimnies at an age when their bones are in a soft and growing state; but likewise, by their being compelled to carry bags of soot and cloths, the weight of which sometimes exceeds 20 or 30 pounds not including the soot, the burthen of which they also occasionally bear for a great length of distance and time; the knees and ankle joints become deformed, in the first instance, from the position they are obliged to put them in, in order to support themselves, not only while climbing up the chimney, but more particularly so whilst coming down, when they rest solely on the lower extremities, the arms being used for scraping and sweeping down the soot.

Your Committee refer generally to the observation of every one as to the stunted growth, the deformed state of body, the look of wretchedness and disease which characterize this unfortunate class; but it is in evidence before them, that there is a formidable complaint which chimney sweepers in particular are liable to; from which circumstance, by way of distinction, it is called the chimney sweepers' cancer. Mr. Wright, a surgeon, informed your Committee, that whilst he was attending Guy's and Saint Bartholomew's Hospitals, he had several cases under his care, some of which were operated on; but in general they are apt to let them go too far before they apply for relief. Cancers of the lips are not so general as cancers

of the scrotum ; the witness never saw but two instances of the former, though several of the latter, Mr. Cline informed your Committee by letter, that this disease is rarely seen in any other persons than chimney sweepers, and in them cannot be considered as frequent ; for during his practice in St. Thomas's Hospital, for more than 40 years, the number of those cases could not exceed 20 ; but your Committee have been informed that the dread of the operation which it is necessary to perform, deters many from submitting to it ; and from the evidence of persons engaged in the trade, it appears to be much more common than Mr. Cline seems to be aware of. But it is not only the early and hard labour, the spare diet, wretched lodging, and harsh treatment, which is the lot of these children, but in general they are kept almost entirely destitute of education, and moral or religious instruction ; they form a sort of class by themselves, and from their work being done early in the day, they are turned into the streets to pass their time in idleness and depravity : thus they become an easy prey to those whose occupation it is to delude the ignorant and entrap the unwary ; and if their constitution is strong enough to resist the diseases and deformities which are the consequences of their trade, and that they should grow so much in stature as no longer to be useful in it, they are cast upon the world without any means of obtaining a livelihood, with no habits of industry, or rather, what too frequently happens, with confirmed habits of idleness and vice.

In addition to which it appears, that from the trade being constantly overstocked, a large proportion of the older chimney sweepers (as it is stated, one half) are constantly in a course of being thrown out of employ. Your Committee have endeavoured to learn the number of persons who may be considered as engaged in the trade within the bills of mortality : they have learnt that the total number of master chimney sweepers might be estimated at 200, who had among them 500 apprentices ; that not above 20 of those masters were reputable tradesmen in easy circumstances, who appeared generally to conform to the provisions of the act, and which 20 had upon an average from four to five apprentices each ; that about 90 were of an inferior class of master chimney sweepers, who had upon an average three apprentices each, and who were extremely negligent of their health, their morals, and their education ; and that about 90, the remainder of the 200 masters, were a class of chimney sweepers recently journeymen, who took up the trade because they had no other resource—who picked up boys as they could—who lodged them with themselves in huts, sheds, and cellars, in the outskirts of the town, occasionally wandering into the villages round : and that in these two classes, being in the

proportion of 180 to 20, the miseries of the trade were principally to be found. It is in evidence before your Committee, that at Hadleigh, Barnet, Uxbridge, and Windsor, female children have been employed.

Your Committee observe, that in general among the most respectable part of the trade, the apprentices are of the age prescribed by the act, viz. from eight to fourteen ; but even among the most respectable it is the constant practice to borrow the younger boys from one another, for the purpose of sweeping what are called the narrow flues. No accurate account could be obtained of the ages of the apprentices of the other classes ; but they had the youngest children, who either were their own, or engaged as apprentices ; and who in many instances it was ascertained were much below the prescribed age : thus, the youngest and most delicate children are in the service of the worst class of masters, and employed exclusively to clean flues, which, from their peculiar construction, cannot be swept without great personal hazard.

Your Committee have had laid before them an account of various accidents that have happened to chimney sweepers, by being forced to ascend these small flues : they beg leave to refer particularly to a recent case, which occurred on Thursday the 6th day of March, 1817, and which is contained in the minutes of evidence : they wish also to direct the attention of the House to one of those instances of cruelty, which terminated in the death of an infant of about six years of age, in the month of April, 1816 : William Moles and Sarah his wife were tried at the Old Bailey for the wilful murder of John Hewley alias Hasely, by cruelly beating him. Under the direction of the learned judge, they were acquitted of the crime of murder, but the husband was detained to take his trial for a misdemeanor, of which he was convicted upon the fullest evidence, and sentenced to two years imprisonment. The facts of the case were, that this infant was forced up the chimney on the shoulder of a larger boy, and afterwards violently pulled down again by the leg and dashed against a marble hearth ; his leg was thus broken, and he died a few hours after ; on his body and knees were found sores arising from wounds of a much older date. But it is not only the ill-treatment which the regular apprentices suffer from the cruel conduct of some masters, that your Committee are anxious to comment on ; it appears that in order to evade the penalty of the act of Parliament, some of these masters frequently hire young lads as journeymen who have not been apprenticed to Chimney Sweepers ; these are children who have no parents, and who are enticed away from the different workhouses of the metropolis.

Having thus shortly detailed the leading facts of the evidence which has been given

before them of the miseries which the unfortunate class of beings who are sold to this trade experience, your Committee have with great anxiety examined various persons, as to the possibility of performing by the aid of machinery what is now done by the labour of the climbing boys: the result of their inquiries is, that though there may be some difference of opinion as to the extent to which machinery is here applicable, yet the lowest calculation of practical and experienced persons, master chimney sweepers themselves, who have been brought up in the trade, establishes the fact, that of the chimnies in the metropolis three fourths may be as well, as cleanly, and as cheaply swept by mechanical means as by the present method; and the remaining part being, on the very greatest calculation, one-fourth of the whole number, with alterations that may easily and cheaply be made, can be swept also without the employment of the climbing boy. Mr. Bevens, an architect much conversant with buildings in the metropolis, has no doubt that 95 out of 100 can be swept by the machines that are at present in use; and he has also no doubt that, supposing there was to be a legislative enactment that no chimney should be swept by the means of climbing boys, easy substitutes could be found that would sweep every chimney that now exists. He adds that though there may be difficulties in cleaning an horizontal flue, from the quantity of soot, yet it is equally bad for the boys as for the machines, because the boy, as he comes down, has an accumulation of soot about him, which stops up the circulation of air necessary to support life. So that it is evident, in all those chimnies where, under their present construction, the machine cannot be used, the hazard of loss of life to the boy who sweeps them is most imminent.

Some of these flues are stated not to be above seven inches square; and one of the witnesses, who relates this fact to the Committee, informs them that he himself had been often in hazard of his life; and that he has frequently swept a long narrow flue in Goldsmiths' Hall, in which he was shut up six hours before his work was finished. Upon a review of the evils necessarily belonging to this trade as well as the remedies which have been suggested—First, in the substitution of mechanical means, thus superseding the necessity of employing children in this painful and degrading trade; and, Secondly, in allowing the system to continue in the main as it is, with only those amendments to the existing law that may attempt to remedy the present practice;—your Committee are decidedly of opinion, that no parliamentary regulations can attain this desirable end; that as long as master chimney sweepers are permitted to employ climbing boys, the natural result of that permission will be the continuance of those miseries which the legisla-

ture has sought, but which it has failed to put an end to; they therefore recommend, that the use of climbing boys should be prohibited altogether; and that the age at which the apprenticeship should commence should be extended from eight to fourteen, putting this trade upon the same footing as others which take apprentices at that age; and, finally, your Committee have come to the following resolution:—

That the chairman be directed to move for leave to bring in a bill for preventing the further use of Climbing Boys in sweeping of Chimnies.

23 June, 1817.

To those who rejoice in the alleviations of the sufferings of their fellow-creatures—and we are proud to express our belief that more genuine and active sympathy exists in our own country than in any other on the face of the globe—the prospect held out by this Report of a successful termination to the efforts of the Society which has so zealously espoused the cause of Sweeping Boys cannot fail to give unfeigned satisfaction. The abolition of the black slave-trade in our colonies has afforded a just triumph to all philanthropists; but the measure of their exultation must be incomplete while the slave-trade in *white negroes* continues to be carried on before their eyes. We trust however that the unobtrusive exertions of the advocates of infant chimney-sweepers will speedily effect the removal of that stigma which the condition of the latter still attaches to the humanity of Englishmen.

From the evidence of Mr. WM. TOOKE, whose indefatigable zeal in the troublesome office of secretary and treasurer to the society is the best testimony of his benevolent heart, we learn that it is proposed to prohibit the use of climbing boys after the 1st of May, 1818. He also recommends a clause for extending the age at which the apprenticeship should commence, from eight to fourteen years, at which apprentices are generally taken in other trades; “as the boy would then have received a previous education, or at least would have had a chance of it, and at the expiration of his apprenticeship would be enabled to carry on the same business, or be qualified by strength and previous education for any other employment.”

In answer to an objection of the committee, that by the proposed Act all the younger apprentices at present bound in the metropolis and in the country would be thrown upon the public, as the Act would deprive them of the means of

gaining their bread in their old trade, Mr. Tooke stated that the prohibition is confined to their climbing, and does not extend to the cancelling of their indentures. He proceeded to observe, "that as some considerable change will be introduced in some parts of the system in sweeping chimnies, it will be desirable that parishes and master chimney-sweepers should have every encouragement afforded them, and be provided with machines under particular circumstances, for such purposes; also for rewarding ingenious inventions or improvements; and for the placing out for education and for other services, such apprentices as may be relinquished by their masters, who would have no further occasion for their services as climbing boys, should it be thought an object worthy of it, a parlia-

mentary grant of one or two thousand pounds would effectually provide for all those objects. The present apprentices, according to the terms of the Act, we are to suppose, are not under eight, therefore, taking them at a medium, they are or ought to be from eleven to twelve, and most of them would therefore be useful in working their masters' machines, and many masters therefore would probably retain them during the remainder of the term; the other part would become chargeable upon the public or private benevolence."

As to the number of apprentices throughout England, the same gentleman stated that though he had no data upon which to found an accurate calculation, yet he thought they would not be underrated at 500 exclusively of the capital.

PROCEEDINGS OF PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETIES.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

THE *Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society of London*, for 1817, Part I. just published, contains the following papers:—

1. An Account of the Circulation of the Blood in the Class *Vermes* of Linnæus, and the Principle explained in which it differs from that in the higher Classes. By Sir EVERARD HOME, bart.
2. Observations on the *Hirudo Vulgaris*. By JAMES RAWLINS JOHNSON, M.D.
3. On the Effects of Galvanism in restoring the due Action of the Lungs. By A. P. WILSON PHILIP, M.D.
4. An Account of some Experiments on the *Torpedo Electricus* at La Rochelle. By JOHN T. TODD, esq.
5. Description of a Process by which Corn tainted with Must may be completely purified. By CHAS. HATCHETT, esq.
6. Observations on an astringent Vegetable Substance from China. By WM. THOMAS BRANDE, esq.
7. Some Researches on Flame. By Sir HUMPHREY DAVY.
8. Some new Experiments and Observations on the Combustion of Gaseous Mixtures, with an Account of a Method of Preserving a continued Light, in Mixtures of inflammable Gases and Air without Flame. By Sir H. DAVY.
9. De la Structure des Vaisseaux Anglais, considérée dans ses derniers Perfectionnements. Par CHARLES DUPIN.
10. On a new fulminating Platinum. By EDMUND DAVY, esq.
11. On the Parallax of the Fixed Stars. By JOHN POND, esq. with an Appendix.

12. An Account of some Fossil Remains of the Rhinoceros discovered by Mr. Whidby in a Cavern inclosed in the Limestone Rock, from which he is forming the Breakwater at Plymouth. By Sir EVERARD HOME, bart.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF EDINBURGH.

At a late meeting of this Society, a paper by Mr. STEVENSON, civil engineer, on the operation of the waters of the ocean and of the river Dee in the basin or harbour of Aberdeen was read. It appears that the author in the month of April 1812, with the aid of an instrument of which he exhibited a drawing, raised salt water from the bottom while the surface was quite fresh, and that he has satisfactorily ascertained that the tidal or salt waters keep in a distinct stratum or layer under the fresh water of the river Dee. This anomaly in regard to the salt and fresh waters appears in a very striking manner at Aberdeen, where the fall of the Dee is such as to cause the river water to run down with a velocity which seems to increase as the tide rises in the harbour, and smooths the bed of the river. These observations show that the salt water insinuates itself under the fresh, and that the river is lifted *bodily upward*; thus producing the regular effect of flood and ebb tide in the basin, while the river continues to flow downward with a current which for a time seems to increase as the tide rises.

These facts, with regard to the continual course of the Dee downward, present such a contrast to the operation of the waters of the Thames, as seen by a

spectator from London Bridge, that Mr. Stevenson was induced, in 1815 and 1816, to extend his observations to that river by a train of experiments from about opposite to Billingsgate all the way to Gravesend. Opposite to the gates of the London Docks the waters of the Thames were found to be perfectly fresh throughout; at Blackwall, even in spring tides, the water was found to be only slightly saline: at Woolwich the proportion of salt water increases, and so on to Gravesend. But the strata of salt and fresh water is less distinctly marked in the Thames than in any of those rivers in which Mr. Stevenson has hitherto had an opportunity of making observations. These inquiries he means to extend to most of the principal rivers in the kingdom. From the series of observations made at and below London Bridge, compared with the river as far up as Kew and Oxford, Mr. Stevenson is of opinion that the waters of the Thames seldom change, but are probably carried up and down with the turn of the alternate tides for an indefinite period, which, in his opinion, may be one, if not the principal cause of the extreme softness of the waters of the Thames.

Mr. Stevenson has made similar experiments on the rivers Forth and Tay, and at Loch Eil, where the Caledonian Canal joins the Western Ocean. The aperture of Curran Ferry, for the tidal waters of that loch, being small compared with the surface of Loch Eil, which forms the drainage to a great extent of country, it occurred to Mr. Stevenson that the water of the surface must have less of the saline particles than that of the bottom. He accordingly raised water from the surface at the anchorage off Fort William, and found it to be 1008.2: at the depth of nine fathoms, 1025.5; at the depth of 30 fathoms in the central parts of the loch, 1037.2; indicating the greater specific gravity, and consequently more of the saline parts as the depth of the water is increased.

ROYAL GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF CORNWALL.

At the late quarterly meeting of this Society a paper was read on the Different Tests for the Discovery of the Presence of Arsenic, by Dr. PARIS. The author states, that since the extraordinary and notorious trial at the last Assizes (that of Mr. R. S. Donnell, surgeon of Falmouth, on a charge of poisoning his mother-in-law) his opinion has been

so repeatedly solicited on the subject of *arsenical tests*, that he felt it his duty to offer this paper in answer to them. It afforded him also an opportunity of communicating to the Society a simple method of so modifying the ordinary experiments as entirely to avoid those fallacies which had been attributed to them. The test of nitrate of silver is well known to furnish its indication by the colour of the precipitate which it induces with the suspected liquid. A pupil of Dr. Marcet's has, however, observed that the *phosphoric salts* possess the property of throwing down with nitrate of silver a precipitate perfectly analogous in colour to that from arsenic; and as those salts are known to exist in the animal fluids, a source of perplexity and error is thus connected with any experiment by nitrate of silver on the contents of the stomach. This difficulty, as the author states, may be overcome by modifying the experiment as follows. Instead of conducting the trial in glasses, drop the suspected liquor upon writing-paper, making a broad line with it. Along this line slowly draw a stick of lunar caustic, which produces a streak of a colour resembling that known by the name of *Indian yellow*, and this is alike obtained by the presence of arsenic and of phosphoric salts; but the one from arsenic is rough and curdy, as if made with a crayon; whereas the other is quite smooth and even in its appearance, such as would be produced by a water-colour. A more important and still more unequivocal mark of distinction soon succeeds: in less than two minutes the phosphoric yellow fades into a *sad green*, growing gradually darker until it becomes black; the arsenical yellow, on the other hand, remains permanent for some time, when it turns brown. In performing these experiments, the sun-shine should be avoided, or the transition of the colour is too rapid. The author observed, that he did not detail this experiment with a view to supersede the more important one of the reduction of the metal: indeed in a matter of such serious importance a combination of unequivocal proofs is required. He stated that Mr. Gregor had suggested to him the application of a *nitrate of titanium* as a new test. In this case the suspected powder should be treated with nitric acid. The circumstance, however, of the phosphoric acid precipitating the titanium in a manner similar to arsenic, offers an objection which he was not prepared to surmount,

but which is well worthy of the attention of chemists.

Mr. GREGOR announced through Dr. Paris, a new species of coal which accompanies the culm imported from Wales for the purposes of smelting. It is characterized by the property of detonating most violently with nitrate of barytes; the result of which is a most copious evolution of prussic acid, and the formation of a prussiate, together with a carbonate of barytes.

Mr. J. H. VIVIAN submitted to the Society "A Sketch of the Plan of the Mining Academies of Freyberg and Chemnitz," in Saxony. The object of this paper was to point out the useful and objectionable parts in the detail of these institutions, in order to assist the Council of the Society in their intended

arrangement of a Mining Academy in Cornwall, and of the establishment of a Professor's chair; and he informed the Society, that on the completion of this arrangement he should present to it his mineralogical collection formed at Freyberg under the immediate inspection of the celebrated Werner.

Dr. PARIS reported that he had been desired to call the attention of the Society to the evils and accidents which arose from the use of what is called the *standard barrow* for carrying copper ore, the weight of which can be little less than 4 cwt. This enormous burden is borne by all persons employed in dressing and weighing, and this pernicious practice is asserted to have given rise to diseases of the most fatal kind.

NEW ACTS,

PASSED IN THE FIFTH SESSION OF THE FIFTH PARLIAMENT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.—57 GEO. III. (1817.)

[The figure which follows the date of each Act, denotes the number of sheets of which it consists: each sheet is sold for THREEPENCE.]

XVII. To facilitate the hearing and determining of Suits in Equity in his Majesty's Court of Exchequer at Westminster. March 29. 1.

On account of the great increase in the proceedings on the Common Law side in the Court of Exchequer, the Chief Baron is empowered to hear and determine suits in equity, subject to an appeal to the House of Lords.

XIX. For the more effectually preventing Seditious Meetings and Assemblies. March 31. 5.

Whereas assemblies collected under the pretext of deliberating on public grievances, and of agreeing on petitions or other addresses, have of late been made use of to serve the ends of factious and seditious persons, to the great danger and disturbance of the public peace, have produced acts of riot, tumult, and disorder, and may become the means of producing confusion and calamities in the nation; be it therefore enacted that no meeting of more than 50 persons, except county-meetings, be held without notice being given by public advertisement signed by seven housekeepers, in the local newspaper, five days before such meeting. Penalty on persons inserting such notice without authority 50*l*. Notice to be given to the clerk of the peace who shall send copy to three justices of the place, division or county. Meetings held without previous notice to be deemed unlawful assemblies. Adjournment of meetings to any other day or place to be unlawful. Persons continuing assembled

contrary to this Act to the number of 12, and not dispersing in one hour after being required to do so by proclamation, to be adjudged guilty of felony without benefit of clergy and to suffer death. In case of any meeting held in pursuance of a notice, if such notice shall express or purport that any matter by law established may be altered otherwise than by the authority of the King, Lords and Commons in parliament assembled; or such notice shall tend to incite or stir up the people to hatred or contempt of the person of his Majesty, or of the government and constitution of this realm, it shall be lawful for one justice or more, the sheriff of the county or under-sheriff, or the chief magistrate or any justice of the city or town where such meeting shall be, to command the persons assembled by proclamation to disperse: the penalty for not dispersing to be as in the former case. Persons obstructing magistrates in taking offenders into custody to incur the like penalty. Justices are authorized to resort to assemblies and to require the aid of the civil power. In case of resistance justices are indemnified for the killing or hurting of offenders. Persons forcibly preventing justices from attending such meetings to be adjudged felons and suffer death: and persons knowing of such obstruction and continuing assembled for one hour afterwards to be adjudged felons as if proclamation had been actually made. Sheriffs depute in Scotland have the same powers as magistrates in England.

And whereas divers places have of late been used for delivering lectures or discourses, and holding debates, which lectures, discourses, or debates have in many instances been of a seditious and immoral nature; be it enacted—that every house, room, field, or other place in which any public lecture, discourse, or debate shall be held, on any subject whatever, for the purpose of raising or collecting money or any other valuable thing from the persons admitted, or to which any person shall be admitted by ticket or token of any kind, delivered in consideration of money, unless previously licensed, shall be deemed to be disorderly. Persons by whom such places shall be opened, liable to a penalty of 100*l.*; persons conducting the proceedings, or acting as president or chairman, to a penalty of 20*l.* The persons ostensibly managing such houses to be liable to be sued, prosecuted, and punished as the real owners, or occupiers. Magistrates may demand admission to unlicensed places upon penalty for refusal of 20*l.* Two justices may license places for lectures, discourses, or debates, for any time not exceeding one year, for which license one shilling and no more shall be paid, revokable at any quarter or general sessions. Justices may inspect licensed places upon a penalty for refusing admittance of 20*l.* Upon evidence on oath that any place so licensed is commonly used for the purpose of delivering there lectures of a seditious or immoral tendency, justices may adjudge the license to be forfeited. Lectures delivered at the universities, inns of court, Gresham College, the College of the East India Company, or to any society or body incorporated or established by royal charter, or by authority of parliament are excepted from the operation of this act, as well as lectures delivered by a schoolmaster to the youth under his instruction. Prosecutions to be commenced within six months after the offences. This act to have effect in and within twenty miles of London, the day after its passing, and seven days after in all other parts of the kingdom, and to continue in force till the 24th of July, 1819.

It shall not be lawful to convene any meeting of more than 50 persons, within the distance of one mile from the gate of Westminster Hall, except such parts of the parish of St. Paul's Covent Garden as are within that distance, on any day when either house of parliament or the courts of law are sitting.

And whereas divers societies or clubs have been instituted in the metropolis and in various parts of the kingdom of a dangerous nature and tendency, inconsistent with the public tranquillity and the existence of the

established government, laws, and constitution; and the members of many of such societies or clubs have taken unlawful oaths and engagements of fidelity and secrecy, and subscribed illegal tests and declarations; and many of the said societies or clubs appoint committees, delegates, representatives, or missionaries to correspond with other societies or delegates, and to induce other persons to become members thereof, and by such means maintain an influence over large bodies of men and delude many ignorant and unwary persons into the commission of acts highly criminal; and whereas certain societies or clubs calling themselves *Spenceans* or *Spencean Philanthropists*, hold and profess for their object the confiscation and division of the land and the extinction of the funded property of the kingdom: and whereas it is expedient and necessary that all such societies or clubs should be utterly suppressed and prohibited as unlawful combinations and confederacies, highly dangerous to the peace and tranquillity of the kingdom and to the constitution as by law established; be it enacted—that after the passing of this act all societies or clubs calling themselves *Spenceans* or *Spencean Philanthropists*, and all other societies and clubs professing the same objects and doctrines, shall be utterly suppressed and prohibited as unlawful combinations and confederacies against the King and the peace of his liege subjects. Societies taking unlawful oaths, or electing committees, delegates, &c. to be deemed unlawful combinations and confederacies within the meaning of the Act 39 Geo. 3. c. 79.

This Act not to extend to Freemasons' lodges; nor to declaration approved by two justices; nor to meetings or societies for charitable purposes; nor to Quakers' meetings. Persons knowingly permitting unlawful assemblies to be held in places belonging to them, to forfeit for the first offence 5*l.*; and for any subsequent offence to be deemed guilty of an unlawful combination and confederacy. Licenses of public houses where unlawful clubs are held to be forfeited. Persons not liable to prosecution under this act for having been members of any club previous to the passing of this act. Damages done by riotous or tumultuous assemblages may be recovered of the Hundred.—This Act is not to extend to Ireland, and may be repealed or altered this session.

XX. For making further Regulations in respect to the Pay of the Officers of the Royal Navy, in certain Cases therein mentioned. March 31. 3.

NEW PATENTS.

Sir WILLIAM CONGREVE's, for a new Mode of Manufacturing Gunpowder.
Dated July 3, 1815.

THIS invention consists in the first place

of a machine for producing as perfect a mixture as possible of the ingredients of which gunpowder is composed. This is effected by means of three hoppers for the salt-petre,

sulphur, and charcoal, fixed in a frame close together, having a cylindrical revolving brush of hair or wire in the bottom of each. The matter in each hopper resting upon the brush is drawn out, when the latter revolves, in a fine stream, on the same principle as cotton thread is drawn by the revolutions of the rollers in the cotton mill. As any required proportions of the different ingredients may be drawn from each different hopper, according to the proportionate velocities with which the brush-rollers are made to revolve; so these, being regulated according to the due proportions required for gunpowder, and their motions sustained by mechanical action, afford the means of keeping up streams of the three ingredients having exactly the required proportionate quantity of each. Beneath these hoppers and rollers a broad endless band of leather, canvas, or other suitable material fixed on rollers so as to have a continued horizontal motion, receives the streams of the ingredients issuing from the hoppers, which uniting upon it in the due required proportions, and the composition turning over the end of the roller is there gathered into a single receiver. In order to the complete incorporation of the ingredients, and the breaking of any small lumps that may have escaped the revolving brushes, the mixture is passed through a single hopper having at the bottom a large cylindrical brush, the lower part of which acts against a fine wire sieve, through which the composition is forcibly driven and reduced to the finest powder. The repetition of this operation to any desired extent, in one continued process, the patentee has effected by letting the contents of the hopper fall into the inside of a vertical drum, which working round the hopper, carries the composition received from the latter at the bottom round to the top, and drops it back into the hopper again as often as may be wished by keeping the machine at work.

The next improvement is in the mode of passing the mill-cake under the press. For this purpose it is first broken down between brass rollers with coarse teeth, when it may be distributed so regularly in the press as cannot fail to produce an equal and thoroughly well-pressed cake. Instead of being laid between a few copper plates as at present so as to turn out from under the press in cakes of $2\frac{1}{2}$ or 3 inches thick, it is laid between an increased number of plates at gauged distances, so as to turn out in cakes on an average not much more than one eighth of an inch thick. The object of this arrangement is not merely the production of a much more regular cake, but it anticipates an entirely new mode of granulation by which not only the danger of the corning-house is obviated, but many other imperfections attaching to the old system of granulation are avoided. The new granulating machine consists of three parts, placed in three dis-

tinct rooms, having a strong brick wall between them to act as a traverse to each. In the middle room the actual granulating apparatus, consisting of pairs of brass rollers divided into teeth, is placed. In the first of the adjoining rooms is contained a large hopper in which the pressed cake is deposited, half or at most a whole barrel at a time to supply the machine in the second or middle room, while the third contains a bin into which the powder passes as fast as it is granulated in the second, and thence carried away at stated periods to a store magazine to prevent accumulation. The machine is fed without manual labour by means of endless bands of canvas; and the powder, when completely made, is discharged in the same manner.

The advantages of this granulating machine, says Sir William Congreve, are numerous. As the whole operation is performed by mechanical means, requiring no person to be present in any of the rooms, except at the moment of discharging the powder from the bin and of replacing the cake in the hopper, during which time the machine is stopped; it follows that there is no personal danger to any one, nor can any serious mischief happen to the machine itself if the quantity of cake put in at each charge be limited, as above stated, to a barrel at a time. The economy, from the saving of labour, is another great advantage; but this is not the only saving, as the proportion of dust to grain made in this machine is not much above one thirtieth, whereas in the common mode it is full one half. The grain is more uniform and dense; and it is also cleaner and more free from foreign matter.

As the preservation of gunpowder, when made, from the moisture of the atmosphere is a matter of great importance, Sir Wm. Congreve incloses it in wooden barrels, lined with pewter, lead, or other metal, made perfectly air and water tight, or for the convenience of stowage, in rectangular cases lined in the same manner and on the same principle.

MR. WILLIAM MADELEY's, of Yardley, Worcester, *former, for an improved Drilling Machine for drilling Beans, Turnips, Peas, Pulse, Corn, and Seeds of every Description.* July 27, 1815.

Instead of the usual method of drilling through holes or channels in the seed wheel, the patentee has invented a taper kind of seed hole or cap in the same that will admit but one seed, grain, or pulse at a time, which will deliver the same into the conductor to deposit at any required depth or distance. This machine moves upon three wheels. As a clear idea of its construction could not be afforded without drawings, we refer the reader to the *Repertory of Arts* for July and August, 1817, in which the description and engraving of it will appear.

GEORGE FERGUSON'S and JOSEPH ASHTON'S, *Carlisle, hatters, for an improved, light, elastic, water-proof Hat, commonly called Beaver Hat.* July 14, 1813.

The patentees dissolve 8 oz. of gum amber in 10 oz. of turpentine, 6 oz. prepared linseed oil, and 4 oz. essential oil of lavender; also 4 oz. of essence of turpentine, 4 oz. of gum mastic, 4 oz. of sandrack, 4 oz. of gum anima, 4 oz. of gum elima, all dissolved in 30 oz. of rectified spirits of wine. The whole of this solution well mixed and worked into the body and brim of the hat will make it perfectly water-proof and elastic.

PATENTS LATELY GRANTED.

PHILIP HUTCHINSON CLAY, London, gentleman, for his new combination of machinery for the purpose of repairing and improving turnpike and other roads and highways, and preserving the same in good order. May 22.

SETH HUNT, of the United States of America, now residing in Covent Garden, esquire, for an improved escapement for clocks, watches, and chronometers, communicated to him by a certain foreigner residing abroad. May 22.

ROGER DIDOT, formerly a paper-manufacturer in France, but now of Paddington, for certain improvements upon the machines already in use for making wove and laid paper in continued lengths or separate sheets. May 22.

GEORGE MANWARING, Marsh place,

Lambeth, esq. for improvements on steam-engines. May 22.

SETH HUNT, of the U. S. of America, esq. for certain improvements in machinery for making pins; communicated to him by a certain foreigner residing abroad. May 23.

CHARLES WYATT, Bedford row, copper-smith, for a new method of preventing any disadvantageous accumulations of heat in manufacturing and refining sugar. June 3.

BENJAMIN AGER DAY, Birmingham, for improvements in chimney-ornaments, which are so constructed that they may be used for fire-screens, flower or sweet jars, time-piece cases, candlesticks, toast-stands, and various other purposes. June 3.

GABRIEL TIGERE, Duke's court, Bow street, gentleman, for a process for manufacturing writing paper in such a manner, as that it will be extremely difficult if not impossible afterwards to extract or discharge any writing from such paper. June 3.

JOHN PARNALL, St. Austin, Cornwall, brazier, for a method of tinning sheets of copper, brass, or zinc. June 10.

THOMAS WHITTLE, wharfinger, and GEORGE EYTON, gentleman, both of Chester, for a new or improved kiln for drying malt, wheat, oats, barley, peas, beans, and other substances by means of steam assisted by air. June 10.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

SONG

Written by J. W. LAKE, for the celebration of Mr. Pitt's Birth Day by the PITT CLUB, sung by Mr. PYNÉ at Merchant Tailors' Hall, May 28th, 1817.

WHEN the world bow'd affrighted to Treason's dominion, [fan'd,
And Liberty's name was by traitors pro-
When the vulture of Fate over France spread her pinion, [main'd ;
Where scarcely a remnant of honour re-
O'er the rock of our Isle rose a star sweetly beaming, [fame,
Illuming with glory, and glowing with
'Twas thy genius, O PITT ! with its counsel redeeming,
And blessings still hallow the Patriot's name.

Like the lightning's swift flash in a season of danger,
And fierce as the terrible thunder in arms,

Yet a shield of defence to the desolate stranger,

Like *Utica's hero unaw'd in alarms ;
O ! son of that statesman renown'd in our story,

Resistless in eloquence, mighty in fame,
Like thy sire too enshrin'd in our annals of glory,

With tears of remembrance which hallow thy name.

Tho' Anarchy sought with her hate to invest him, [side,

More brilliant his light beam'd on Loyalty's
Tho' darkness o'ershadow'd, no danger de-
prest him,

Yet the Saviour of Europe in poverty died.
No, never ! he lives in each Englishman's bosom,

Immortal, O PITT, is thy patriot fame,
And long as the flowers of true Liberty blossom,

The blessings of Nations shall hallow thy name.

* Cato.

JOY AND GRIEF.

Who has not mark'd on infant's cheek,
 When tears obscure his wonted smiles;
 How soon their home the exiles seek,
 As new-born joy his grief beguiles?

Thus from the Rose's tender flower,
 When beams the Sun's enliv'ning ray,
 The last dear relic of the shower
 The dew-drop's self is borne away.

Thus, if perchance with idle skill
 Some hand should touch th' Æolian lyre,
 One moment's pause the mind they fill,
 Then fade, forgotten, and expire.

But should the Minstrel chance to fling
 Some notes endear'd by days gone by,
 The ear still listens for the string,
 The bosom still returns the sigh.

Thus there are wounds which haughty pride,
 Which proud disdain inflicts on man,
 Tears which, as soon as shed are dried,
 And griefs that live their narrow span.

As April sun, as April shower,
 Alternate empire hold on high—
 As fades the dew-drop from the flower,
 So griefs alternate live and die.

But tell me ye whoe'er have known
 The pangs of disappointed love,
 Whose bud of Hope is overblown,
 What joys can your regrets remove?

In vain shall mimic Fancy weave
 A garland form'd of every flower,
 In vain each op'ning blossom breathe
 Some new-born odour every hour.

The image of the long lost maid
 Shall Memory's mirror still reveal,
 The lover's vow still unrepaid,
 Each wish denied that Love can feel.

For know, whate'er hath been the past,
 So shall the memory of it be,
 And as gay Joy's impressions last,
 So also those of Misery.

R. D.

VERSES,

On occasion of the Obsequies of "KLOPSTOCK," 22nd March, 1803.

Imitated from the French.

When sinks a great Man to the tomb,
 (Extinguish'd Genius' brightest fires),
 Each pious heart partakes the gloom,
 The sacred awe his fate inspires;
 Yet the sad scene, they pensively deplore,
 More strongly prompts each mind,—th'
 eternal to adore!

If mortals, with religious dread,
 Behold the mouldering hand of Time,
 In dust the hallow'd altar spread,
 And sap the Temple's walls sublime;
 What Temple honours Majesty divine,
 More than a virtuous heart—the godhead's
 purest shrine?

NEW MONTHLY MAG.—No. 43.

More than the Bard, whose ample mind
 To heav'n upborne on wings of fire,
 Ranges thro' nature, unconfined,
 And strikes to sacred themes his lyre;
 Whose voice, with harmony divine, essays
 The universe to sing, and it's Creator's
 praise?

Who, rapt on Contemplation's plumes
 Above the earth's contracted sphere,
 "Into the heav'n of heav'ns presumes;"
 And centers his affections there:
 Scorning the world, its cares, and futile joys,
 Eternity alone his steadfast mind employs!

While of a God on Calvary's height
 The wond'rous sacrifice he sings,
 Far, as th' eternal source of light
 His ardent soul, enraptur'd, springs;
 His piercing eyes explore in realms above,
 "Eternal Justice, and Eternal Love."

And, as he hails the sacred shade
 Of *Venus' Conqueror*; and implores
 To yield his suffering country aid;
 And waft her sons to happier shores;
 He, with prophetic vision, sees await
 Less sombre destinies, to crown their future
 state.

Whatever beautiful, of grand
 Fair Nature's ample page imparts,
 His fertile mind, in accents bland
 Unveil'd—to our delighted hearts;
 Oh! did they breathe philanthropy like his,
 Soon should the world become a "Paradise
 of bliss!"

O ye! whom erst the magic sound
 Of numbers, which his lyre sublime,
 Sacred to Virtue, breath'd around,
 Has ravish'd, in a happier time;
 Now, o'er his tomb your common sorrows
 shed,
 The last sad homage, due to the *Illustrious
 Dead*.

By this affecting tribute paid
 Of solemn mourning round his urn,
 Be your respect, your love display'd,
 A grateful Country's just return!
 He, from the bosom of a happier soil,
 Shall view your pious griefs, and with com-
 placence smile.

No! 'tis no visionary dream:
 "Th' immortal Soul survives the grave,"
 Living, while Heaven inspired his theme,
 Your Bard this sacred precept gave;
 And dead, his reliques, with instruction
 fraught
 With silent eloquence, confirm the truth he
 taught.

Return with courage, where the fates,
 And life's imperious duties call!
 But think, an equal lot awaits,
 Like destiny, impends o'er all!
 And ever let the fame, and glory, due
 To *Genius' favour'd sons* be consecrate by
 you! L. D. L.

Warbleton, Aug. 14, 1816.

VOL. VIII.

G

LINES

suggested by the Retirement of Mr. KEMBLE
from the Stage.

On backward years, whene'er our memory
turns,
And in review, their parted joys discerns ;
Objects and scenes that pleased our youthful
days, [ing ways ;
And friends that shar'd their sweetly chang-
With fond regret we linger on the sight,
And mourn their vanish'd charms—their un-
returning flight ;
And though around on Nature's sweets we
gaze, [maze—
The bright blue sky—the Landscape's vernal
Flowers in balmy beauty smiling forth—
And all the charms that deck the face of
earth— [high—
Streams gently winding—hills ascending
Fields rich with bloom—and vales with
fragrancy ;
Yet, o'er the scene without delight we rove,
If chang'd from that we learnt in early life to
love.

Thus on the scenic world, as we survey
Life and its passions kindled into play,
Our thoughts regretful, pond'ring on the
scene,
(Deck'd in its classic form, it's magic mien,)
Dwell on the hour when feeling, taste, and
sense,
Impressive gesture—breathing eloquence,
Gave to our Shakspeare's bright immortal
song,
In KEMBLE's portrait, energy so strong :
The faithful impulse every heart obey'd,
And felt with every passion he pourtray'd.

'Tis past—the shifting veil at length is
drawn—
The living Genius of the Drama's gone ;
And with cold eyes we turn us from the scene,
To think of time gone by—and what it then
had been ;
For who, beholding, hath not shed a tear
To sympathise thy woes, poor heart-struck
Lear ?

Who hath not trembled at the dread of guilt
When *Macbeth* shudder'd o'er the blood he
spilt ?

Who hath not felt, when fierce *Othello* burn'd,
And melted when the murderer wept and
mourn'd ?

What spirit stopt, when *Hotspur* stirr'd to
broils,

And *Richard* triumph'd in his bloody spoils ?
Who paus'd not, when aloft stern *Brutus*
stood,

And stabb'd, and justified the deed of blood ?
When haughty *Marcus*, haughtier in his
woes, [foes ?

Bared his strong arm, and brav'd a host of
When *Cato* o'er his falling country sigh'd,
And greatly brave, for Rome's lost freedom
died ?

In every heart, in every sense they liv'd,
And soul and life from KEMBLE's art receiv'd.

Past are those hours—the charm is ever
o'er, [more !

KEMBLE is gone—the Drama's pride's no
Veteran, farewell ! we long must look in vain
To see thy like adorn the stage again !

KEMBLE, farewell !—in many a grateful
heart

Shall live the mem'ry of thy pow'ful art !
Go, with thy rich-earn'd laurels on thy brow,
(And who has gain'd an ampler wreath than
thou ?)

Go, and be all thy evening hours of rest
Brighten'd by peace and love—with comfort
blest ; [shine,

And like the sun, may thy strong reason
Pure and unclouded, to its last decline ;
Thy moral art has taught thee all it can,
To act thy part, unblemish'd, as a man !

3, Durham-place, Chelsea.

W. P.

A CONSTANT READER informs us that the
LINES written at *Rugby School*, inserted in
Vol. VII. p. 429, were addressed to Dr. JOHN
SLEATH, the present High Master of St.
Paul's School.

INTELLIGENCE IN LITERATURE AND THE ARTS AND SCIENCES.

PROCEEDINGS OF UNIVERSITIES.

OXFORD, June 28.—The Rev. T. Silver,
D. C. L. Fellow of St. John's, is elected
Rawlinson Professor of Anglo-Saxon, in
the room of the Rev. C. Dyson, Fellow
of Corpus Christi, vacated.

July 5. The number of Regents in
the last Act was 125.

CAMBRIDGE, June.—The annual prizes
given by the representatives in parlia-
ment have been adjudged—For the Se-
nior Bachelors, to H. Robinson, Fellow

of St. John's, and J. C. Franks, Fellow
of Trinity ;—For the Middle Bachelors,
to J. J. Blunt, Fellow of St. John's, the
other remaining undecided.

The Porsonian Prize for the best trans-
lation into Greek verse from one of our
Classic Dramatists being this year a
passage from Shakspeare's *King Henry*
IV. is adjudged to Mr. J. J. Pennington,
of King's.

July 1, at the Commencement, the first

Declamation Prize in Trinity College was adjudged to Charles, second son of the late Rt. Hon. R. B. Sheridan.

The Norrissan Prize for the present year has been adjudged to the Rev. J. C. Franks, scholar, of Trinity. The subject was: "On the Internal Evidence of the Genuineness and Authenticity of the Gospels."

Dr. CAREY (the *Prosodian*) understanding that a new edition of the Dauphin Virgil is now in the press, has offered to enrich it with a KEY, particularly noticing and scanning every line which presents any metrical difficulty from poetic licence of whatever kind, and explaining the nature of such licence in each individual case. —Should the proprietors decline his offer, he has thoughts of giving this Key as an Appendix, either to his "*Scanning Exercises*" already published, or to his "*Latin Versification made easy*," now in forwardness for publication.

Mr. JOHN SIDNEY HAWKINS will shortly publish, in one volume octavo, An Inquiry into the Nature, History, and first Introduction of Poetry in general, but more particularly of Dramatic Poetry, and of that sort of verse which the Latin Poets employed in their Comedies; tending to shew from the strongest possible evidence, that poetical licences are unnecessary; and that the verses of Sophocles, Plautus, Terence, Pindar, and Horace, are erroneously regulated, but may be correctly distributed without any violation of the laws of *Prosodia*.

Mr. ARMIGER is engaged in Researches and in the Collection of Materials for an English work on Physiology, intended to supply an acknowledged deficiency in the elementary books of this country, to exhibit the present state of that important science, and the extent to which it is indebted to the investigation of British physiology.

In the ensuing month will be published, A Genealogical and Biographical History of the Family of Marmyun; with an account of the office of King's Champion attached to the tenure of the Barony and Manor of Scrivelsby in County Lincoln, part of the ancient demesne of that family—containing a variety of matter never before published, lately collected from the public records, and embellished with several engravings.

A little volume, entitled Plurality of Worlds; or some Remarks Philosophical and Critical, in a Series of Letters, occasioned by Discourses on Christianity, viewed in connection with the Modern

Astronomy, as published by the Rev. Dr. Chalmers, is in the press.

The publication of Mr. WILSON's complete System of English Country Dancing has been postponed in consequence of a great number of additional diagrams (upwards of 300) necessary to make the work what the author had in view. It will be ready for delivery in the course of next September.

Mr. JUIGNE has in the press a second Edition of Le Sage's Historical Atlas, with a new Geographical and Historical Map of Europe as settled at the Congress of Vienna.

Proposals have been circulated for publishing by subscription De Vaux, or the Heir of Gilsland, a poem in five cantos, by ROB. CARLYLE. The subject is the feud between De Vaux the Norman Baron of Gilsland and Gill Beuth of Danish race, the original proprietor of the demesne. The scene is laid in Cumberland, during the reigns of Stephen and Henry II.

Shortly will be published, the fifth Edition of the Young Christian's Guide, or suitable directions, cautions and encouragement to the believer on his first entrance into the divine life. By the late Rev. C. BUCK.

A new Edition of TANSUR's Musical Grammar and Dictionary, or General Introduction to the whole Art of Music, is just ready for publication.

Mr. J. NORRIS BREWER has announced an intention of speedily publishing Collections towards a Biographical Account of His Grace Hugh, late Duke of Northumberland.

Mr. N. TALFOURD, of the Middle Temple, has in the press a Practical Treatise on the Laws of Toleration and Religious Liberty as they affect every class of Dissenters from the Church of England.

A complete body of Geography is announced as being in preparation under the title of The Edinburgh Gazetteer or Geographical Dictionary. It will be executed by six different authors of literary eminence; each taking a separate department, and be accompanied by an atlas consisting of 53 maps constructed by Mr. Arrowsmith. The work will extend to six 8vo. volumes, of fifty sheets each, and be published in half-volumes at intervals of three months.

Mr. ARTHUR YOUNG is preparing for the press the Elements of the Practice of Agriculture, containing experiments and observations made during a period of fifty years.

Mr. T. H. HORNE is preparing for publication, in two large volumes 8vo. illustrated with maps, *An Introduction to the Critical Study and Knowledge of the Holy Scriptures*, in three parts, containing a View of the Geography of Palestine, and of the Political, Religious, Moral, and Civil State of the Jews; an Investigation of the Principles of Scripture-Interpretation; an Analysis of the Bible, including an Account of the Canon of Scripture. An Appendix will comprise an Account of the principal MSS. and Editions of the Old and New Testaments; of various Readings; a Dictionary of the Symbolical Language of Scripture; Lists of Commentators and Biblical Critics, together with Chronological and other Tables.

The Remains of JAMES DUSAUTOY, late of Emanuel College, Cambridge, are in the press.

Col. MARK WILKS will speedily publish the second and third volumes of his *Historical Sketches of the South of India*, in an attempt to trace the History of Mysore.

The *Elements of History and Geography*, ancient and modern, exemplified and illustrated by the principles of chronology by the Rev. J. JOYCE, will soon be published in two 8vo. volumes.

The Rev. H. C. O'DONNOGHUE will speedily publish the *Christian Faith*, stated and explained in a series of Lectures on the leading Doctrines of the Gospel.

The publication of the Rev. T. F. DIBBIN'S *Bibliographical Decameron* is unavoidably delayed till the end of autumn, owing to the number and nicety of the engravings, which require more care and attention than had been calculated upon. It will form 3 royal 8vo. vols.

Mr. BAKER announces that the *History and Antiquities of Northamptonshire*, upon which he has been long engaged, will be published in annual succession in eight parts, forming four folio volumes, but that the period for commencing the publication will depend on the progress of the subscription.

Mr. FISHER has published a statement of the reason which has induced him to suspend his work, illustrative of some ancient paintings at Stratford-upon-Avon. This reason was the new and oppressive act for the regulation of copy-right, which requires the sacrifice of eleven copies of every work to powerful and wealthy bodies, possessed of ample funds. This act was not passed until three parts of Mr. Fisher's work had appeared, and as the illustrative plates were printed at a lithographic press to

the number of only 120 impressions, and all these, excepting three, were disposed of, it became impossible for him to comply with the demand of the universities and public bodies. Having no wish to involve himself in legal disputes with the latter, Mr. Fisher conceives that he is justified in withholding the letter-press which was to accompany his work; but assures his subscribers of his readiness to supply them with the yet unpublished plates as soon as he can put them together. The lovers of the arts and antiquities will further regret that the same cause has operated as a bar to the appearance of another work projected by Mr. Fisher, who has spent upwards of twenty years in travelling through the kingdom for the purpose of making drawings of its *inedited* architectural and genealogical antiquities. These drawings amounting to upwards of 5000, he designed to publish, and had nearly executed the first part under the title of "Collections for the County of Bedford," comprehending 64 plates with descriptive letter-press—but the same act "for the encouragement of learning," has induced him to defer if not to relinquish the undertaking.

Dr. ROB. JACKSON will soon publish a *Sketch of the History and Cure of Febrile Diseases*, particularly those of the West Indies.

The third volume of the *Zoological Miscellany*, illustrated with 59 coloured plates, will appear in September.

Mr. MORRISON, jun. of Perth, has announced the sale by auction (to commence on the 28th July) of the library of the late WM. STEWART, esq. of Spoutwells, consisting of nearly 20,000 volumes, and forming altogether the largest and most valuable collection ever brought to sale in Scotland. It comprises many of the scarcest and most valuable classics; a large assemblage of very old tracts connected with British History; some of the rarest early editions of the Bible; some very rare black letter gems; two illuminated missals in excellent preservation; many splendid foreign works on antiquity, and a singularly fine collection of scarce books on coins and medals. Among the prints and books of prints, most of which were collected by the late Lord Haddo, are the performances of many of the early masters of very rare occurrence and in high preservation.

Mr. GEORGE SINCLAIR, gardener to the Duke of Bedford at Woburn Abbey, states, that the larvae of the *phalana tortrices*, or grubs, are often the cause of blight in fruit-trees. Two orchards at Woburn were annually more or less sub-

ject to the ravages of these insects till the following expedient was adopted.—Immediately after the fall of the leaves a waggon load of lime was placed in the orchard and suffered to slake by the weather. Advantage was then taken of the morning dews to powder every part of the surface of the trees with the lime while in its most caustic state. This process has been annually repeated with such success, that since its first adoption there has been but one partial attack of the insects; and this is attributed to the lime used that season having lost much of its causticity before it was applied, and to a heavy fall of rain immediately after the liming. It is essential that the algæ be removed from the trees previously to the application of the lime, as they not only do injury by closing the pores of the bark, but also form the principal nests where the eggs of the insects are deposited during winter. When these parasitical plants are once displaced, they never recover themselves if the liming be annually repeated. Seventy bushels of lime properly applied will be sufficient for an orchard of five acres completely stocked with full grown trees.

At the suggestion of Mr. HOBLYN, of Sloane Street, a quantity of cocoa-nut oil has recently been introduced into this country from the Island of Ceylon. It has been ascertained that this oil may be very advantageously employed as a substitute for spermaceti oil, as it is considerably cheaper, burns with a clear, bright flame, and is free from smell or smoke. It will be found useful also in the manufacture of soap, candles, and the finer articles of perfumery, and is likely to become a source of great revenue in Ceylon, and of importance to this country. Soap made with it costs about 10 per cent. more than tallow soap.

In our last number we took some notice of the method proposed by Mr. OGO of Plymouth, for preparing timber so as to prevent dry-rot. We have since met with an account of another method, extracted from a foreign publication, where it is said to be more advantageous than soaking the wood in a solution of salt. Take three parts of slaked lime, two of wood ashes, and one of fine sand; sift the whole; add as much linseed oil as is necessary to reduce the composition when well mixed to such a consistence that it may be applied with a brush. The wood requires only two coats; the first may be thin, but the second as thick as the brush can lay it on. This coating, when well prepared, is represented as

impermeable to water and to resist the influence of the weather and the action of the sun, which hardens and renders it more durable.

The *Royal Medical Society of Edinburgh* have proposed as the subject of a prize-essay for members only, the following question:—What changes are produced on atmospheric air by the action of the skin of the living human body?

The President and Council of the *Royal Society of London* have adjudged the gold and silver medals on Count Rumford's foundation, to Sir H. DAVY, for his papers on combustion and flame, published in the last volume of the *Philosophical Transactions*, and the substance of which we have given in a late number.

Col. BEAUFROY observes, that the usual way of keeping timber is by piling the trees horizontally one over another, which prevents a free circulation of air, and the lower are frequently injured by the exuding moisture and the dripping of the rain from the upper. He suggests that notwithstanding the labour, it would be more economical in the end to place the timber in a vertical position on a sloping pavement of flag-stones to protect the bottom, with proper supports to rest against, and pieces of plank nailed on the top of each tree, which would prevent it from splitting, by securing it from the action of the sun and frost.

Dr. DEWAR of Edinburgh offers an ingenious contrivance for keeping volatile, deliquescent, and efflorescent substances in a state of perfect preservation; the difficulty of which is well known to all persons concerned in chemical operations. Let every bottle intended for such substances have a circular rim round its shoulder, not rising quite so high as the mouth of the bottle. Let the cavity formed by the rim contain a quantity of mercury, and an inverted glass cup, the mouth of which is adapted to the cavity, be immersed in the cavity, covering the neck of the bottle and the stopper. The cup alone, from its lightness compared with the mercury, is prevented from sinking to a sufficient depth and may therefore be loaded with a flat piece of metal cemented to it. When the contents of the bottle are wanted, the cup is removed and the mercury poured into it, the stopper being held on at the time with the finger. It is obvious that the same principle may be advantageously employed in the construction of various domestic implements either for excluding the external air, or for preventing the escape of offensive effluvia.

The Editor of the *Old Monthly Magazine* has been induced to guard his readers against *Impostors*, who, forsooth, print with the same kind of types that he employs; "who imitate even the colour of his wrapper—in short who imitate him in every thing excepting the *interest and originality* of his contents and in the *love of truth* and the *spirit of free inquiry* which characterize all his pages." That the contents of his incendiary pages must be *vastly interesting* to the votaries of Revolution, to the disciples of Paine, the admirers of Cobbet and the *Black Dwarf*, we readily believe. The *originality* of much of the matter comprised in them we shall not so easily admit; as we can point out articles taken sometimes after the lapse of many months from other periodical publications, and from our own among the rest. The claim of *originality* from a man who openly professes and acts upon principles of wholesale piracy and plunder, comes with just as good a grace, as the arrogance of the *love of truth* from one whose chief study is by what means it may be most perverted. Our readers, at least, must well know how to appreciate the validity of the knight's claim to this quality, from the many striking illustrations that have from time to time appeared in our pages. To these we beg leave to add one more example. In his last Number (No. 299. p. 543) we find the following attack, not more malignant than unprovoked and unfounded, on a most respectable French periodical publication and the eminent literary characters by whom it is conducted:—

"The *Journal des Savans* revived for the support of priestcraft, statecraft, witchcraft, and all *crafts* which tend to enslave and degrade mankind, is filled with articles that have made the tour of the European journals many years ago; and has, we learn few readers but among the bigots of those *crafts* whose existence it is hoped it may prolong. With a view to force on the public this vehicle of intellectual superannuation, salaries have been assigned by the state to some needy men of letters, whose wants have unhappily superseded their principles; and a list of these worthies is prefixed to the title-page as conductors of the work for the purpose of misleading the unwary by the sanction of their eminence."

Since the re-establishment of the *Journal des Savans*, eleven monthly numbers of it have appeared, containing together 704 quarto pages. These numbers are now lying before us. So far from being "filled with articles that have made the

tour of the European journals many years ago," we find in them analyses of many works not published till 1816 and 1817, in England, Germany, Italy, and France; neither have we been able to discover a single page transcribed or translated from any other periodical publication. In vain also have we searched it for sentiments "tending to enslave and degrade mankind"—the only object for which, as the *lover of truth* assures us, the *Journal des Savans* has been revived. To us, on the contrary, it appears to have no other tendency than to propagate useful knowledge and to promote the interests of literature and science. We have the best authority for asserting, that the French government has never prevented, or caused the insertion of one single article in this journal: and we have every reason to believe, from internal evidence, that the writers in their respective contributions have expressed their private opinions with honourable independence; but yet with that moderation and decency of which their predecessors set them the example from 1665 to 1792. Devoted to the sciences, the arts and literature, ancient and modern, this Journal contains no political intelligence or discussions; so that it is impossible to guess what party or sect of the past or present time it is calculated to serve. Out of the sixteen contributors to this work, there are fourteen whose names are upon the lists of the four Academies of which the Institute is composed; and as all have filled or yet fill very important posts, either literary or administrative, none of them can be reduced to that needy state which renders men disposed to venality. It may however be questioned whether these persons are the real conductors of this journal. The result of our inquiries on this subject, upon which the fullest reliance may be placed, is, "that they themselves read their own articles at the meetings which they hold; that none of these articles is printed except from a copy signed by the author, or in his own hand-writing; that each writer reads the proofs of the articles which he has furnished; that the material evidences of the authenticity of each article could be produced, if necessary; that therefore it may be affirmed, that from the 1st of Sept. 1816, to the 1st of July, 1817, no article has been inserted in the *Journal des Savans* but what was composed, written, read, signed, and revised in the proof, by one of the following gentlemen:—SILVESTRE DE SACY, CUVIER, DAUNOU, TESSIER, QUATREMERE DE QUINCY,

BIOT, VISCONTI, VANDERBOURG, RAY-NOUARD, RAOUL-ROCHETTE, CHEZY, COUSIN, LE TRONNE, and REMUSAT."—Had such an attack been made upon any English publication, we should have left to its conductors the infliction of the chastisement due to the calumniator: but when wanton slanders are poured forth against persons whom they may never reach, and whose silence might be construed into an admission of their truth, every generous mind must feel it a duty to expose the turpitude of allegations in which it is difficult to decide whether malice or ignorance predominates.

The Committee of the House of Commons appointed to investigate the important subject of STEAM BOATS and boilers, state in their Report that they find it to be the universal opinion of all persons conversant in such subjects, that steam engines of some construction may be applied with perfect security, even to passage vessels; and they generally agree, though with some exceptions, that those called high pressure engines, may be safely used with the precaution of well-constructed boilers, and properly adapted safety valves; and further, a great majority of opinions lean to boilers of wrought iron or metal, in preference to cast-iron. They have in consequence adopted the following resolutions, which they propose to the consideration of the House:—

1. That, it appears, from the evidence of several experienced engineers, that the explosion in the steam packet at Norwich was caused not only by the improper construction and materials of the boiler, but the safety valve connected with it having been overloaded; by which the expansive force of the steam was raised to a degree of pressure, beyond that which the boiler was calculated to sustain.

2. That it appears, that in the instances of similar explosions in steam packets, manufactories, and other works where steam engines were employed, these accidents were attributable to one or other of the causes above alluded to.

3. That it is the opinion of this Committee, that, for the prevention of such accidents in future, the means are simple and easy, and not likely to be attended with any inconveniences to the proprietors of steam packets, nor with any such additional expense as can either be injurious to the owners, or tend to prevent the increase of such establishments. The means which your Committee would recommend are comprised in the following regulations:—

That all steam packets carrying passengers for hire, should be registered at the port

nearest to the place from or to which they proceed:

That all boilers belonging to the engines by which such vessels shall be worked, should be composed of wrought iron or copper:

That every boiler on board such steam packet should, previous to the packet being used for the conveyance of passengers, be submitted to the inspection of a skilful engineer, or other person conversant with the subject, who should ascertain by trial, the strength of such boiler, and should certify his opinion of its sufficient strength, and of the security with which it might be employed to the extent proposed:

That every such boiler should be provided with two sufficient safety valves, one of which should be inaccessible to the engine man, and the other accessible both to him and to the persons on board the packet:

That the inspector shall examine such safety valves, and shall certify what is the pressure at which such safety valves shall open, which pressure shall not exceed one third of that by which the boiler has been proved, nor one sixth of that which by calculation it shall be reckoned able to sustain:

That a penalty should be inflicted on any person placing additional weight on either of the safety valves.

The Minutes of Evidence contain much valuable information, the substance of which we shall submit to our readers in our next Number.

FRANCE.

The *Colonial Philanthropic Society* which has been formed at Paris since the peace, and is supported by its own funds has printed the reports made to it by M. PARSON the chief of the delegation sent by this Society to Cape Verd, for the purposes of exploring the places most favourable for the establishment of agricultural colonies. I shall extract (says our Paris correspondent) some of the general observations made by M. Parson during his examination.

The greatest part of the soil of the peninsula of Cape Verd is very good and fertile: taken altogether it affords the most abundant resources for the development of an extended culture as well of grain and provisions as of all kinds of colonial productions. This peninsula would be the most suitable spot for inuring strangers to the climate, and might form the nursery of a vast colony, which, before the expiration of twenty years, might cover the whole country from the river Senegal to the Gambia, and from the Atlantic Ocean to the river of Falemé. To this end it would be necessary to treat in the first place with the *Damel of Cayor* for the general cession of the whole

peninsula; and secondly with the great Marabout Moctar for a partial concession, as being the representative of the six villages which are more obedient to his authority than to that of the king, which they have nearly shaken off—a proof that he is not so powerful as has been supposed. It will be easy for the Society to make allies of the tribes who have rendered themselves independent of his dominion; but it will be advisable first to treat individually with the chiefs of each village and to secure their goodwill by the promise of annual presents. Some will perhaps refuse these overtures; others will accept them; and others again will, of their own accord, offer concessions. Without derogating from the religious and philanthropic principles which govern the Colonial Society, it is certain that if the settlers behave well to the natives, the mere presence of four or five hundred French, inured during the last twenty years to all kinds of vicissitudes, will be sufficient to keep the six villages of the peninsula in friendly alliance with the Society and to induce them to enter into its plans; and when their number shall amount to two or three thousand, the whole coast from Cape Verd to the Gambia will also be glad to promote them. In short, when the Society has sent out one or two expeditions to this part of the African coast, and has gained a footing there, the concourse of people to Senegambia will increase, and France will soon have a flourishing colony in this quarter. One half of the individuals and capitals, that for two years past have been drawn off to the United States and Brazil, would suffice to give respectability and solidity to such a colony. To attain this happy result the Society need nothing but prudence, moderation, and unanimity: colonists and capitals will not be wanting. Nothing is asked of government but permission for the free and full development of French industry and activity; and success is infallible.—The six villages of the peninsula of Cape Verd have a population of 4000 souls. The territories which they possess are not proportionate to their population; the least populous have the greatest extent of lands. The right of property in them even of the villages is not well determined; being regulated by a kind of usage or tradition alone, and they set but little value on them except on account of their flocks. Individuals have no fixed possessions; each cultivates as much ground as he pleases about his own village or hamlet and removes

whenever it suits him. In some places, however, certain families seem to have a particular right of property in palm-trees of the kind whose sap produces palm-wine. Since the inhabitants of the peninsula have, with the assistance of the mulattos and free negroes of Goree, nearly liberated themselves from the yoke of the Danel of Cayor, they are happier and less oppressed; for the subjects of the kings of Owai, Cayor, Baol, &c. know not in fact what it is to possess property and to live peaceably with their families. When one of these petty despots travels with his guards, all flee at his approach; since men, women, children, flocks, horned cattle, &c. that happen to be in his way, belong from that time to him. Several relatives of the king and even certain grandees enjoy the same right, and it is natural to suppose that when they are poor and want to replenish their stores, they travel frequently and in sufficient force. When any village is in arrear with its tribute, or has displeased the king, he falls upon it unawares and gives it up to plunder: all the inhabitants who are not so fortunate as to escape into the forests are made captives and sold. Hence it may be taken for granted that a great number of negroes will solicit permission to live in the French colony. Hence also the population of the two barren rocks of St. Louis and Goree, which afford no kind of resource since the abolition of the slave-trade, has increased in an astonishing degree. Under the protection of the forts, which screen the free negroes from the tyranny of the native princes, two towns have rapidly risen; for however arbitrary the government of a European military commandant may be, it will always be milder than that of an African sovereign.

Mr. N. L. ACHARENTRE, whose talents are advantageously known to the classical scholars of his own country by his editions of Horace, Juvenal and Persius, and by his translation of Dictys of Crete, the historian, has circulated a prospectus and specimen of a new and magnificent edition of all the works of Homer. It will consist of five large 4to volumes; two for the Iliad, comprising the text collated with the M.SS. in the royal library; a new Latin translation in which fidelity and elegant simplicity have been studied; and the various readings. To each volume will be subjoined a *Spicilegium*, or collection of observations on contested points. In the Odyssey, which will also occupy two volumes, the same method will

be followed; and the fifth volume will embrace the other works of Homer, together with a complete lexicon, which gives all the explanations necessary for understanding the original, and renders every other book of reference superfluous. The paper and typography will vie with those of the most splendid publications. Only 250 copies will be printed. Specimens may be seen at the house of Treuttel and Wurtz, Soho square, London.

Mr. P. J. REDOUTE, whose new graphic illustration of that beautiful family of the vegetable kingdom, *The Roses*, we lately announced, is the author or painter of more than twenty works of botanic iconography, several of which contain four or five hundred plates. His *Liliacées*, which he has just finished in eight folio volumes, each comprehending 60 plates of the most perfect execution, is beyond comparison the finest work of the kind that has yet appeared. This indefatigable artist has made upwards of four thousand unpublished designs, either for the collection of the Museum begun under Louis XIV. or for men of science and amateurs:—his productions have introduced considerable sums into France. To him the arts are indebted for a new process by which an engraving in different colours may be taken from a single plate—a process which has given to works of this kind recently executed in France a decided superiority over those of other nations. The design is engraved upon one plate as if it were to be printed in black; then instead of black ink, the plate is charged with coloured inks, which are laid with the pencil upon the part where each ought to be—green upon the leaves, red, yellow, or blue upon the petals, and so of the rest: but this operation, as also the printing, is performed successively and separately, colour after colour; so that the same plate is applied twice, thrice, or four times with different colours, upon the same piece of paper, marks being left upon the edges, that each time it may be laid on exactly in the same place. When the principal colours are printed, the plates

are touched up with the pencil, for the purpose of correcting any slight defects, or filling up any little chasms which may chance to be found between contiguous colours.—This method is attended with several advantages. 1. The blacks bordering the contours in coloured plates are hereby avoided. 2. The shades are rendered as they exist in the original design, by means of a stronger mass of colour adapted to the object, and without the intervention of those black strokes which spoil the best coloured engravings. 3. You are more sure of the identity of the colour than in engravings coloured by hand, since the lights and shades are determined as it were mechanically by the depth and closeness of the strokes of the graver, and not by the fancy of the colourer. The first and second parts of *The Roses* afford an additional proof of the superiority of this method, and place the talents of the distinguished artist in the most conspicuous point of view.

A stone adapted to the purposes of lithography has been discovered in the quarries of Argenteuil. All the stone used in this art in France has hitherto been imported from Bavaria. Burgundy also has lately furnished some specimens of which a trial is about to be made: but the quarry of Argenteuil seems capable of furnishing an abundant supply, and of the best quality.

Dr. HUSON has made the highly important remark that the *nux vomica* is very beneficial in paralysis which follows rheumatic affections, but he considers it as liable to occasion accidents when the paralysis has succeeded an attack of apoplexy. This distinction ought to make medical men very cautious in the use of this powerful agent.

Baron FOURRIER has been elected a member of the Academy of Sciences in the room of the late M. Rochon.

ITALY.

CANOVA has just finished a charming group of a nymph reposing upon a lion's skin and a boy playing on a lyre. He is now employed upon a statue of the King of Portugal.

NEW PUBLICATIONS IN JUNE AND JULY, WITH CRITICAL REMARKS.

AGRICULTURE.

A Review and complete Abstract of the Reports of the Board of Agriculture from the Southern and Peninsular Departments of England. By Mr. Marshall. 8vo. 12s.

NEW MONTHLY MAG.—No. 43.

Agricultural and Mineralogical Survey of Derbyshire, made by order of the Board of Agriculture. By John Farey. Vol. III. 8vo.

VOL. VIII.

H

ARTS, FINE.

Chromatics, or an Essay on the Analogy and Harmony of Colours. Illustrated with plates and coloured diagrams. Roy. 4to. 2l. 2s.

BIBLIOGRAPHY.

A List of Recent Importations of Foreign Works; by Treuttel and Wurtz (from Paris and Strasburg), at the Foreign and Classical Library, 30, Soho Square. No. 1. 8vo. (to be continued monthly) *gratis*.

The Catalogue of the very extensive and valuable Library of the late Wm. Stewart, esq. of Spoutwells, consisting of nearly twenty thousand volumes in various languages. 3s. 6d.

BIOGRAPHY.

Biographia Literaria; or Biographical Sketches of my Literary Life and Opinions. By S. T. Coleridge, esq. 2 vols. 8vo. 1l. 1s.

Self biography is a very delicate undertaking, and few instances can be mentioned wherein it has yielded satisfaction. The late Gilbert Wakefield, of learned but irascible memory, gave a sad example of the vanity of human wisdom, and Mr. Cumberland, who was not a whit less irritable, published a memoir of himself in a much better spirit. After all, however, the very act of drawing public attention to the private history of a man's own temper and studies savours so much of that self-importance, happily ridiculed in the "Memoirs of P. P. clerk of this Parish," that we are sorry to see the practice taken up by any person of extensive knowledge and approved principles. But genius and madness are very nearly allied, and of the tenuity of the partition the present volumes exhibit, we think, a melancholy illustration. Here and there some amusement and information will be found; but the whole that is valuable is intermingled with such a cloudiness of metaphysical jargon in the mystical language of the Platonists and schoolmen, of Kant and Jacob Behmen, as to lose the good effect which it might have produced had it been presented with more simplicity. One chapter upon the misfortune of making authorship a profession is worth all the rest; but it is too short, and appears to disadvantage amidst disquisitions on poetry and the abstractions of the human intellect; the associations of ideas, and the progress of the doctrine of materialism. We are whirled about in such rapid confusion from Aristotle to Hobbes, from Thomas Aquinas to Hume, then by abrupt transitions to Southey and Cowley, to Wordsworth and Milton, that in the endless maze we forget our company, the subjects on which we have been engaged, and are as glad to escape from the literary life and opinions of Mr. Coleridge, as we would to the light of day from the darkened cell of a religious enthusiast whose visions and prophecies have rendered confinement necessary for himself and society.

DIVINITY.

A Plea for Infant Baptism. To which is annexed an Appendix containing two Forms of administering the Rite. By Thomas Belsham, Minister of Essex Street Chapel. 8vo. 4s.

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Wilson's Collectanea Theologica, or the Student's Manual of Divinity; containing Dean Nowell's Catechism; Vossius on the Sacrament; and Bishop Hall, on Walking with God.

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Rachel: a Tale. 12mo. 5s.
We were at a loss under what head to class this excellent little piece; and had some thoughts at

first of giving it a place under the head of romance; but upon second consideration the book appeared to be too good for such an allotment, and yet well knowing how to announce it, we have mentioned it here as admirably calculated for female education. The story is simple, but forcibly instructive, and exhibits, with great life, the contrast between affected sentiment and the sensibility of nature. There are also many valuable remarks scattered throughout on the necessity of cultivating the art of pleasing, no less than of adhering firmly to the simplicity and candour of truth.

The Juvenile Review, containing Moral and Critical Observations on Children's Books, intended as a Guide to Parents and Teachers in their Choice of Books of Instruction and Amusement. Part I, 1s. 6d.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

Characters of Shakspeare's Plays. By William Hazlitt. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

We have long since been disgusted with the commentators and illustrators of Shakspeare, who continue, however, to swarm in abundance every season, as if there was something new to be said upon the genius of that immortal bard. The volume before us is a fresh offspring of vanity, and exhibits no other novelty than profaneness, of which we shall give an instance in what this critic says of the wit of Falstaff:—"He carves out his jokes as he would a capon or a haunch of venison, where there is *cut and come again*; and pours out upon them the oil of gladness. His tongue drops fatness, and in the chambers of his brain 'it snows of meat and drink.' He keeps up perpetual holiday, and open house, and we live with him in a round of invitations to a rump and dozen."

Poor Shakspeare! when will thy spirit be suffered to rest from the exorcising torture of criticism! To our readers, however, we owe perhaps an apology for this extract, in which it would be difficult to shew whether the blasphemy or the stupidity be most prevalent. In his preface the author abuses Dr. Johnson as an ignoramus, who had neither genius nor taste; but who measured every subject by a two foot rule, or counted it upon ten fingers. From the passage we have selected, and many others, we might with more reason infer, that the calumniator of the great moralist has no higher sense than that which is attracted by the charms of a full flask, or a rump and dozen!

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Our readers, no doubt, are already well acquainted with the story of the apparition of the archangel Raphael, as the guardian of France, to a ploughman near Chartres, and of the commission which the latter was entrusted to bear to the King. The particulars are here narrated at length,

and may be amusing—nay, perhaps edifying, to some credulous persons, whose faith will not be staggered by an archangel's appearing out of the usual costume, and taking upon himself the garb of a country farmer, buttoned up in a long great coat, and his head covered with a high crowned hat. This masquerade is totally contrary to all ancient usage, no less than to the Horatian rule; and yet the editor of the narrative has very gravely supported the credit and propriety of the incongruities which abound in the tale by scriptural authorities, and among the rest, the apocryphal story of Tobit.

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POETRY.

Lalla Rookh, an Oriental romance. By Thomas Moore, esq. 4to.

Genius has extraordinary privileges, and the author of this volume avails himself on every occasion of the rights to which he has long since established a legitimate claim. It were to have been wished, however, that in his love of singularity he had always preserved some regard to moral feeling and delicacy of expression. The present volume,

indeed, is less exceptionable in point of meretricious description and licentiousness of ideas, though the scene is oriental, than many of the former productions of this writer. But the most extraordinary thing of all is the fact that the name which gives a title to the performance never once occurs in any part of the poetical contents. This is the more to be lamented, because the story in prose which constitutes the foundation of all that follows, is so highly dramatic and exquisitely romantic that we cannot help wishing the author had contented himself with versifying it instead of inventing tales of his own, one or two of which are excessively disgusting. The story is this. In the reign of Aurengezebe, Abdalla, king of the lesser Bucharia, having abdicated the throne in favour of his son, made a pilgrimage to Mecca, taking Delhi in his way. During his residence there, a marriage was contracted between the prince his successor, and Lalla Rookh, the daughter of the emperor. The nuptials were to be celebrated at Cashmere; where the young monarch was to meet his bride for the first time, and convey her from thence to his own capital. The departure of Lalla Rookh was attended with great splendour, and among the persons who accompanied her was Feramorz, a Cashmirian poet whose province it was to entertain her with singing or reciting his own compositions to beguile the time occupied in the journey. In the discharge of this duty the young minstrel, if we may so call him, narrated the four poems or stories which make up the present volume; and such was the effect produced by them on the princess, that she fell in love with the poet. It was, therefore, with regret and melancholy that she entered the capital and palace of Bucharia, but what was her astonishment in finding that her lord was no other than the ingenious, agreeable, and fascinating Feramorz, who had accompanied her so gallantly in disguise from Delhi. It must be obvious to every reader that a story so completely dramatic ought to have formed the substance of the poem, and that the songs instead of taking up the whole of the volume should have been introduced merely as episodes.

There is, as might have been expected much beauty in the narratives, which are told with considerable art, but it is very unaccountable that a writer who has hitherto distinguished himself by his lively imagination, and the delineation of human nature in its gayest forms, should on such an occasion have exerted the powers of his fancy to depict villainy and paint distress. In this it is evident that Mr. Moore has purposely gone out of his own flowery path, amidst all that can enchant the senses and soften the heart, to follow his friend Lord Byron in painting the fiercer passions, and giving them a terrible effect. Much therefore as we have been amused by these poems, and sometimes delighted, yet, upon the whole, the perusal has left an impression of concern that an author of so much originality of conception, and vigour of intellect, should have condescended to become in any degree the imitator of another, and that too a living bard.

De Courci, a Tale in two Cantos; with other Poems. By James Thomson. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

The principal poem in this collection is founded upon a horrible tale recorded in the *Encyclopédie Méthodique*, of a nobleman accidentally found in the turret of a castle in Provence, where he had been immured many years by his son; and when pressed by the discoverer to escape, refused, assigning as his reason an unwillingness to dishon-

our his family, and at the same time confessing his having himself actually murdered his own father. Such a story is too harrowing for human feeling to be easily susceptible of the attractions of poetry, and therefore we should have been better pleased if Mr. Thomson, who possesses great felicity of expression and harmony of numbers, had applied his powers to a more lively subject. He has, however, done the best with his materials, and related the narrative in a manner that would not have discredited more popular bards. The other pieces in the volume chiefly consist of commemorative verses written for, and recited at the meetings of public associations to which the author is related, as assistant secretary for charitable purposes to the Duke of Kent.

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We have heard of the "Gull's Hornbook;" and of late years the world has been pestered with Grammars of all the arts and sciences. Now the bathos is we should hope completed, for lo! here is a primer to initiate the young and ignorant in the mysteries of politics. The man, however, who has kindly undertaken this task seems deficient in one requisite, and that is the meaning of words, for instead of explaining constitution—rights—and liberties, upon which he rings as many changes as the college youths upon the bells of St. Martin's, he gives an account of the charter of the Forest, and other ancient grants. The great Bishop Butler had an odd opinion that there are times when a whole nation may be mad, one symptom of which is the licentiousness of the press. If that opinion has any foundation in truth, the people of this country are at present in a hopeful condition.

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France. By Lady Morgan. 4to. 2l. 12s. 6d. and 2 vols. 8vo.

The fair author of this interesting work is already so well known by her publications, that we cannot help thinking she would have acted wisely in suppressing the ebullition of her resentment against some of the reviewers for the asperity with which they treated her early productions. This would have been the more advisable, as we fear there are some things in the present performance which will furnish ample scope for still severer criticism. Our satisfaction, however, at the treat which this ingenious lady has spread before us, will furnish a ready apology for much of that egotism and superstitious conceit which she has displayed while doing the honours of the table. The variety of anecdote here exhibited, and the characteristic sketches of manners and opinions, cannot but prove highly amusing to every class of readers, whether acquainted with France or not; though we should have been much better pleased had Lady Morgan told what she saw rather than what she felt, and had been content with giving us the result of her own observations, instead of weakening them by adding the designing reports of others. We have been induced to make this remark, not from any wish to undervalue a work which is on many accounts rich in statistical intelligence and entertaining description, but solely from a desire to render the useful matter which it contains more substantially beneficial. The performance is divided into eight books, and four appendices; the former by Lady Morgan and the latter by her husband. The first book exhibits a view of the peasantry of France before and since the Revolution, with much upon domestic manners, rural economy and incidental subjects. The second and third books are devoted to a more general view of society, with a larger portion of politics than we could have wished. The three next books are devoted to Paris; the seventh to the French theatre; and the last to eminent and literary characters, among whom the principal is La Fayette, who appears to be a prime favourite with the author. The Appendices by Sir Charles Morgan are on the state of law, finance, medicine, and political opinion in France; upon all which subjects much diligent inquiry has been employed, in a spirit of strict candour with the obvious view of practical utility.

Letters from the North Highlands during the summer of 1816. By Elizabeth Isabella Spence. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

When ladies and gentlemen set out on their travels with the express intention of printing an account of what they have seen, the least to be expected from them is diligence in inquiry, judgment in observation, and accuracy in the narrative. Instead of all this our modern tourists dispatch their work *per saltum*, as some academics take their degrees. It is too much, however, to tax the public for their entertainment, and to lay credulity under contribution in order to defray the expenses of an excursion to the lakes of Cumberland, or the Highlands of Scotland. The fair author of this light volume had publication in her eye, no doubt, when she commenced her correspondence with Miss Porter, to whom all the letters are addressed; she should, therefore, have taken more pains both with regard to description and relation, in which case

she would not have fallen into many gross mistakes that disfigure her book, nor have passed so flippantly over scenes that required particular delineation to render the account of them intelligible to readers who have never been on the spot.

Journals of an English Traveller from 1814, to 1816, or Memoirs and Anecdotes of her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales, and of her Court. 8vo. 4s. 6d.

When the suffering ancient exclaimed "Oh that mine enemy had written a book" he had no idea that the impertinence of friendship is often more to be deprecated than the inquisitorial tyranny of an open foe. The pamphlet before us exhibits a melancholy instance of human weakness, excessive vanity, and we were about to say of a total want of delicacy. Curiosity has been much excited by the publication which will no doubt be preserved as a singular memorial of that eccentricity of disposition which seeks notoriety in any quarter, and is totally careless about the means of acquiring it. But the gross ignorance that runs through the narrative, particularly in the notice of places as existing, which have long since eluded the diligence of the

antiquary and geographer to discover, plainly shews that this journal must have been written by some menial of the household, or a *file de chambre* who has picked up in attendance a few scraps of information. The publication of the tract however, may after all be of some service, as illustrative of character, and particularly in opening the eyes of a silly people who have been miserably deceived by their own good nature, and the intrigues of faction.

Karamania; or a Brief Description of the South Coast of Asia Minor, and of the Remains of Antiquity, with Plans Views, &c. collected during a Survey of that Coast under the Orders of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty in 1811 and 1812. By Francis Beaufort, F.R.S. Captain of H.M.S. Fredericksten. 8vo. 14s.

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Military and wind music have been so much cultivated of late years, and so many important improvements made in them, that the violin has been greatly neglected. Tartini and Geminiani, in the last century, gave treatises on the violin; but the music of that day, and consequently their rules, are now obsolete. After them came l'Abbé Lefils, Pic, and Fiorillo: yet such is the caprice of fashion, that music has undergone a further change even since that short period. We are now indebted to Mr. Sanderson for a very able system of bowing and fingering, carefully got up, in which the pupil is led by the hand progressively from one passage to another, and nothing of importance is omitted. In short, we most strongly recommend this tract to the Tyro as a complete and comprehensive system of modern violin playing.

A Concerto for the Flute Principale, two Violins, tenor and bass, two Hautbois, and two Horns. Dedicated to Thos. Rumball, esq. by M. Metzler. Longman. 6s.

This is a well written concerto, properly adapted to the genius of the instrument, and the parts are carefully connected. It is taking nothing from its merits to say that it is not quite *à la Drouet*, but of a more sober cast, and fitted for the amateur as well as the professor.

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Mr. Kendon in Paris, and inscribed to Lady C. Wood. Phillips and Co. 4s.

As Mr. Kendon has been at the trouble of going to Paris to select these dances with their high-sounding titles, it would be deemed ungracious to pass them over without due examination. Upon looking at the bottom of the first page we made a full bar rest on discovering these words—"This tune for the harp may be played in E flat." Now, good Sir, if you are a harp player, tell us how to execute the latter (minor) part of this tune in *six flats*, and we will "applaud thee to the very echors, who shall applaud again."

Namouna's Song in Lalla Rookh, written by Thos. Moore, esq. The music by Dr. John Clarke, of Cambridge. Power. 2s. 6d.

The piece opens with a recitative in G minor (*adagio*), which, according to the unconfined nature of recitative, ends in F, the dominant to the following air in B flat. The time of the first movement is exactly noted by the pendulum 21 inches to a quaver, and the second 10 inches. The recitative is elaborate. The air shews how much may be done in the way of effect by a few notes, which produce here the most enchanting sensation by the most simple means. Dr. Clarke's music is always pleasing; but this appears to us to be the best of his productions.

God save the King, arranged (with an Introduction and new variations) for the Harp, and dedicated to the English, by N. C. Bochsa. Platts.

The introduction is the best part of this performance. Not much novelty is observable in the variations, which have been so well done by Dussek and Kalkbrenner, as to leave little chance of success on this subject. A miserable attempt at the English style is observable in the last variation at the word "Anglais," as if it were necessary on so grave a theme as God save the King to lug in a hornpipe, as the only thing an English ear would be capable of appreciating.

Favorite Melodies of various Nations for

the German Flute, with accompaniments for the Piano-forte. Selected from the Compositions of celebrated Authors, and dedicated to Lord Churchill, by W. Wheatstone. 3s.

No pains seem to have been spared to render this a complete edition of *Elegant Extracts* for the flute. The engraving and paper are of the best kind, and a beautiful emblematical frontispiece adorns the work. Each number contains sixteen pages of closely engraved music; the selections in this number are from "Don Giovanni, Lodoiska, the Slave, &c." The accompaniments, though only expressed as for the Piano forte, we have heard played on the harp with good effect.

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After the splendid display of talent exhibited on this air by Kalkbrenner (which we noticed a few months ago) little can be said on this wretched performance—"Look on this picture and then on this." It is ushered in by the following chant: *très lent*—

Ah que l'amour aurait pour moi de charmes!
Quoi! J'ai quinze ans, et pas encore d'amant.
Gentil Housard, viens essayer mes larmes
Mon cœur promet de t'aimer tendrement.

La, la, la, &c.

To these hopeful words succeed the tune with its four variations. As we wish to say of the learned doctor *nil nisi bonum*, we would only recommend him to return to college (if he has ever been there) before he writes again.

Mr. Ball, of Duke street, the first inventor of the cabinet piano-fortes, has lately very much improved them. Instead of the long levers which used to encumber the touch, and cause it to be very irregular, the hammers are brought down close to the keys; by which means the tone is improved, the touch is rendered light, and a far greater facility in tuning is obtained. With these important advantages they may be now pronounced the completest instruments of the kind ever made.

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Offendar maculis, quas aut incuria fudit
Aut humana parum cavit natura."

HORACE.

Pictures painted on Glass, now exhibiting at No. 18, Newman-street, Oxford-street.

THE art of painting on glass possesses some peculiar advantages, and occasionally presents effects, which for brilliancy and spirit it would be vain to seek in other styles. Hitherto its beauties have been principally observable in those magnificent ecclesiastical buildings mis-called gothic, and it must be confessed that our cathedrals are indebted for a principal charm to those rich and elegantly painted windows which afford a subdued though splendid tone of colour, and cast along the venerable walls, which they adorn a "dim religious light." The cathedral at Litchfield need only be mentioned in support of this assertion; the painted windows adorning this splendid pile, are the works of old Flemish artists, which were collected by a distinguished individual of the present age, and by him presented to the dean and chapter of the see; they are matchless specimens of the art; the colours are vivid and rich, the form of the figures elegant and correct, the arrangement and grouping managed with more than ordinary taste, and the subordinate parts, particularly the landscape, exquisitely performed. Were this cathedral divested of the windows of

which we are speaking, the building, though beautiful in itself, would be irreparably deteriorated, and the effect would become lamentably meagre and insipid, compared with its present refulgent magnificence.* The application, however, of painted windows or stained glass is by no means confined; it serves to embellish domestic and other buildings, as well as the most sacred edifices, and its use is becoming every day more frequent with the opulent and tasteful. Mr. Soane, who has always a just feeling of what is beautiful and appropriate in his works, has in a late instance produced a most pleasing effect by the introduction of a window of stained glass. We allude to the mausoleum in memory of Sir Francis Bourgeois, at Dulwich College, where a classical sarcophagus is placed in a recess to which the access is dim and gloomy. In the upper part of the recess light is

* We cannot avoid offering on this occasion our best thanks to the learned and enlightened Dean of Litchfield, who spares no pains to preserve the beautiful cathedral of which he is guardian from the impurities which disgrace so many of our national edifices. The walls and monuments are not disfigured with the scrawls of plebeian visitors, nor are the mouldings and tracery of the architecture obliterated with dust and filth.

admitted through a window of orange-coloured glass, which shed upon the tomb, and the surrounding parts, a brilliant and golden light, it seems the work of a superior power, as if Omnipotence approved the tribute which humanity awarded to departed genius. After these observations we conceive it will be needless to state that we consider painted glass a most powerful auxiliary to architecture, or to apologize for directing the attention of our readers to the exhibition before us.

Those who first carried this art to any perfection were Lucas of Leyden, and Albert Durer. In the first stages of its history, the only mode practised was the connecting pieces of coloured transparent glass by means of lead, and thus forming mosaic work. The next step in its progress was the selecting glass of such a hue as was required for the prevailing colour, and then tracing the requisite forms in water-colours upon it. The artists however, whom we have mentioned, found means to incorporate the necessary colours with the glass itself by exposing their work to a certain degree of heat, and since their time the practice has been adopted and improved upon by the moderns. It is obvious, therefore, that to accomplish the purposes of this art, a very considerable knowledge of chemistry is requisite, to select such substances for colours as will by fusion embody themselves with the glass, and to direct the necessary operations of the furnace upon the material whereon the work is to be represented: and a recollection of this difficulty ought to be sufficient to blunt the edge of criticism. Where so much mechanical and chemical accuracy is wanting, a trifling mismanagement of colour is perfectly pardonable, especially as the art is yet but little understood. Mr. BACKLER, who has himself painted all the pictures in the present exhibition, has only copied the works of others. The great window is the design of Mr. Lonsdale, the rest from Le Brun, West, Pranesi, &c. The principal object is the great Norfolk window; it is intended for the Barons' Hall of Arundel Castle, one of the seats of the Duke of Norfolk. It was painted by order of the late Duke, and represents that great historical event *The Signature of Magna Charta by King John*. It contains portraits of the Duke himself as Fitzwalter, of H. C. Combe, esq. as the Mayor of London, of Captain Morris as the Master of the Knights Templars, and of the son of Howard Molyneux, esq. M.P. as the page. In a late number

we took occasion to reprobate the practice of introducing portraits of living persons into historical pictures; we must again condemn it; the painter is necessarily circumscribed in his imagination and fettered in his execution, and we would rather see portraits confessedly so, than have them thrust into situations where the genius of the painter would probably find other personages, more adapted to the circumstances of the picture, and more conducive to its effect. If however there ever was room to dispense with this censure, it is on the present occasion, for the portraits are well introduced, and every face and form seems, to speak theatrically, most rigidly in character. The figure of Fitzwalter is bold and somewhat contumacious, and he seems in doubt of the compliance of his weak and vacillating monarch. The King turns on the sturdy baron a look full of fear and hatred; near him stands the Pope's Legate, who alone seems to partake of the gloomy and rooted antipathy of the royal mind to the act which is reluctantly performed. A prelate occupies the left side of the picture, and behind Fitzwalter on the left is seen the Mayor of London surrounded by barons and soldiers. In the distance is seen Runnemeade, with the tents and soldiers of the barons.

As a picture this window possesses great merit; the story is well told, the character, costume, and expression, are admirably maintained, and the *tout ensemble* is highly pleasing. As a painting on glass (which forms the principal part of our present consideration), we have great pleasure in according our warmest approbation—we never saw any performance in this style containing so much artist-like effect, or that partook as much as this of the character of a good picture; the flesh and drapery are finished with great labour, and in some parts are as carefully hatched and pencilled, as in a miniature. The only evil we have detected is a trivial confusion of lights, the picture wants repose, but when we consider the great temptation which an artist must have to evince the peculiar powers of his art in this particular, we cannot help considering the error as very venial. The success which has attended this exhibition will we doubt not induce Mr. Backler to favour the public with a future one, and the only improvement which we can suggest is the rendering the scattered lights more subservient to the principal, and a more sedulous regard to what is called keeping.

The Marys at the Sepulchre, Matthew, chap. xxviii. after West, is a very beautiful and unexceptionable performance; the angel is a mass of brilliant, pure, effulgent light, and contrasts admirably with the surrounding gloom; the figures of the two Marys are expressive and well painted.

King Lear in the Storm, after a well known picture of West's, represents the distracted monarch exposed to the fury of the elements, and exclaiming: "Off, off, ye lendings! Come, unbutton here." The expression of the heads is excellently sustained, the torch and the red fiery light which it emits, is depicted in a style which no other method of painting could have attained.

An Eruption of Mount Vesuvius, scene by moonlight, by Pether, is a very effective representation of the desolating and appalling effects of a volcano.

The Crucifixion, after Le Brun, is a work of no common merit. It proves Mr. Backler to be an artist of great power. This well known picture is faithfully transferred to the glass, and its beauties are rather heightened than diminished.

The gallery is also adorned with paint-

ings on glass of Apollo and the Muses from the antique, vases from Piranesi, &c. &c.

In the anti-room is the model of a window in St. James's Church, which it is proposed to embellish with a copy in painted glass of the *Transfiguration* of Raffaele. The model is beautifully executed. The size of the window has compelled Mr. Backler to make some trifling variations from the picture, but he has managed them all with great taste and judgment, and we trust that we shall soon see the completion of his proposed undertaking.

INTELLIGENCE.

An engraving of two bull-dogs, called *Crib and Rosa*, has been lately published by Mr. JOHN SCOTT, after Mr. ABRAHAM COOPER, which is a very rare and excellent production. It is in the line manner. The animals are beautifully given, and the accompanying scenery is equally good.

The Exhibition of Pictures by Old Masters, at the British Institution, will close on the 12th of August.

The *Séries of National Medals*, by Mr. MUDIE, are in rapid progress, and approach completion.

MEMOIRS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

THE BARONESS DE STAEL-HOLSTEIN.

THIS lady, whose literary performances have ranked her as one of the first, if not the very first, of the female writers of the age, was the daughter of the celebrated minister Necker. She was born in 1768, at Paris, where she was educated under the immediate superintendence of her parents. She had not reached her tenth year, when her father, who had acquired a considerable fortune as a partner in the house of a banker named Thellusson, and who, by some political pamphlets, particularly an eulogy of Colbert, which was crowned by the French Academy, had acquired an incipient celebrity, was appointed to the directorship of the finances of France under Lewis XVI. Her mother, Susan Curchod, who had attracted the admiration of Gibbon during his residence in Switzerland, was the daughter of a Protestant clergyman. A virtuous education and solitary studies, says Marmontel, adorned her mind with all that instruction can add to an excellent understanding. She

NEW MONTHLY MAG.—No. 43.

had no fault but a too passionate attachment to literature and an unbounded desire of obtaining a great celebrity for herself and her husband.

No sooner was M. Necker appointed to the management of the finances, than Madame Necker made his power serve to enlarge the exercise of her active benevolence. She contributed to the improvement of the internal regulations of the infirmaries of the metropolis, and undertook the special superintendence of a hospital which she founded at her own expense, near Paris, and which became the model of foundations of that kind. All her literary productions attest her care for suffering humanity. Her *Essay on too precipitate Burials*, her *Observations on the founding of Hospitals*, and her *Thoughts on Divorce*, breathe an ardent zeal for the happiness of her fellow-creatures; and her sentiments were always in unison with her writings.

To make her husband known, and to gain him the favour of literary men, the
VOL. VIII. I

dispensers of fame, Madame Necker formed a literary society, which used to meet once a week at her house. Besides *Thomas, Buffon, Diderot, Marmontel, Saint Lambert*, and other celebrated writers who attended these meetings, they were honoured with the presence of the most distinguished residents of foreign courts, and among others of the *Count de Creutz*, the Swedish ambassador, whose mild philosophy, modest virtue, and eminent talents, every where received an equal share of esteem and admiration.

But, of all the academicians with whom Madame Necker associated, in order to strengthen her mind by the aid of their genius, she placed none upon a level with *Thomas* and *Buffon*. The former she used to call the *man of the age*, and the latter the *man of all ages*. The veneration and attachment she felt for these two persons, bordered on adoration; she considered their authority as part of her creed. It was particularly in the school of *Thomas*, a school so fertile in tinsel wit and confused metaphysics, that she became a slave to that affected style which, as it is continually aiming at elevation and grandeur, conceals her amiable mind, and fatigues, without interesting the reader.

Under the guidance of such a parent, her daughter acquired with ease that variety of knowledge which astonishes in her writings, and that brilliant superiority of style which renders them so delightful, notwithstanding a degree of affectation which they occasionally betray. Charmed with their early display, her parents neglected nothing to cultivate her talents. They were soon enabled to devote all their time to this object in a rural retreat.

Her father, impelled by an eager desire to become eminent, which tormented him during the whole course of his life, published the *Account rendered to the King of his Administration*, and availing himself of the unexampled applause with which it was received throughout France, demanded to be admitted into the privy council. In vain his religion was urged as an obstacle. He flattered himself that the fear of losing him would overcome this religious scruple: he persisted, and threatened to resign; but he became the victim of his presumption. His resignation was accepted on the 25th of May, 1781. He retired to Switzerland, where he purchased the baronial manor of Copet, and he there published his work *On the Administration of the Finances*.

After a few years, Necker reappeared occasionally at Paris. Those of his friends who were really such, and not the friends of his situation, visited his house as they had done while he was in office. Count de Creutz introduced to him the Baron de Staël Holstein, who was attached to the Swedish embassy, and the latter was immediately admitted into Necker's society. Young and handsome, he had the good fortune to please his daughter. The King of Sweden shortly after recalled Count de Creutz, to place him at the head of the department of foreign affairs, in his own country, and he was succeeded by the Baron, who soon became the husband of a rich heiress who had been courted in vain by many French noblemen. His happiness, however, was not much to be envied; not that Madame de Staël was without attractions. Her person, though not handsome, was pleasing; her deportment dignified. She was of the middle size, graceful in her expressions and in her manners. She had much vivacity in her eyes, and much acuteness in her countenance, which seemed to heighten the pointed wit of her remarks. Her faults consisted in too great a carelessness in dress, and an extreme desire of shining in conversation. She spoke little, but in aphorisms, and with the evident intention to produce effect. The unhappy anxiety to become renowned, which she derived from her father, and the pedantic tone which she could not help contracting in the society of her mother and M. Thomas, must no doubt have been disagreeable to a man, simple and unaffected in his words and actions. But it was chiefly the great superiority of her talents over those of the Baron, that soon destroyed that happy harmony which reigns among couples more equally allied in this respect. The distance was indeed immense. The Baron had even few of those light graces by means of which French vivacity frequently conceals a want of intellectual resources.

It was, however, in consequence of this marriage, that Necker settled again in France, at a time when the prodigality of his successor must necessarily have increased his reputation. But as *M. de Calonne* had attacked the veracity of his *Account* presented to the King, in the speech he pronounced at the opening of the meeting of the Notables in 1787, Necker sent a justification of this account to Louis XVI.; and although the monarch expressly desired that it might

not become known, his love of importance and glory could not keep him from publishing it. As soon as the king was informed that his answer to the speech of *Calonne* was printed, he banished him to the distance of forty leagues from Paris. The Baroness de Staël, who in the month of August of the same year had given birth to a daughter, accompanied her father in his exile. It lasted only four months. On the 25th of August, 1788, the king recalled Necker into administration immediately after he had published his work *On the Importance of Religious Opinions*.

The period of this second ministerial reign, which on the 11th of July, 1789, ended in a second exile, is the time when Madame de Staël entered the path of literature. She began with some *Letters on the Writings and Character of J. J. Rousseau*, which met with deserved applause. Before she had reached the age of twenty, she had tried her talents in writing three short novels, which she printed at Lausanne in 1795, with an *Essay on Fictions* and a poetic *Epistle to Misfortune*, composed during the tyranny of Robespierre and his infamous coadjutors; the whole under the title of a *Collection of detached Pieces*. In one of these novels, called *Mirza*, Madame de Staël appears to have anticipated the plan which the African Society of London is now endeavouring to realize. She makes a traveller in Senegal relate that "the governor had induced a negro family to settle at the distance of a few leagues, in order to establish a plantation similar to those of St. Domingo; hoping, no doubt, that such an example would excite the Africans to raise sugar, and that a free trade with this commodity in their own country would leave no inducement to Europeans to snatch them from their native soil, in order to subject them to the dreadful yoke of slavery."

This publication was followed by her *Essay on Fictions*, in which she has endeavoured to prove, that novels, which should give a sagacious, eloquent, profound, and moral picture of real life, would be the most useful of all kinds of fictions. The imitation of truth constantly produces greater effects than are produced by supernatural means. She disapproves of novels founded upon historical acts. She pleads for natural fictions, and wishes to see the gift of exciting emotions applied to the passions of all ages—to the duties of all situations. But she was not long per-

mitted to enjoy her first literary successes in peace. The crisis of the revolution, which embittered her life, was fast approaching.

On the 11th of July, 1789, her father was going to sit down to table with several guests, when the secretary of state for the naval department came to him, took him aside, and delivered to him a letter from the king, which commanded him to resign and to quit the French territory in silence. Madame Necker, whose health was rather precarious, did not take with her any domestic, nor any change of apparel, that their departure might not be suspected. They made use of the carriage in which they generally took a ride in the evening, and hastened onwards night and day to Brussels. When the Baroness de Staël joined them three days afterwards with her husband, they were still wearing the same dress in which, after the grand dinner, during which no one had suspected their agitation, they had silently quitted France, their home, and their friends. Necker set off from Brussels accompanied only by the Baron de Staël, to go to Basle through Germany. Madame Necker and the Baroness de Staël followed. They were overtaken at Frankfurt by letters from the king and the national assembly, which recalled Necker for a third time into administration. As soon as Madame de Staël and her mother had joined him at Basle, he resolved to return to France. This journey from Basle to Paris was the most interesting moment of Madame de Staël's life. Her father was as it were borne in triumph, and she anticipated for the future none but happy days.

But these deceitful hopes soon vanished. During the fifteen months of his being in office for the last time, Necker was constantly involved in a fruitless struggle in behalf of the executive power, and as he saw no prospect of being useful, he retired to his estate at Copet towards the end of 1790. Madame de Staël shortly after followed him thither. She returned to Paris in the first months of 1791, and took perhaps a more lively concern in the political events of the day than became the wife of a foreign ambassador. It has even been asserted, that, moved by the misfortunes with which Louis XVI. was threatened, she formed the project of saving him by affording him a secret retreat at an estate of the Duke of Orleans in Normandy, which was then to be disposed of; but the king preferred to entrust himself

to Count de Fersen, and took the road to Montmedil. She has also been reproached for her intimacy with Talleyrand, Nonilles, de Lameths, Barnave, Count Louis de Narbonne, Vergniaud, and other distinguished members of the constituent and first legislative assemblies; and it has been said that she accompanied Count Narbonne on his circuit to inspect the fortresses of the frontiers, immediately after his having been called to the head of the war department towards the end of 1791. Be this as it may, it is certain that she continued at Paris with her husband until the reign of terror. It was not till 1793 that she fled with him to Copet, and thence came to England, where she resided several months. They did not return to France till the year 1795, after the Duke of Sudermannia, regent of the kingdom of Sweden, during the minority of the unfortunate Gustavus Adolphus IV., had appointed Baron de Staël his ambassador to the French republic. It was also nearly about this time that Madame de Staël published her *Thoughts on Peace, addressed to Mr. Pitt and the French People*, to which Sir Francis d'Ivernois replied by his *Thoughts on War*.

It is possible that, born with a lively disposition, and anxiously wishing for the return of order and tranquillity, Madame de Staël frequently exerted all her eloquence to animate her friends in those disastrous times, to put an end to troubles that were continually renewed. In 1795, Legendre, that Parisian butcher, who was the friend of Marat, Danton, and Robespierre, declaimed more than once against her as being at the head of the intrigues that had a tendency to moderation. She says somewhere in her work on literature: "If, to heighten her misfortune, it were in the midst of political dissensions that a female should acquire a remarkable celebrity, her influence would be supposed unbounded, though null in reality; she would be accused of the deeds of her friends; she would be hated for whatever is dear to her, and the defenceless objects would be attacked in preference to those who ought yet to be feared;" and it was her own experience which suggested those expressions. Madame de Staël had felt what she complains of; during the internal dissensions of France she was crushed by all parties, astonished to find her an interested bystander during the conflict of their passions.

The last illness of her mother recalled

her to Copet. To assuage her grief for the loss of a parent, and to repel the malicious attacks to which she was exposed for opinions which were not hers, Madame de Staël composed at Lausanne the first part of a philosophical essay *On the Influence of the Passions upon the Happiness of Individuals and Nations*, which she published at Paris in 1796, and of which she printed the second part in 1797. The merit of this work has been acknowledged alike in France, in England, and in Germany. It abounds in interesting remarks, and views many objects in a novel and striking manner. Its style is elegant throughout, and but very rarely obscure. It was translated into English in 1798.

Madame de Staël was with her father at Copet when the French troops entered Switzerland. By one of the decrees passed during the reign of terror, Necker, although an alien, had been placed on the list of emigrants, and any one whose name was on that fatal list, was to be condemned to death if found on a territory occupied by the French armies. But the French generals shewed him the most respectful regard, and the Directory afterwards erased his name from the list.

This moderation induced Madame de Staël to repair once more to her husband in France. But at the end of a few months, weary of the various persecutions to which she was unceasingly exposed, she hastened back to her father, upbraiding herself for being unable to live like him in solitude, and to exist without that competition of thoughts and glory which doubles our existence and our powers.

In 1798 the declining health of Baron de Staël again called his wife to Paris, where he expired in her arms. About this time she published a work *On the Influence of Revolutions upon Literature*, and a dramatic piece of her composition entitled *The Secret Sentiment*. After the death of her husband she spent the greatest part of her time with her father at Copet and at Lausanne.

In 1800, when Buonaparte passed through Geneva, he had the curiosity to visit Necker at Copet, where Madame de Staël happened to be with her father. The interview was not long, but it has been reported that Madame de Staël requested a private audience, during which she spoke to the First Consul of the powerful means which his situation afforded him to provide for the happiness of France; and made an eloquent dis-

play of some plans of her own, which she thought particularly calculated to accomplish this object. Buonaparte appeared to give her an attentive hearing: but when she had done speaking he sarcastically asked:—"Who educates your children, madam?"

It was chiefly in Switzerland that Madame de Staël wrote the novel called *Delphine*, which was printed at Geneva in 1802.⁶⁶ The moral object of this novel has been equally censured in France, England and Germany; and yet it has been read every where with the same eagerness.

Madame de Staël could not habituate herself to live in a country of which she was not a native, and where sciences are much more cultivated than literature. Her father perceived her struggles between her predilection for the brilliant societies of Paris and the sorrow she felt at the idea of leaving him, and encouraged her partiality for France. Actuated probably by the secret desire of shining at the court of the First Consul, or at least of collecting in the French metropolis the meed of praise due to her literary successes, she easily yielded to the persuasions of her father, and reappeared at Paris in 1803. But her residence in that city was not of long duration. Whether the activity of her superior genius was still feared, or she had ventured too sarcastic observations upon the events of the day, or whether the First Consul had so little generosity as to revenge himself on the daughter for a work published against the consular government by the father, Buonaparte soon pronounced against her a sentence of banishment to the distance of forty leagues from Paris; and it has been reported that Madame de Staël had the firmness to say to him: "You are giving me a cruel celebrity; I shall occupy a line in your history."

Madame de Staël at first retired to Auxerre; but not meeting with suitable society, she removed to Rouen. As this city is only thirty-two leagues from Paris, she fancied she might draw a little nearer to the metropolis, and took a house in the valley of Montmorency; but the French government ordered her to withdraw within the limits assigned in the sentence of her exile. She then set out attended by her eldest daughter, and accompanied by M. Benjamin Constant, for Francfort, and thence proceeded to Berlin, where she formed the plan of her work on Germany. From that capital she was summoned by the death of her

father at Geneva on the 9th of April, 1804. Soon after this event she selected the most interesting of his papers, and published them at Geneva in 1804, with a short account of his character and private life, under the title of *Manuscripts of Mr. Necker, published by his Daughter*. She took care to insert in them a compliment paid to the character of Buonaparte. But this flattery produced no alteration in the disposition of the First Consul towards Madame de Staël. The sentence of her banishment was not revoked, and the novel of *Corinna*, which appeared soon after his elevation to the imperial throne, rendered it irrevocable.

Madame de Staël, now determined to travel, visited Italy. To this journey the world is indebted for *Corinna or Italy*, which is considered as the most splendid monument of the taste, erudition, lively sensibility, and ardent imagination of its author.

After the completion of this work Madame de Staël resided some time at Jena, where in the society of some of the most eminent scholars she devoted her attention to the study of the literature, philosophy, and manners of Germany, with a view to qualify herself to exhibit a picture of them to her countrymen. Meanwhile she undertook the modest office of an editor, and published two volumes of *Letters and Reflections of the Prince de Ligne*, which were translated into English by Mr. D. Boileau. Driven from Germany by the military operations in 1813, Madame de Staël repaired to Sweden, and at Stockholm formed a close intimacy with the Crown Prince, Bernadotte, to whom she dedicated in a very flattering style an *Essay on Suicide*. The result of her observations on Germany had meanwhile been printed at Paris under the title of *De l'Allemagne*, in three 8vo. volumes, but the whole edition was destroyed by command of Buonaparte. As England now offered the only market where she was likely to obtain a suitable remuneration for her labour, the author passed from Sweden to this country. Here she is said to have received upwards of 2,000*l.* for her work, and it accordingly appeared during her residence in London in French and English. The restoration of Louis XVIII. terminated the long exile of Madame de Staël, and she joyfully repaired to Paris, which was in truth her proper sphere, where her peculiar talents were calculated to produce the greatest effect and to be best appreciated. Her house became the rendez-

vous of persons the most distinguished in the career of literature and politics; and she had the satisfaction not long since to unite her eldest daughter to the Duc de Broglie, a peer of France. Her death took place after a long illness on the 16th of July, in her 49th year.

A Paris paper, in giving a sort of sketch of the character of this lady, observes:—"The life of Madame de Stael has been of short duration, *but it has been embellished by every thing that can gratify desire.* Possessed of fame, homage, and a fortune which enabled her to traverse and inhabit the most delightful regions of the earth; *united with every illustrious person of her age; she had opportunities of exercising the faculty of enjoyment, which she possessed in a superior degree to any other person.* Her life was altogether poetical."—We are not disposed

to question the general accuracy of this picture. That Madame de Stael possessed a highly cultivated mind, and talents of the first order, fame, and fortune, cannot be disputed. The productions of her superior genius entitle her to our admiration: but that contempt which, if we are rightly informed, she manifested through life for all that, according to our old-fashioned morality, is estimable in the female character—that eagerness with which she seized every opportunity to *gratify desire, to unite herself with every illustrious person of her age, and to exercise the faculty of enjoyment*—as her panegyrist expresses it—are qualities which, however *amiable* they may appear in France, will, we trust, never become naturalized among the fair females of our own country.

DRAMATIC REGISTER.

COVENT GARDEN THEATRE.

THE only circumstance worthy of remark between our last Report and the closing of this house for the season has been the retirement of Mr. Kemble from the stage. This event took place on the 23d of June after the performance of *Coriolanus* for his own benefit. The interest excited by its approach surpassed every thing of the kind on similar occasions. The whole of the boxes and places which could be secured had been taken a fortnight before; and in their anxiety to witness the last appearance of this great actor numbers began to collect round the entrance of the pit so early as twelve o'clock. The rush on the opening of the doors was in consequence tremendous, though not productive of any serious accident, and the house was instantly filled. Never did Kemble perform the arduous part of *Coriolanus* with more energy and grandeur, and his unabated professional powers served only to add to the public regret for the immediate loss of his exertions. The audience eagerly seized every passage in the play that could be applied to the situation of their justly valued favourite, and marked them with enthusiastic applause. Between the acts an address to Mr. Kemble, printed on a folio sheet, was circulated through the house. A copy of it printed in gold letters upon white satin, encompassed by a border of fanciful ornaments embroidered in gold, and accompanied by a

superb crown of laurel, was handed to the front of the pit to be presented at the conclusion. At the fall of the curtain, placards were exhibited in different parts of the pit and galleries, inscribed with this further manifestation of the public wish, "No farewell for ever from Kemble." Owing to a misconception that these were designed to prevent Mr. Kemble from delivering *any address*, murmurs immediately arose. But this circumstance only afforded an additional proof of public esteem. The idea that a prevention or disrespect was intended, occasioned some tumult, although it soon appeared that the audience had but one wish and opinion. A short but anxious interval ensued. The curtain was again drawn up; a grand street of Rome, which forms a principal scene in the tragedy, was displayed; and Kemble, in the Roman costume, in which he had performed *Coriolanus*, came forward. One of those lofty public edifices which adorned the capital of the ancient world rose behind him. The impression produced by this unison, on such an occasion, was deeply felt. It appeared as if Kemble, the Roman spirit, the Roman grandeur, and Rome itself, were about to disappear from the stage, and leave a chasm which could no more be filled. The ties of sympathy which had for more than thirty years bound him to all that was great and noble in the drama, and knit him as it were into the heart of the public, were

about to be at once, and it was to be feared, for ever, dissolved. Those who had seen his outset in their youth, felt in his retiring the interests of the past, the present, and the narrow future, crowded into the single moment. Several long and continued thunders of applause rendered it impossible for him to be heard for some time. At length in a faltering voice, and often interrupted by his feelings, he addressed the audience:—

“Ladies and Gentlemen, I have appeared before you for the last time.” (Here he was interrupted by loud cries of “No, No,” from all parts of the house.) He then resumed, “I come now to close my long professional career.” (He was again obliged to stop by loud cries of “No, No—No retiring—No farewell for ever.”) This tumult of applause and the reiterated proofs of public esteem affected him to tears, and rendered him still less capable of collecting firmness. When he proceeded his tone was broken and his countenance agitated.—“Ladies and Gentlemen, I do not wish to trespass on your time—I feared I should not have sufficient fortitude for this occasion—and it was my wish to have withdrawn in silence from you:” (loud cries and applauses,) “but I suffered myself to be persuaded, that if only from old custom, a few words would be expected from me at parting.” (Renewed applauses.) “The invariable kindness with which you have ever treated me, from the first night of my coming forward as a candidate for public favour down to this painful moment, will be eternally remembered with gratitude. Such talents as I have been master of, have always cheerfully been exerted in your service; whether as an actor in the character allotted to me, or as a manager, it has ever been my ambition to add to the splendour and propriety of the drama, and more especially to exert myself to give effect to the plays of our divine Shakspeare. (Loud applause.) On every occasion, permit me to say, all my efforts, all my studies, all my labours have been made delightful to me, by the constant applause and approbation with which you have been pleased to reward them. (Applauses.) Ladies and Gentlemen! I must take my leave of you, and I now most respectfully bid you a long and unwilling farewell.”—At these words he bowed with much agitation, and amidst a repetition of enthusiastic applauses and cries of regret from all parts of the

house, hastily withdrew from the stage. The copy of the address on white satin and the crown of laurel were then delivered to the celebrated French tragedian Mr. Talma, in the orchestra, with a request that he would fling them upon the stage. This was done, and Mr. Fawcett the stage manager was summoned to present them to Mr. Kemble. As an additional mark of honour to the valued favorite, the audience forbade any after-piece: and the performance of the night was closed in compliance with their wishes.

Here follows a correct copy of the address printed on the satin scroll, which is from the energetic pen of Mr. WILLIAM CAREY:—

TO
JOHN PHILIP KEMBLE, ESQ.

OF THE

THEATRE ROYAL, COVENT GARDEN.

Sir,—After having so long received from the display of your eminent abilities, the greatest degree of gratification and instruction, which the highest class of histrionic representation could bestow, we think upon the near approach of your intended farewell to the stage with sentiments of deep concern, and if possible, an increase of respect. In justice to the interests of the drama and to our own feelings we would fain postpone the moment of a separation so painful. Fitted by the endowments of nature and by classical acquirements, by high association and the honourable ambition of excellence, you have for upwards of thirty years dignified the profession of an actor by your private conduct and public exertions in the British capital. We beheld, in your personification the spirit of history and poetry united. In embodying the characters of Shakspeare and our other dramatic writers, you were not contented to revive an outward show of their greatness alone:—the splendour of an antique costume—the helmet and armour—the crown and sceptre—all that pertains to the insignia of command are easily assumed. When you appeared the habit and the man were as soul and body. The age and country in which we live were forgotten. Time rolled back a long succession of centuries. The grave gave up its illustrious dead. Cities and nations, long passed away, re-appeared; and the elder brothers of renown, the heroes and statesmen, the sages and monarchs of other years, girt in the brightness of their shadowy glory, lived and loved, and fought, and bled before us. We beheld in you, not only their varying looks and gestures, their proud march and grandeur of demeanour; but the elevated tone of their mind and the flame of their passions. We mean not here to enumerate the various characters in which you have shone as the light of your era:

but we may be allowed to say that you *excelled in that which was most excellent*; that wherever the grandeur of an exalted mind was united with majesty of person; wherever the noblest organ was required for the noblest expression; wherever nature, holding up the mould of character, called for an impression from the most precious of metals, there she looked to KEMBLE as her gold; there you shone with pre-eminent lustre. In the austere dignity of Cato, the stern patriotism of Brutus, the fiery bearing of Coriolanus, and the mad intoxication of Alexander, you transported your audience in imagination alternately to Greece, Rome, or Babylon. Seconded by the well painted illusion of local scenery, you seemed every where in your native city; every where contemporary with the august edifices of the ancient world. In you some of those great characters lived, and we cannot conceal our apprehensions, that when you withdraw, we shall lose sight of them for a long time, and as life is short, perhaps for ever. In expressing this sentiment we feel a warm respect for every actor of genius. A mind like yours would be wounded by any compliment that was not founded in the most liberal sense of general desert. It is an additional merit in you to have obtained distinction in an age of refinement, and from a public qualified to ap-

preciate your powers. A small light shines in darkness; but you have flourished amidst a circle of generous competitors for fame, whose various abilities we admire; and in whose well-earned applause we proudly join. They behold in the honours which your country pays to you, the permanence of that celebrity which they have already so deservedly acquired, and a sure pledge of the future honours which await the close of their professional career. We, therefore, earnestly entreat that you will not at once deprive the public of their gratification, and the stage of your support. We entreat you not to take your final leave on the night named for your last performance. All we ask is, that you will consent to perform a few nights each season so long as your health will permit. We adjure you to grant this request, by your own fame—an object which is not more dear to you than it is to us, and we confidently rely upon your respect for public opinion that you will not cover us with the regret of a refusal. We have spared the annexation of signatures as inadequate and unnecessary, even if our numbers and restricted limits permitted that form. The pealing applause of the audience, each night of your performance, and the united voice which accompanies this, are the best attestation of the public sentiment.

Monday, June 23d, 1817.

DIGEST OF POLITICAL EVENTS.

GREAT BRITAIN.

In our last number we recorded the proceedings in parliament preliminary to a proposition on the part of his Majesty's ministers for continuing the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act. On the 23d, the bill to this effect was read the first time in the House of Commons after a long and interesting debate, which served to throw light upon a passage in the Reports of the Secret Committees of both Houses, in one of which we are told, that they "have seen reason to apprehend that the language and conduct of some persons, from whom information has been derived, may, in some instances, have had the effect of encouraging those designs which it was intended they should only be the instruments of detecting." It was admitted by Lord Castlereagh, that government had availed itself of the services of a *spy* named Oliver, who it appears was actively employed in the months of April and May, in visiting the disaffected districts of the kingdom in the assumed character of a delegate from the metropolis, and in urging forward by his misrepresentations deluded

wretches to attempts remarkable only for ignorance and imbecility. We must confess that we were not prepared for such a disclosure. The system of *espionage* is one which, whether employed by friend or foe, has our unqualified reprobation. It is a system more peculiarly abhorrent to the feelings of Englishmen—a system that tends to sap the foundations of the whole social edifice, and to shake our confidence in that security which we have been justly taught to consider as one of our most enviable privileges. From such a polluted source it is impossible that any thing pure can flow, and it has been well remarked, that when spies and informers are encouraged by governments, they will invent plots and denounce the innocent, rather than appear to their employers deficient in zeal and activity. For our own parts we could wish that such mischievous reptiles, that our Reynolds's, Castles's and Olivers, had like Cain a mark branded upon their foreheads, by which all mankind might recognise their infamous character, and be warned against the danger of their association.

The first reading of the bill for the farther suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act was voted by a majority of 276 to 111; the second on the 24th, by 80 to 30; and the third on the 27th, by 195 to 66. It was agreed that its operation should be limited to the 1st of March 1818. It received the royal assent on the 30th, on which night the House of Commons, while engaged in the discussion of the Navy Estimates, adjourned very abruptly on account of the sudden indisposition of Mr. Ponsonby. This distinguished member was seized during the debate with a paralytic affection, which put a period to his life in a few days.

The attention of the House of Commons has since been occupied by the bills for the abolition of various sinecure offices agreeably to the suggestions of the Finance Committee. On the 9th and 10th of July Mr. Wilberforce in the Commons, and Lord Grenville in the Lords, exposed the enormities still committed chiefly by our allies the Portuguese and Spaniards, in the prosecution of the African Slave-trade, which not only rendered its abolition by the British government nugatory, but exposed the unhappy victims to sufferings infinitely more aggravated than they had ever endured on board of English vessels. An address to the Prince Regent was moved in both Houses, recommending an effective concert with the great powers which signed the declaration on the subject at the Congress of Vienna, for the purpose of procuring the complete abolition of this iniquitous traffic. His Majesty's ministers stated that they were using all the means in their power to induce Spain and Portugal to abandon the slave-trade, and to prevent their subjects from carrying it on clandestinely; and hoped to be able to submit to parliament in the next session such results as should prove satisfactory. On the 11th Mr. Brougham, after a long speech on the state of the nation, embracing a variety of heterogeneous topics, and condemning the policy of ministers both foreign and domestic, moved an address in which all these topics and censures were embodied, but which was negatived without a division.

On the 12th the Prince Regent proceeded in the usual state to the House of Lords, for the purpose of proroguing parliament. The Speaker, attended by the members of the Lower House, being introduced, addressed his Royal Highness in the following speech:

In obedience to your Royal Highness's

commands, we his Majesty's faithful Commons of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, attend your Royal Highness with our last Bill of Supply, at the close of a laborious Session. Among the numerous subjects of deep public importance to which our consideration has been called, there are none that have more anxiously occupied our attention than those which relate to the finances and internal state of the country. In conformity with your Royal Highness's recommendation at the commencement of the Session, we took such steps as seemed best calculated to insure a full and serious investigation into the public income and expenditure. That investigation has continued throughout the Session. From that investigation much has been done—much unquestionably remains to be done; but we trust we are justified in the conviction, that in easing our expenditure by what the real interests of the empire may require, no apprehension need be entertained as to the stability of our resources.

Deeply sensible of what we owe to your Royal Highness for having directed the estimates to be laid before us at the commencement of the Session, with every reduction in the establishments that sound policy would allow; we have had the satisfaction to find that the supplies might be provided without the imposition of any additional burdens upon the people; and we have the proud gratification to think that, notwithstanding the gigantic and unparalleled exertions which this country has been called upon to make, and the difficulties and pressure which must necessarily be the consequence of such exertions, at no period of its history has public credit stood more sound, steady, and unshaken than at present.

In considering, sir, the internal state of the country, it has been painful to us to contemplate the attempts which have been made to take advantage of the distresses of a portion of the people, to convert them to wicked and mischievous purposes. His Majesty's faithful Commons, whilst they have been most anxiously engaged in such measures as might check the further progress of these attempts, have not been unmindful of such other measures as might afford relief to the pressure of that distress: with this view we have turned our attention to the encouragement of the fisheries, to the means of providing employment for the poor, and most diligently (although the limits of the Session would not allow the completion of the measure) to a full and minute inquiry into the state and effect of the Poor Laws, a question in which the wealth, the industry, and the morality of the nation are so deeply implicated.

Whilst we have deemed it our first duty to deliberate with unremitting solicitude upon the subjects of paramount importance—to these alone our deliberations have not been

confined. Feeling has intimately connected the best-interests of the country with every thing that is of interest or concern to our ecclesiastical establishment; we hope that much of advantage will be derived to the public, and much of convenience to the clergy, from the revision and consolidation of the laws affecting spiritual persons.

To Ireland our earnest attention has been directed, in providing for the more deliberate investigation of presentments to be made by the Grand Juries; a measure of most general influence over the whole of that part of the United Kingdom—a measure which we confidently hope will prove as salutary in practice, as it is unquestionably sound in principle.

These, sir, are the leading matters which have engrossed the labours of his Majesty's faithful Commons; and if this Session has not been marked with that brilliancy and splendour which has characterised former Sessions, yet we have the conscious satisfaction to reflect, that having had great duties to perform, to the performance of those duties we have applied a most faithful and indefatigable attention.

The speech of His Royal Highness was as follows:—

My Lords, and Gentlemen,

I cannot close this Session of Parliament without renewing my expressions of deep regret at the continuance of his Majesty's lamented indisposition. The diligence with which you have applied yourselves to the consideration of the different subjects which I recommended to your attention at the commencement of the Session, demands my warmest acknowledgments; and I have no doubt that the favourable change which is happily taking place in our internal situation is to be mainly ascribed to the salutary measures which you have adopted for preserving the public tranquillity, and to your steady adherence to those principles by which the constitution, resources, and credit of the country have been hitherto preserved and maintained. Notwithstanding the arts and industry which have been too successfully exerted in some parts of the country to alienate the affections of his Majesty's subjects, and to stimulate them to acts of violence and insurrection, I have had the satisfaction of receiving the most decisive proofs of the loyalty and public spirit of the great body of the people; and the patience with which they have sustained the most severe temporary distress cannot be too highly commended. I am fully sensible of the confidence which you have manifested towards me by the extraordinary powers which you have placed in my hands; the necessity which has called for them is to me matter of deep regret; and you may rely on my making a temperate but effectual use of them, for the protection and security of his Majesty's loyal subjects.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

I thank you for the supplies which you have granted to me; and for the laborious investigation which, at my recommendation, you have made into the state of the income and expenditure of the country. It has given me sincere pleasure to find that you have been enabled to provide for every branch of the public service, without any addition to the burdens of the people. The state of public credit affords a decisive proof of the wisdom and expediency, under all the present circumstances, of those financial arrangements which you have adopted. I have every reason to believe that the deficiency in the revenue is, in a great degree, to be ascribed to the unfavourable state of the last season; and I look forward with sanguine expectation to its gradual improvement.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

The measures which were in progress at the commencement of the session, for the issue of a new silver coinage, have been carried into execution in a manner which has given universal satisfaction; and to complete the system which has been sanctioned by Parliament, a gold coinage of a new denomination has been provided for the convenience of the public. I continue to receive from foreign powers the strongest assurances of their friendly disposition towards this country; and of their desire to preserve the general tranquillity. The prospect of an abundant harvest throughout a considerable part of the continent is in the highest degree satisfactory. This happy dispensation of Providence cannot fail to mitigate, if not wholly to remove, the pressure under which so many of the nations of Europe have been suffering in the course of the last year; and I trust that we may look forward in consequence to an improvement in the commercial relations of this and of all other countries. I cannot allow you to separate without recommending to you, that upon your return to your several counties, you should use your utmost endeavours to defeat all attempts to corrupt and mislead the lower classes of the community; and that you should lose no opportunity of inculcating amongst them that spirit of concord and obedience to the laws, which is not less essential to their happiness as individuals, than it is indispensable to the general welfare and prosperity of the kingdom.

The Alceste, which carried out the embassy to China, was wrecked on the 18th of February, soon after her sailing from Canton, on her return home. Lord Amherst, his suite, and the crew, escaped with very little more than their lives. His Lordship arrived at Batavia on the 23d of the same month.

FRANCE.

The intelligence from this country has been for some time past of merely domestic interest. The popular commotions in various parts of the kingdom, almost wholly occasioned by the high price of provisions, are subsiding in the prospect of an abundant harvest.

Marshal Gouvion St. Cyr has been appointed secretary of state for the marine and colonial department, in the room of Count Dubouché, who is elevated to the peerage.

On the 13th of July the Duchess of Berry presented the House of Bourbon with a princess, who, however, lived no longer than till the following day.

SPAIN.

An official document, detailing the state of the finances of this kingdom, exhibits a deplorable picture. It appears that the revenue for the year falls short of six millions, and the expenses exceed 8,200,000*l.* sterling, leaving a deficiency of about 2,250,000*l.* The minister has endeavoured to meet this deficiency by measures of retrenchment. He has discontinued the employment of supernumeraries in every branch of the service, and announced the imposition of a contribution on all kinds of property,

both civil and ecclesiastical, and the levying of a subsidy upon the clergy for six years. The consent of the Pope has been obtained to the assessment of the latter, and to the temporary application of the funds arising from vacant archbishoprics, bishoprics, and abbeys, to the pressing exigencies of the state. These expedients are represented as likely to reduce the public expenditure to a level with the receipts.

PORTUGAL.

Advices from Lisbon of the 4th of July state the arrival of intelligence from Brasil announcing the total suppression of the insurrection at Pernambuco by the surrender of that place to the blockading squadron on the 20th of May. This event is believed to have been accelerated by the absence of the principal insurgents, who had left the town to oppose the force sent by the government from Bahia. The royalists in Pernambuco taking advantage of this circumstance invited the commander of the blockading squadron to venture an attack upon the forts, which being ill manned surrendered on the 19th, and their example was followed next day by the town.

INCIDENTS, PROMOTIONS, BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, &c. IN LONDON AND MIDDLESEX.

With Biographical Accounts of Distinguished Characters.

Bulletin of the King's Health.

Windsor Castle, July 5.

"His Majesty has been very composed during the last month. His Majesty's health is good, but his disorder continues unabated."

On the 17th of June, Messrs. Rundell and Bridge, of Ludgate Hill, were defrauded of jewels to the amount of more than 20,000*l.* by a swindler who pretended to be a foreigner. After looking out the articles, he desired that they might be deposited in a paper box which he brought for that purpose and sealed with his own seal and that of the house, promising to call for them the following week, when he should be prepared to pay the amount in cash or unexceptionable bills. Two days having elapsed beyond the appointed time, the seals were broken and the box was found to contain a few English pence, so that the fraud must have been committed by a quick change of the box in which the valuables were deposited, for another exactly resembling it.

June 23, a fire broke out in the house of Mr. Black, oilman, Bermondsey, whose family escaped by the leads into the upper part

of an adjoining house, when Mr. and Mrs. Black and their eldest child were found suffocated.

The new Custom House just finished from the designs of David Laing, esq. is 489 feet in length and 107 in breadth. The grand front faces the river, and is of Portland stone; its centre is perfectly plain, except above the windows, where runs an entablature which is ornamented with basso and alto relievo figures placed in two compartments; the one containing allegorical representations of the commerce and industry of the country; the other delineating the costume and character of the various nations with whom we traffic. These different groupes are upwards of five feet high, seem well executed, and are surmounted by the recumbent figures of Industry and Plenty sustaining an hour-dial. The ground floor of the centre part of the front offers a noble projection characterising the entrance to the king's warehouse, and forming at the same time an appropriate base to the royal arms, which are supported by the attributes of Old Ocean and Commerce. The columns of the Ionian Order under the

wing and effectually prevent that total simplicity of style which in so extended an edifice would otherwise destroy its own effect. Under the pillars in the centre is a passage leading to the opposite street, and which, we believe, is intended for a carriage-way. The east and west ends of the building are faced with stone, the north side is of brick, with stone dressings. The Long Room is 190 feet in length by 66 in width, and is divided by eight massive piers into three compartments, the centre dome being the loftiest; it is ventilated through each dome, and both ceiling and wall are tinted and drawn to represent stone. Excepting, however, a little decoration on the former, nothing like ornament is attempted in this spacious apartment. All the passages, lobbies, &c. are paved with stone, and grained in brick work. On the ground, as on the one and two pair floors, the communication between the wings and the body of the house is divided by iron doors which run on wheels in the middle of the walls, and are moved by a windlass; these doors are closed at night, and would effectually prevent the communication of fire beyond their boundaries. In addition to these salutary precautions, several fire-proof rooms have been constructed, where books and papers are deposited every evening and removed every morning to the respective offices. The entrances are numerous, but the two principal are facing Thames-street; they lead to halls not remarkably spacious, and these again to the principal staircases, which, with a double flight of steps, conduct to lobbies placed at each end of the Long Room, where desks are fixed for the convenience of persons having occasion to frequent the establishment. These lobbies are lighted by vertical lantern lights, of which the ceilings are perforated in octangular compartments and glazed with stained glass. On viewing the whole of this edifice we feel but one regret, which is, that it could not have had the advantage of a greater space of ground facing the river, for like its sister building in Dublin, it stands on the very edge of the water, whence only indeed it can be seen to advantage. A wharf about 40 feet in width is now constructing, which, in addition to what already exists, will make on the whole a frontage of nearly 60 feet.

The dimensions of the new Waterloo Bridge are as follows:—

The length of the stone bridge within the abutments	Feet. 1242
Length of the road supported on brick arches on the Surrey side of the river	1250
Length of the road supported on brick arches on the London side	400
Total length from the Strand, where the building begins, to the spot in Lambeth where it falls to the level of the road	2890

Width of the bridge within the balustrades	42
Width of the footway, on each side . .	7
Width of road for horses and carriages	28
Span of each arch	120
Thickness of each pier	20
Clear water-way under the nine arches which are equal	1080
Number of brick arches on the Surrey side	40
Number of ditto on the London side . .	36
The whole of the outside courses of the bridge are Cornish granite, except the balustrades, which are of Aberdeen granite; and the stones were cut to their form before they were brought to the spot. The bridge was only six years building. It is exactly on a level with the Strand where it joins, and is fifty feet above the surface of the river Thames.	

Promotions and Appointments.] BENJ. HOBHOUSE, esq. to be under-secretary of state for the Home Department, *vice* John Beckett, esq.

GEORGE MAULE, esq. to be Solicitor of the Treasury, *vice* Benj. Hobhouse, esq.

JOHN BECKETT, esq. to be a privy counsellor.

Sir BENJAMIN BROOMFIELD to be Keeper of the Privy Purse and Private Secretary to the Prince Regent, *vice* the Rt. Hon. John M'Mahon.

Rt. Hon. John M'MAHON to be a baronet, with remainder to his brother Col. Thomas M'Mahon.

JOHN LEACH, esq. to be Chief Justice of Chester.

SPIRIDION FORESTI, esq. ROBERT GIFFORD, esq. solicitor-general, and T. BUDDON, esq. knighted.

Members returned to Parliament.] J. MAITLAND, esq. (not E. Maitland, as stated in our last number) for Chippenham, *vice* the Rt. Hon. Robert Peel.

Lieut. Col. the Hon. JAMES STANHOPE, *vice* Lord Ebrington, who has accepted the Chiltern Hundreds.

The Earl of CARHAMPTON for Ludgershall, *vice* C. N. Pallmer, esq. who has accepted the Chiltern Hundreds.

Ecclesiastical Preferments.] Rev. WM. AINGER, to the vicarage of Sunninghill, Berks.

Rev. ISAAC ASPLAND, to the rectory of Earl Stonham, Suffolk.

Rev. CHAS. JAS. BLIMFIELD, to the rectory of Great and Little Chesterford, Essex.

Rev. W. S. BRADLEY, to the vicarage of Barton.

Rev. JOHN BRASS, to the vicarage of Aisgarth, Yorkshire.

Rev. GEO. ADAM BROWNE, to the vicarage of Chesterow, Cambridge.

Rev. J. CLARKSON, to the vicarages of Barford and Roxton, Beds

Rev. JOHN COOK, to the rectory of Ockley, Surrey.

Rev. SAM. FORSTER, D.D. to the rectory of Shotley, Suffolk.

Rev. CHAS. GROVE, to the rectory of Odstock, Wilts.

Rev. THOS. HART, to the vicarage of Ringwood, Hants.

Rev. G. F. HOLCOMBE, to the rectory of Brinkley, Cambridge.

Rev. JAS. HOOK, LL.D. to the rectory of Whippingham, Isle of Wight.

Rev. FREDERIC DAVID PERKINS, to the vicarage of Stoke and Sowe, Warwick.

Rev. JOS. STEPHEN PRATT, to the vicarage of Maxey, Northamptonshire.

Rev. RICH. PRETYMAN, to be Precentor of Lincoln Cathedral.

Rev. J. H. RENOARD, to the rectory of Orwell, Cambridge.

Rev. HEN. SMALL, to the rectory of the Abbey Church, St. Alban's.

Rev. EDWARD THURLOW, to the rectory of Ashby, Suffolk.

Births.] The lady of the Hon. J. F. Campbell, of a son and heir.

The lady of Lieut. Col. Colquitt, of a son.

The Duchess of Bedford, of a son.

The lady of Major Fane, M. P. of a son.

The Hon. Mrs. Dawson, of a daughter.

The lady of the Rt. Hon. Edward Thornton, of a son.

Lady Eliz. Smyth, of a daughter.

The wife of Mr. Claridge, of the Red Lion, Paddington, of three children, being the first time after an union of 20 years.

Married.] Geo. Coster, esq. of St. John's College, Cambridge, to Ellen, daughter of the late Major Hansard.

C. S. Lefevre, jun. esq. eldest son of Chas. Shaw L. esq. M. P. for Reading, to Emma, youngest daughter of Lady Whitbread.

Lord Geo. Wm. Russell, second son to the Duke of Bedford, to Elizabeth, only daughter of the late Hon. John Rawdon, and niece to the Marquis of Hastings.

The Hon. Orlando Bridgeman, third son of the Earl of Bradford, to Selina, fourth daughter of the Hon. General Needham, of Waresley Park, Hunts.

John Madocks, esq. of Vrow-iw, Denbigh, to Sidney, youngest daughter of the late Abraham Roberts, esq. M. P. for Worcester.

Thos. Marrable, Esq. of Stable-yard, St. James's, to Charlotte, only child of Wm. Breach, esq. of Sloane-street.

Edmund Barman, esq. of Lower Eaton-street, to Miss Mary Harris, of Chelsea.

Rev. D. Hughes, rector of Llanfyllin, Montgomery, to Jennett, youngest daughter of D. Williams, esq. of Pen-y-bont, Merioneth.

Jas. Wedderburn, esq. of Devonshire-street, Portland-place, to Isabella, second daughter of David Lynn, esq. of Portland-place.

Rev. Wm. Walford, of Hatfield-Peverel, Essex, to Jane, second daughter of Wm. Prevost, esq. of King's road, Bedford row.

Mr. R. Bennett, of Thames street, to Jane, fourth daughter of W. Gilby, esq. of Cheshunt, Herts.

Wm. Gracie Johnson, esq. to Anne Janette, eldest daughter of Simon Halliday, esq. of Lower Berkeley street.

Wm. Madox, esq. of Camberwell, to Caroline, fifth daughter of Robert Porrett, esq. of the Tower.

At Norwood, Rev. Edw. Moore, of Brazenose college, Oxford, to Mary, only daughter of the late Wm. Urban Buce, esq.

At Fulham, Lieut. Col. J. C. Conyers, of the 83d regt. of foot, to Sarah, daughter of A. T. Sampays, esq.

At Kensington, Edw. Bell, esq. to Sarah, third daughter of the late Rev. Wm. Matthews, of Chaddesley Corbet, Worcester.

At Chiswick, Lewis Bentley Oliver, esq. of Brentford, to Laura, youngest daughter of the late John Zoffany, esq.

At Pancras, Philip Charretie, esq. of Woburn place, to Jane, relict of Mr. Wm. Baker.

At Hampstead, George Birkbeck, M. D. to Anna Margaret, youngest daughter of Henry Gardiner, esq. of Liverpool.

Died.] In Hanover square, the Dowager Viscountess Hereford, of Stanway, Gloucester.

In Brunswick square, John Jones, esq. of Derry Ormond, Cardigan.—Wm. Walker, esq.

George John Singer, esq. of Princes street, Cavendish square, author of "Elements of Electricity."

In Hertford street, May fair, Lady Suttie, wife of Sir J. Suttie, bart, of Balgonie.

Harriet, wife of E. Turner, esq. of Wantage, Berks.

In Great Cumberland street, Major-Gen. John Wiseman, 68.

In Upper Brook street, Rob. Steele, esq. Master in Chancery.

Laver Oliver, esq. one of the capital burghesses of Bury, 62.

In Charlotte street, Fitzroy square, Edw. Pittman, esq. 89.

In Brunswick place, Louisa, wife of the Rev. Brownlow V. Layard, rector of Uffington, Lincoln.

In Christ's Hospital, of the hydrocephalus, Christopher, son of the Rev. John Hull, rector of Upper Standon, Beds.

In Maddox street, Mrs. Eliz. Marsden, 74, At Lambeth, Chas. Godby, esq.

At Camden Town, John Abraham, esq. 87.

At Finchley, Ann, wife of Wm. Dalby, esq. 64.

At Pimlico, the wife of Hen. Guest, esq.

At Hammersmith, Sam. Bowes Moiton, esq. 73.

At Edmonton, the widow of Mr. Thos. Hammond, surgeon.

At Hackney, Jane, third daughter of the Rev. John Clayton.

In the Edgware road, Harriet, wife of the Rev. Nich. Cary, of Guernsey.

At Kensington, P. N. de Visme, esq.

THE DUKE OF NORTHUMBERLAND.

HUGH PERCY, Duke and Earl of Northumberland, Earl Percy, Baron Warkworth and a baronet, K.G. a general in the army, colonel of the Horse Guards Blue, lord-lieutenant and vice admiral of Northumberland and Newcastle upon Tyne, constable of Launceston Castle, F.R.S. and F.S.A. died at Northumberland House, London, of a sudden attack of gout in the stomach, on the morning of the 10th of July. He was born in 1742, and having early adopted the military profession, served under Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick, in the Seven Years' war. On the commencement of hostilities between the mother country and her colonies he was sent to America, where he commanded at the battle of Lexington in 1775, and essentially contributed in November of the following year to the reduction of Fort Washington near New York. Soon after his return to England, this nobleman was fixed upon as a fit person to be placed at the head of the commission appointed to negotiate with the Colonies: but this service he is said to have declined because the ministers refused his application for one of the blue ribbands which then happened to be vacant. After this he for some time represented the city of Westminster in Parliament, till, on the demise of his father in 1786, he succeeded to the family honours and estates. His Grace has not since been actively engaged in public affairs. A state of ill-health has more than once induced him to seek relief in the more genial climate of Lisbon, and for the last twenty years he has been a martyr to the gout. His time and attention have been chiefly employed in continuing and completing the improvements begun by his father in the princely mansions of Northumberland House, Sion House, and Alnwick Castle in Northumberland, where, on his extensive domains, upwards of a million of timber and other trees were annually planted for many successive years. The large income of his Grace, estimated at not less than 80,000*l.* per annum, was expended in these useful pursuits, and in keeping up the ancient feudal splendour in the castle of the Percies. During the late war with France he raised, from among his tenantry in the county from which he derived his title, a corps of 1500 men, under the denomination of the Percy yeomanry, the whole being clothed, appointed, paid, and maintained by himself, government finding arms and accoutrements alone. To his tenants he was a most excellent landlord, and the monument just erected by them in honour of him will transmit to posterity the memory of his kind-

ness and indulgence, and of their gratitude. One custom which he introduced among them, cannot be too highly praised, or too extensively imitated: it was that of providing for the industrious hinds of every large farm by giving them a cottage and ten acres of land, which proves an encouragement to labour in youth, and a security against want in old age. His Grace married in 1764 Lady Ann Stuart, third daughter of John, third Earl of Bute, by whom he had no issue, and which marriage was dissolved by act of Parliament in 1779. He married secondly, on the 25th of May, 1779, Frances Julia Burrell, the third daughter of Peter Burrell, esq. of Beckenham, Kent, sister to the Marchioness of Exeter, the Countess of Beverley, and Lord Gwydir. By this lady who is still living he had issue five daughters, three of whom are dead, and one is married to Lord James Murray, second son of the Duke of Athol, and three sons, two of whom survive:—Hugh, Earl Percy, born April 20, 1785, now Duke of Northumberland, who was some time since called up to the House of Lords to sit for the Barony of Percy; and Algernon, born December 15, 1792, lately created a Peer by the title of Baron Prudhoe. The present Duke was recently married to a daughter of Earl Powis.

LORD ARUNDELL.

JAMES EVERARD, ninth Lord Arundell, of Wardour Castle, and Count of the Roman Empire, died at Bath on the 14th of July. He was son of the Hon. James Everard Arundell, of Ashcombe, in the county of Wilts, and succeeded his first cousin, Henry, eighth Lord Arundell, in his titles, December 4, 1808. He married, first, the Hon. Mary Christina Arundell, his cousin, eldest daughter of the late Lord Arundell, who died in 1804, by whom he had two sons and four surviving daughters, and secondly, Mary, the daughter of R. Burnett Jones, esq. by whom he has two sons and a daughter. His lordship succeeded in his titles by his eldest son, James Everard Arundell, who married Mary, the only daughter of the late Marquis of Buckingham.

The Right Hon. GEORGE PONSONBY.

This gentleman who, while attending his duty in the House of Commons, was suddenly seized with a paralytic affection, on the 30th of June, expired at his house in Curzon street, on the morning of the 8th of July. He was the younger son of the late Right Hon. John Ponsonby, Speaker of the Irish House of Commons, brother of the late Earl of Besborough, by Lady Elizabeth Cavendish, daughter of William, the third Duke of Devonshire. He was born in 1755. Called at an early age to the bar, and possessing for his rank but a slender fortune, he was early appointed Counsel to the Commissioners of the Revenue, with the emolument of which office he was satisfied, spending a considerable portion of his time in rural retirement; but a change of Ministry, which divested him of

this place, roused him into activity, and laid the foundation of his political life. In one and the same year he became a leading member in the Irish House of Commons and at the bar. His professional practice opened the road to riches, while the necessary exertions subdued a constitutional indolence which might otherwise have settled into habit. Thus his removal from place, at first contemplated an evil, eventually proved a good, and put him at once in possession of healthful spirits, fame, and fortune. Always acting in concert with the party of his noble relative, the Duke of Devonshire, he was, on the change of administration in 1806, appointed Lord Chancellor of Ireland. That office he resigned in 1807, on the retirement of Mr. Fox's friends, on which occasion a pension of 4000*l.* was settled on him for life. In the same year he was elected a member of the British Parliament for the borough of Tavistock, which he has ever since represented, and soon began to be considered as the leader of the Opposition. As such (to borrow the words of the editor of the *Globe*, by far the most respectable organ of the party to which Mr. Ponsonby belonged) he was in feeling and principle the very man contemplated by those who consider a systematic Opposition a necessary safeguard to the constitutional rights and liberties of England. The ingenuousness of his mind, the kindness of his heart, and the suavity of his manners,

conciliated his opponents, and assuaged all those feelings which defeat excites; and if his triumphs were not more numerous, it is because the candour and generosity of his mind disdained to take advantage of his adversaries whenever he thought them right. Where that was the case, all party feeling vanished before his political integrity, and on many critical occasions he gave his opponents the support of his learning and talents. Nobly disdaining all selfish views, he was then no longer the leader of a party; he shewed himself the resolute, fixed, and unalterable friend of Constitutional freedom. Good sense, the foundation of every excellence, he possessed in a superior degree, improved by study and intercourse with the world in public and in private life; his understanding was vigorous; his conception clear; his language chaste, natural, and unaffected; his manner impressive, and his voice well modulated. He addressed himself to the head, laying aside that species of eloquence which seeks through the passions to mislead the judgment. A sound discretion, and an ardent love of justice and humanity, governed all his actions. By his wife, Lady Mary Ponsonby, sister of the late Earl of Lanesborough, who survives him, he has left 1 son and 1 daughter, who is married to the Hon. Francis Aldborough Prittie, brother of Lord Dunally.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

IN THE COUNTIES OF ENGLAND, ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. J. Bryant, of the George Inn, Buckden, Hunts. to the widow of W. Inskip, esq. of Wanden Abbey.

Died.] At Wrestlingworth Parsonage, in consequence of a fall from his horse, Rev. R. L. Manning, 27.

At Sharnbrook, Mr. Lovel Stonebanks, 58.

BERKSHIRE.

Married.] At Wallingford, Mr. Walter Jackson, to the only daughter of the late Dr. Pope, of Henley, Oxon.

At Cookham, Chas. Albrecht, esq. of the Worcester Militia, to Mrs. Hussey.

Died.] At Abingdon, Mr. J. Miller, solicitor, 49.

At Goosey, near Wantage, Laurence Spicer, esq. 61.

At Englefield, Rev. Thos. Knapp, rector of that parish, 82.

At Hare Hatch, Catherine, daughter of the Rev. P. Hind.

At Oakley Place, Mrs. Mason, 88.

At Wallingford, Mrs. Stephenson.

At Reading, Mr. Rich. Dibley.—Mr. Tagg, of the Bear Inn.—Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. Cleaver.

At Weston Corbett, G. Green, esq.

At Newbury, Mr. Jas. Jackson.

At Cookham, William, eldest son of the Rev. Mr. Whately.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] At Dinton, Rev. C. Ashfield, to Anne, third daughter of the Rev. W. Goodall.

Died.] At Weston Underwood, Bartholomew Higgins, esq. 75.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

It is reported, that amongst other public works to be facilitated by the loan of Government Exchequer bills, the new Cambridge Junction Canal, and Eau Brink Drainage, are each to have a loan of 100,000*l.* towards their completion.

Some very curious antiquities were recently discovered four feet below the soil at Horsefield, near Barton.—They consist of a chain with six collars for conducting slaves; also, a double *fulcrum*, shewing the manner in which the spits of the ancients were supported for roasting meat, and illustrating the following passage of Virgil.—“*Subiuncti verulus prunas, et viscera torrent.*”

Married.] At Wisbech, Mr. Jas. Uşil,

to Frances, only daughter of John Johnson, esq.

Died.] At Parson Drove, near Wisbech, aged 28, Miss Mary Ann Moreton, who thus early met her death by *drinking cold water after dancing* at the village feast a few days preceding.

At Cambridge, Mr. John Claydon,

At Wisbech, Mr. John Vurley, 78.

At Willingham, Elizabeth, widow of Mr. Wm. Read.

At Norwood Farm, near March, the wife of Mr. J. Houshold, 25.

CHESHIRE.

Married.] At Runcorn, A. M. Ferdinand Chevalier de Gaudrion, to Miss Smith of Bank House.

At Knutsford, Rev. Geo. Shiffner, son of Geo. S. esq. M. P. to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the Rev. Croxton Johnson, rector of Wilmslow.

Died.] At Chester, Miss Sarah Heath, 50.—Mr. Peers, 75.—Mrs. Whalley.—Mr. Barlow, 64.—Mr. John Harrison, 65.—Mrs. Pickering.—Wm. Dod, esq. brother of Mrs. Wynne, of Chester, and of Thos. Crewe D. esq. of Edge.

At Newton, near Middlewich, the relict of Thos. Ravenscroft, esq. of Leftwich Hall, 91.

At Dunham o'th'Hill, Mr. Thos. Dutton, 86.

At Birtle's Hall, Lætitia, wife of Rob. Hibbert, jun. esq. 18.

At Parkgate, John, youngest son of John Finchett, esq. town clerk of Chester.

At Knowsley, Lady Stanley.

At Runcorn, Mr. David Janion.

CORNWALL.

A correspondent in a paper of this county relates the following as a praiseworthy example of persevering industry, and of the benefit of attaching small pieces of ground to cottages:—Peter Skewes resides at Blackwater, in the parish of St. Agnes; he holds a small tenement consisting of about an acre and three quarters of land, the soil of which is naturally steril. This is divided into two nearly equal plots. One of these he plants with potatoes: the other he tills to wheat; and so on alternately; every year one of his little fields producing potatoes and the other wheat. By proper attention in the cultivation, he has on an average, 80 Cornish bushels of potatoes, and nine of wheat, each season. He keeps two donkies which graze on the neighbouring common during the summer, and are partly fed with the straw of his wheat in the winter; with these he carries coals, &c. for his neighbours, and collects manure for his ground. The refuse potatoes, &c. enable him to feed a pig, which, with fish, purchased in the season, affords all that is required for food, in addition to the produce of his fields and little garden. In this way has Peter Skewes passed the last seven years, and supported a wife and a family, now consisting of *six children*, not

only without parish aid; but with a degree of comfort and independence of which there are not many examples in his situation in life;—he never wants the means of satisfying any demands that are made upon him, whether for parochial assessment or for supplying the wants of his family.

Married.] R. H. Innes, esq. of Leyton, to Wilmot, eldest daughter of Lewis Chas. Daubuz, esq. of Truro.

At Padstow, Mr. Hen. Heard, surgeon, to the daughter of Jas. Haynes, esq. of Hartland, Devon.—Capt. Courtenay to Miss Boney.

At Cornelly, Mr. Wm. Newton, of the Unicorn Inn, to Miss Downe.

Died.] At St. Issey, John Warren Sandys, esq.

At Trehenick, Nich. Male, esq. 58.

At Launceston, Lieut. Col. Hugh Holland.

At Bodmin, John Colwell, M. D. 74.

At Padstow, the wife of Capt. Jenkyn, 76.

At St. Ives, the wife of Mr. Thos. Bennetts, 75.

At Helston, Mr. Rich. Thomas, 74.—The wife of Mr. Geo. Cunnack.

At Egloshayle, Mrs. Brabyn.

At West Looe, Mr. Nath. Prynn, 40.

At Polperro, Mr. Z. Minards.

At Rosemodern, Mr. Rich. Thomas, 65.

At Camelford, Philippa Ford, 90.

CUMBERLAND.

Married.] At Workington, Capt. Thos. Kayne, to Miss Mary Jackson.

At Whitehaven, Rev. Christopher Barnes, to Miss Underwood.

At Greystoke, Capt. Jos. Robinson, R. N. of Whitbarrow, to Ann, daughter of the late Geo. Bolton, esq. of Preston.

Died.] At Penrith, Mr. Rob. Hope, 64.—Mrs. Mary Snaith, 85.

At Martindale, the Rev. Hen. Johnson, upwards of 30 years perpetual curate of that place, 58.

At Cumwhitton, Mrs. Eliz. Dixon, 92.

At Clifton, Mrs. Sarah Bowman, 80.

At Cockermouth, Thomas, son of Mr. T. Matthews, 20.

At Ullock, Sarah, relict of Mr. John Walker.

At Blennerhasset, Mr. Jos. Jackson, 78.

At Carlisle, Mrs. Ann Simpson, 54.—Mary, wife of Mr. Wm. Johnston.—Mr. Rob. Hetherington, 54.—Mrs. Marg. Buller, 25.

At Arkleby, Mr. John Thorntwaite, 72.

At Tarn, Mr. Ant. Parkes, who died in the house in which he was born, and on his birth-day, aged 90 years.

At Whitehaven, Mrs. Crosthwaite.—Mrs. Mary Woodburn, 83.—Mr. Thos. Hutchinson, 62.—Mrs. Eliz. Nicholson, 76.—Mrs. Crosbie, 69.—Mr. Wm. Brown.

At Eskdale, Elizabeth, relict of Mr. John Vickers, 94.

At Kirk Lonan, I. of Man, Mrs. Ann Cur-

rin, mother, grandmother and great-grandmother of 104 children.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married.] At Eyam, Jas. Whicher, esq. of Petersfield, to Anna, second daughter of Major-General C. Cookson, R. A.

Died.] At Bird-grove, Wm. Rawlins, esq. 69.

At Staveley, Chas. Lewis, esq. of Bath.

At Derby, Mr. Rich. Finney, 48.

DEVONSHIRE.

The Tavistock Canal, forming a communication between the town of Tavistock and the river Tamar was opened on the 24th of June. It was commenced in 1803, and has cost about 70,000l. The Duke of Bedford who is the proprietor of one-eighth of the concern, has very liberally contributed to its support, by giving to the Company the whole of the land through which the canal is cut. Though its level is about 280 feet above that of the Tamar, it runs for a mile and three quarters in a tunnel cut under Morwell Down at the depth of 450 feet from the summit of the hill.

Perhaps no place in the kingdom has experienced a greater fluctuation in its manufacturing concerns than Exeter, which, at a period remembered by many now living, exported in one year woollen goods to the amount of two millions sterling; whereas, we are informed, the whole amount, the last year, did not exceed thirty thousand pounds.

The whole of the Fore-street, Exeter, from the Bridge to the Old London Inn, is now lighted with gas. Most of the principal tradesmen have adopted this method of lighting their shops.

June 28th, a dreadful fire at Halberton, near Tiverton, totally destroyed 17 dwellings, (being one third of the village) mostly belonging to poor people, who are with their helpless children, thus deprived of a place of shelter. No account is given how the fire originated.

An extraordinary experiment has lately been made with complete success at Plymouth Dock-yard; that of hauling up a line of battle ship on one of the building slips. The apparatus being fixed, on a given signal the immense fabric began to advance on the plane about eight or ten inches at a time, as the purchases acted, and in the short period of *forty-one minutes* from the time of first heaving, a body weighing upwards of *one thousand nine hundred and sixty-four ton*, was conveyed to its destined situation. In this operation, we may clearly perceive what is possible to be done by the inclined plane, the wheel and axis, and the pulley, in unison with 1400 men and 14 capstans.

Birth.] At Dawlish, the Hon. Mrs. Ly-saght, of a son.

Married.] At Broad Clist, Lieut. Col. Burrell, 90th reg. to Marianne, youngest daughter of Rev. Dr. Thomas, of Everton.

NEW MONTHLY MAG.—No. 43.

At Exeter, Rich. Hart Chamberlain, esq. to Miss Britnell.—Mr. W. C. Pollard, to Ann, eldest daughter of Mr. Rob. Gould.

Died.] At Exeter, Mr. Thos. Scott, 84.—Mr. Ambrose Toby, 52.—Edward, only son of Wm. Gater, esq. 19.

At Ilfracombe, Lieut.-col. Thos. Purefoy.

At Plymouth, the wife of Capt. Frazier.

Capt. Manly, R. N.—Mr. J. F. Rattenbury,

71.—John Winsland, esq.—Capt. Nath.

Couper.—Mr. Thos. Flaxman, 72.—Mrs.

Bryant, 56.

At Plymtree, Rev. Dan. Veysie, B. D.

rector of that parish, and prebendary of Exeter Cathedral.

At Dawlish, H. B. Hillcott, esq. of Gros-

venor-place, London.

DORSETSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Balster of Sherborne, to Miss Hall, of East Anstey.

At Farway, Mr. Wm. Rogers, of Honiton, to the second daughter of W. Guppy, esq.

At Shaftesbury, Mr. John Mullett to Miss Roberts.

Died.] At Milborne St. Andrew, the wife of Rich. Mason, esq. 67.

At Weymouth, Chas. Buxton, jun. esq. of Fakenham, Norfolk.

At Wimborne Minster, the relict of the Rev. Dr. Good.

At Hook, the relict of the late Mr. John Davis, of Musson, Hants.

At Bourton, Mr. Jas. Parratt.

At Upway, Mr. Rob. Buck, of the Customs, of Poole, 36.

DURHAM.

In the forenoon of Monday, June 30th, the carbureted hydrogen gas in the Harraton Row Pit, on the river Wear, belonging to Mr. Lambton, exploded with a tremendous shock, when 38 men and boys, out of 41, fell victims to the melancholy event. The force of the explosion was so great, that corves, trams, and other utensils, were blown from the bottom of the pit (89 fathoms in depth) into the air; also two of the sufferers were blown out of the shaft, and their remains were found at some distance from the mouth. On Tuesday, a coroner's inquest was held on the bodies: and the jury returned the following verdict:—*The deceased came by their deaths in consequence of an explosion of fire-damp, occasioned by the using of candles instead of safety-lamps, contrary to orders given.* It appeared, in the course of the investigation, that a part of the pit in which some of the colliers had been set to work that morning was not clear of fire-damp; that this circumstance was particularly impressed upon the workmen, and that they were expressly ordered to use their safety-lamps. Notwithstanding these orders, a young man named John Moody, one of the hewers, lighted a candle, on account of its giving more light than the lamp; this being observed by the overman, he was severely reprimanded and ordered to

VOL. VIII.

L

light his lamp, which he then did. The overman had not long however left the spot, when the obstinate young man re-lighted his candle by unscrewing the lamp, and thus sacrificed his own and the lives of his companions. All the sufferers, except one from Fatfield, belonged to New Painsshaw, and were buried there on Wednesday. Amongst them were ten of the name of Hill, viz. a father, two sons, and seven grandsons. Seven widows are left; but the sufferers being mostly young, there are very few children. This however was not the whole extent of the catastrophe, for on Wednesday, July 1st, eight men, who descended to reinstate the air-stoppings, which had been swept away by the blast, were all suffocated by the choke-damp.

Married.] At St. Andrew Auckland, Mr. Bulman, attorney, of South Shields, to Ann, second daughter of Mr. Thos. Bowman.

Died.] At Durham, Mr. C. Liddell, of the Griffin inn, 55.

At Wolsingham, Mr. Thos. Bates, surgeon.

At Gateshead, Mrs. Spence, 79.

At West Auckland, Mr. M. Hodgson, surgeon.

At South Shields, Charles, fourth son of N. Fairles, esq.—Mrs. Temp'c, 63.

ESSEX.

Married.] At Priltwell, Jas. Steward, esq. to Alice, second daughter of John Lucell, esq.

Mr. Townsend Dennis, surgeon, of Kelvin, to Maria, daughter of the late Mr. C. Day, of Colchester.

At Leyton, Hen. Crabb, esq. of Temple Dinsley, Herts, to Fanny, daughter of T. Ellis, esq.

Died.] At Imworth Hall, the wife of Mr. Rob. Sach.

At Borley Hall, Mr. Hen. Mason Coker.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

The Forest of Dean, which is now being replanted, in order to the production of future oak trees for the service of the state, has already afforded three bountiful crops, which have principally been used in the erection of "Britain's best bulwarks." The last time of its plantation was in the reign of Charles II. upwards of 150 years ago.

The new church, called the Holy Trinity, erected on the Quarry Hill, in the Forest of Dean, was consecrated on the 26th of June, by the Bishop of Gloucester.

A new chalybeate and saline spring has been discovered at Cheltenham, near the centre of the High-street, parallel with the Colonnade; in consequence of which ground is marked out for a new spa, and buildings will be immediately erected.

Married.] At Chisfield, Hen. Hawes Fox, M. D. of Bristol, to Harriet, daughter of the late Rev. Rich. Jones.

At Iron Acton, Wm. Rolph, esq. of Thornbury, to Miss Frances Mair.

At Tewkesbury, Lieut. Mitchell, R. N. to Charlotte, only daughter of the Rev. Digby Smith, of Worcester.

Rev. John Morse, rector of Huntley, to Helen, daughter of the late Mr. Williams, surgeon, of Newnham.

Died.] At Gloucester, the daughter of Alderman J. Gwillim.—Mrs. Richards, 98.

At Bradley House, Rich. Nelmes, esq.

At Clifton, Rev. Wm. Faraday.

At Horsely, the relict of the Rev. Benj. Francis, A. M. 72.

At Berkeley, W. L. Shrapnell, esq. late surgeon in the South Gloucester Militia.

At Tormarton, Mr. Wm. Arnold, 70.

At Olveston, Mr. Jos. Sturge, 63.

At Winchcomb, Mr. Saml. Smith, 66.

At Uley, Mrs. Watts.

HAMPSHIRE.

On the 7th of July, the royal assent was given to the bill for the execution of the plan of constructing a canal from Arundel to Portsmouth, and there no longer remains any impediment to the completion of the long desired navigation between the metropolis and the port of Portsmouth. To elucidate the great estimation in which this object has been held, it is only necessary to advert to the two former attempts to obtain the sanction of the legislature to such an undertaking, both of which were very extensively patronised, yet neither was successful, owing to the powerful opposition of certain proprietors of the lands through which those canals were to have passed. The first was made in 1803, and the estimate for the line then surveyed was little short of 800,000*l.*, and the other survey took place in the year 1809, at an estimate of nearly a million sterling, and as (notwithstanding the great amount of the capitals then to have been expended) the general opinion as to the advantages the measure held forth was fully evinced by the great extent of the subscriptions then entered into, the committee feel much confidence in submitting to the consideration of the public the plan for which the present act of parliament has been obtained. As a navigation already exists from the metropolis as far as Arundel, by means of the Thames, the river Wey, the Wey and Arun Junction Canal, and the river Arun, the construction of a canal from Arundel to Portsmouth is all that remains to complete the line from London to that port. The distance between Arundel and Portsmouth is twenty-eight miles, of which the harbours of Chichester and Langstone afford a natural navigation of thirteen miles, therefore the excavation of about fifteen miles is all that is now necessary to enable barges to receive their ladings in London, and deliver them at Portsmouth—to effect which desirable object the beforementioned act has passed. The survey for this undertaking was made under the direction of Mr. Rennie, through a line of country so peculiarly eligible, that no locks were found to be requisite, except at

the extremities, and therefore 125,452l. appear to be all that is necessary to carry it into effect; but inasmuch as great reductions have taken place in the price of land, labour, and materials, since Mr. Rennie made the estimate in question, it is beyond a doubt, that the above sum is greater than will be required; and the committee feel warranted in this conclusion, because certain opulent persons have expressed a willingness to undertake the execution of this measure at an abatement of 10l. per cent. on the aforesaid estimate. The committee observe, that every practicable investigation has been made, by reference to official documents and otherwise, as to the nature and extent of the trade now existing between the metropolis and the towns of Portsmouth, Portsea, and Gosport, as also the city of Chichester and the Isle of Wight; and that it is found to be of ample magnitude to insure prosperity to the undertaking. And they further observe, that the markets for the coasts of Sussex and Hampshire are held in the city of Chichester, and that they derive their supplies principally from the interior of Sussex, through which the line of canal will pass to that city; and further, that the continuance of the said line from thence to Portsmouth will lead to the very populous neighbourhood where the principal consumption must necessarily exist. In reference to the constant and extensive transit of goods from London to such ports in the British Channel as are situated to the westward of Portsmouth, the committee observe, that the intended canal will afford the means of forwarding such goods to their destination, with a dispatch equal to that of the present land carriage, and at less than one-sixth part of the expense, and therefore they are induced to look with much confidence to a very considerable trade from these sources. To the London merchants (particularly those who import perishable goods) the committee submit, that it must be peculiarly desirable to them to be enabled, during the long prevalence of contrary winds, to land their goods at Portsmouth, and forward them with certainty to the metropolis in four days; and they observe, that Portsmouth being an established bonding port, with numerous warehouses approved of under that system, the best accommodation will be afforded them to avail themselves of that country market, whenever they might deem it desirable. The committee view the transportation of public stores between the great national depots on the river Thames and this very important sea-port, as an extensive source of benefit to the concern; and having considered this, and the many other sources whence the revenue to the proprietors of this undertaking must arise, they are strongly of opinion that there is every reasonable expectation of a very abundant and satisfactory interest on the capital to be ex-

pended, even in time of peace: but to those persons whose chief object in becoming subscribers might be future advantage to their children, the committee submit the consideration of the inevitable and greatly increased value that must attend shares in this undertaking, whenever this country shall be again in a state of warfare, as at such times the trade between London and Portsmouth (which latter port is the grand rendezvous for all convoys) will ever be exceedingly great, and the transit of government stores, both naval and military, during such periods, cannot be otherwise than excessive. The committee submit (as an eminent proof of the estimation in which this undertaking is held) that 101,250l. or near five-sixths of the whole estimate were subscribed previous to the passing of the act. The shares are of 50l. each, and payable by instalments of 5l. every three months.

From the Report of the Committee of the Winchester Provident Institution it appears that the sum total of receipts since the commencement of the institution in January, 1816, was 6,649l. 12s. 2d. and that the stock now standing in the names of the trustees is 7,012l. 16s. 9d. 4 per cents.

A new and spacious bathing-house is now opened on Southsea beach, Portsmouth, the promenade room in which is delightful in the extreme, as it commands the most beautiful prospects of the Isle of Wight, &c.

June 23d, during a tremendous thunderstorm, the lightning set fire to the timber-yard of Mr. Benj. Hobbs, at Redbridge, near Southampton, and four large store-houses were consumed before the flames could be subdued.

We observe in the county papers that Holly Hill, the seat of Lord Cochrane is advertised for sale, and that Botley, the late residence of the notorious Cobbett is also to be sold or let.

Birth.] At Rosiere, near Lyndhurst, the Countess of Errol, of a son.

Married.] Peter Green, esq. of Cookham, Berks, to Sarah, only daughter of the Rev. John Smith, rector of Deane.

At Micheldever, Mr. W. Castleman, to Jemima, daughter of Geo. Kersley, esq.

Died.] At Portsmouth, John Godwin, esq. banker.

At West-meon, Susannah, daughter of J. Sibley, esq.

At Titchfield, Capt. R. S. Nicholson, R. N. He served as lieutenant on board the Warrior, under Adm. Rodney in the memorable victories of April 1782.

At Wherwell House, Josh. Iremonger, esq. 72.

In the Isle of Wight, Capt. Saml. Grove, R. N.

At Winchester, Mr. Wm. Masters, 83.

At Southampton, Mrs. Mitchell, wife of Mr. John M. of the Chough inn, 46.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Died.] At Leominster, Jas. Bailly Tol-dervy, esq.

At Eardisley, Mr. Walter Harris, 63.

At Hereford, John Stailard, esq. of Ward-wick, 78.

At Kinnersley Castle, Leonard Parkinson, esq.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

The judicious alterations which have recently taken place in the courts of justice at Hertford, are calculated to afford the greatest convenience to the judges and magistrates, private doors having been opened for their accommodation to enter upon the bench without passing through an immense crowd as heretofore. Part of the bench is in future to be reserved for the magistrates exclusively, so that an easy access may be had to their lordships for communication, when required, which has hitherto been almost impracticable, from the necessity of passing through the body of the court.

Married.] Rev. H. Hale, to Fanny, daughter of John Sowerby, esq. of Puttridge Bury.

At Abbot's Langley, W. H. Woolrych, esq. of Croxley House, to Penelope, daughter of F. Bradford, esq. of Great Westwood.

At Ware, Thos. Cobham, esq. to Mary Ann, second daughter of the late Nath. Hum-frey, esq.

Died.] At St. Alban's, John Boys, esq. attorney and banker, 60.

At Walkerne, Rev. Dr. Heath, 79.

At Two Waters, Jos. Walker, esq. 77.

KENT.

The following extraordinary produce from a single cleveland of barley, accidentally sown among some wheat on the land of Mr. Wm. Horsley, at Blean, near Canterbury, seems to indicate that this species of grain would be much more productive if sown at an earlier period than is usually the practice. It had generated 34 stems with ears, each containing 30 clevells, giving a total of 1020 grains—more than a thousand fold—nor was this the only instance, two others being found equally productive.

Married.] At Greenwich, John Mackie, esq. of Bargaly, to Anne, eldest daughter of Peter Lawrie, esq. of Blackheath.—George Martyr, esq. to the daughter of the Rev. Mr. George.

Died.] At Deptford, Mr. John Bird, late mathematical master at Uppingham School.

At Ramsgate, ——— Moses, esq.

At Eythorn, Mr. Rich. Lambert, 64.

At Dover, Rev. John Lyon, 45 years minister of the church of St. Mary in that town.

At Gravesend, Nath. Gyles, esq. one of the Searchers of the Customs at that port 35 years, 67.

At Woolwich, in his 80th year, General Vaughan Lloyd, after 52 years service in the

Royal Artillery, and having distinguished himself at the battle of Minden, at the siege of Gibraltar, and in the campaigns in the West Indies, under the late Sir John Vaughan and Ralph Abercrombie, and having been Commandant of the garrison of Wolwich upwards of 20 years.—C. Blumenheben, esq. of the Royal Military Academy.

At Maidstone, Mr. Hilliar Russell.—Mrs. Overy, 65.—Mrs. Mary Burgess, 56.—Miss Eliz. Rhodes, 55.

At Greenwich, the relict of John Voase, esq. of Hull, 69.

At West Wickham, Mrs. Cuthbert, widow of the Rev. Jos. C. of Upminster, Essex.

At Chatham, Dr. Oswald, 25. He had been examining one of his patients after death, to discover the nature and cause of his disease; when, on opening an internal tumour, he slightly pricked his hand with his dissecting knife, which conveyed the baneful malady into his system, under which he languished in spite of all efforts made by his medical friends to relieve him, for three weeks; when Nature sunk under her own efforts, and consigned him to an untimely grave.—Lieut. Alex. Rhodes, R.N. 27.

At Canterbury, Mr. John Trimmell, surgeon, 45.

At Seven Oaks, Harry F. Spencer, esq.

At Milton, Mrs. Jordan, 63.

LANCASHIRE.

A National School is building at Lancaster, which Matthew Pope, esq. of Whitehaven, has endowed by a gift of 2000l. He has also endowed two others, one with 3000l. and another with 2000l.

More than 1000 of the labourers who have been employed on the dock-works at Liverpool, since the beginning of last winter, have been dismissed. The directors have been compelled to this measure, partly from want of funds, and partly from the difficulty or impracticability of employing with effect so large a body of men in the actual state of the works.

July 12th, the Phoenix corn steam mill in Bridgewater street, Liverpool, was burned to the ground. The damage is estimated at about 5000l. and the premises were insured to very nearly that amount.

A correspondent of the *Lancaster Gazette* holds up to the imitation of the opulent, the benevolent example of Miss Mason, of Edge Hill, near Liverpool. This lady, at her sole expense, supports a Sunday school of about 60 boys and 40 girls at Cockerham, and a similar establishment at Maghull, seven miles from Liverpool. She has likewise a daily school and a resident teacher annexed to her estate at Edge Hill, where from 40 to 50 poor girls are prepared for their entrance into life; and when at the age of 14, she interests herself in procuring them situations.

Birth.] At Manchester, Ann, wife of Joseph Webb, a poor stay-maker, of three girls. The father is upwards of 65 years of

age, and has had by a former wife 21 children, and by the present 6.

Married.] Rev. Thos. Royds, of Rochdale, to Rachel, second daughter of Sam. Ashton, esq. of Hebers, near Manchester.

At Liverpool, Lieut. Chas. Paget, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of N. Tyrer, esq.—Mr. Wm. Dixon, to Mary, youngest daughter of Wm. Beckwith, esq.—Lieut. Chas. Phillips, R.N. to Miss Ann Henderson.

At Lancaster, Capt. Wilson, R.N. to Dorothy, second daughter of Chas. Gibson, esq. of Quermore Park.

At Croston, Jos. Fielden, esq. of Wilton House, to Frances, second daughter of the Rev. Streynsham Master.

John Cranke, esq. of Ulverston, to Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. Wm. Callon, of Liverpool.

Died.] Jonathan Farrar, curate of Aughton, in consequence of a fall from his horse.

At Bolton, the widow of the Rev. Rich. Kay, 77.

At Bankside, near Rochdale, Ann, wife of John Ormerod, esq. 60.

At Biggin, John Surtees, esq. 78.

At Forton Lodge, Miss Edmonson, niece of Thos. E. esq. of Grassyard Hall, near Lancaster, 25.

At Liverpool, Mr. W. C. Lillyman, of the Liverpool Arms Hotel.—Mr. Nicholson Williamson, eldest son of the late Capt. John W. of Whitehaven, 52.—Mr. Jos. Cross, 47.—Ann, wife of Mr. Rich. Robinson, 38.—Mr. John Graham, 68.—Mr. Gilbert Brown, 51.—Mr. Fras. Hunter, 47.—Mr. Sam. Addison, jun.—Mr. John Kendall, 25.—Miss Whittaker.

At Manchester, the wife of Mr. Fenton Atkinson, solicitor, 27.—Mrs. Birch.—Mr. John Taylor, 64. He was educated at the Dissenting Academy at Daventry, under the late Dr. Ashworth, and afterwards resided in the same establishment several years as Classical Tutor, which office his extensive learning fully qualified him to fill. He was subsequently stationed several years at Walmsley Chapel, in Lancashire, and at Ilminster, in Somersetshire, as the Minister of the congregations of Unitarian Dissenters in those places, at both of which he was highly and deservedly respected. During his residence at Ilminster, a change took place in his religious sentiments, and he proved his conscientious sincerity, by immediately resigning his situation. Some time afterwards he joined the Society of Friends, and for 16 or 17 years presided over the school belonging to that body at Manchester. This office a severe paralytic attack obliged him to relinquish in 1811.

At Lancaster, the eldest daughter of Mr. Rich. Moore, 17.—Miss Eleanor Hadwen.

At Preston, Mrs. Mary Wesley, 76.—Mrs. Parnel Wilcock.—Mrs. Alice Butler, 73.—Mrs. Counsel.

At Wigan, Mrs. Ellen Lowe, 56.—Mr. Mark Aspull, 55.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Loughborough, Lieut. Land, late of the Devonshire militia, to Susannah, eldest daughter of Mr. Francis Harley, of Loughborough.

Died.] At Barkby Hall, C. W. Pochin, esq.

At Ashby de la Zouch, Mr. Thompson.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

The first stone of the Lincoln Lunatic Asylum projected eleven years ago, has at length been laid. It is expected that in another year the building will be ready for the reception of the unfortunate objects for whom it is destined.

Married.] At Boston, Mr. Wm. Redin, solicitor, to Ann, daughter of the Rev. R. Wright.

At Horncastle, Mr. Phillips, schoolmaster, to Miss Wood.

At Crowton, Mr. Geo. Terry, of London, to Ann, daughter of the Rev. Fras. Jennings.

Died.] At Boston, Mr. J. Ashton, 31.

At Gosherton, Mr. Rob. Kemp, 83.

At Pinebeck, Mr. Bailey, 97.

At Crowland Abbey, Mrs. Wright, 81.

At Horncastle, Mrs. White.—Mrs. Craldock.

At Oxcomb, Mr. W. Grant, grazier, whose property is estimated at 100,000l.

At Wyberton, Mr. Wm. Clarke, cattle-doctor. He had been bitten about 10 weeks before by a strange dog, and having some suspicion that the animal was mad, he had recourse to medical aid. The wound healed and he remained in his usual health till two days before his death, when he manifested unequivocal symptoms of hydrophobia, which increased in violence till he expired.

At Culverthorp Hall, Charles, youngest son of the late Sir John Thorold, bart.

At Stroxton, Wm. Fletcher, gent. 69.

At Sutton in the Marsh, Mr. Wilson. He was a very penurious bachelor; and on being undressed after his decease, 1187l. was found in cash and bank bills on his person.

At Skidbrooke, Mr. Mark Phillips, 91.

MONMOUTHSHIRE.

Died.] At Gocket, Mrs. Ann Hook, 70.

At Monmouth, Jas. Yarworth, esq. senior alderman of that corporation.

NORFOLK.

At the late annual agricultural meeting at Holkham, the seat of T. W. Coke, esq. besides the premiums for live stock, a piece of plate value 20 guineas, was adjudged to Mr. Blyth, of Burnham, for the conversion of 11 acres of arable land into pasture, by transplanting turf—a practice which seems beginning to gain ground among the agriculturists of this county. A similar premium was allotted to Mr. Harvey, of Alburgh, for having converted 8 acres of pasture land to water

meadow. A piece of plate value 10 guineas, was adjudged to Richard Mann, blacksmith, of Holkham, for an inverted horse hoe, upon Mr. Blaikie's principle.—The judges bestowed great commendation on Mr. Balls (the only other competitor for the prize) for his new-invented universal hoe, which they thought, with some alteration, might be made a very useful agricultural implement.

Married.] At Northwold, Lieut. John Pilcher, of Swaffham, to Mary Anne, eldest daughter of John Scales, esq.

At Yarmouth, John Sabine, esq. to Caroline, second daughter of Mr. Wm. Taylor, surgeon.—Mr. Rob. Page, to Miss E. Bulliwell.

At Norwich, Lieut. Geo. Wm. Baker, R.A. to the eldest daughter of J. Cole, esq.—Hen. Muskett, esq. of Easton Hall, to Emily, youngest daughter of Mr. Thos. Grant.—The Rev. Jas. Layton, of Catfield, to Miss Lydia Roach.

At East Tuddingham, Mr. B. T. Bunting, of the Bank of England, to Catharine, youngest daughter of Mr. Rastrick, of Morpeth.

Died.] At Hethersett, Mrs. Herne, 80:

At Necton, Mr. J. Buscall, 41.

At Norwich, Ann, relict of Hewitt Rand, esq. 60.—Mrs. Merry, 23.—Mr. Isaac Coleman, 77.—Mrs. Coates.—Mrs. Robinson.—Mr. Edw. Norton, 45.—Mr. Rob. English, of the Greyhound Inn, 40.—Mary, wife of Mr. T. Bonner, attorney, 20.

At Swaffham, Mr. John Palmer, 81.—Mrs. Randall, 42.

At Heydon, John Lloyd, esq. 73.

At Coltishall, Georgina, daughter of the late Geo. Thompson, esq. of Yarmouth, 21.

At Thorpe, Rob. Hales, esq. 72.

At Ludham, Mr. John Saul, 48.

At Mulbarton, the wife of Mr. J. Turner of Castle Acre.

At Yarmouth, the relict of Capt. Bristow, 76.—Mr. John Turner, 84.—Mr. Hen. King, 75.—Mr. Cawley Betts, 46.—Mrs. M. Neve, 64.—Mr. John Ayers, 62.—Mrs. Campbell, 72.—Mrs. Crickmay, 80.—Mrs. Page, 59.

At Litteringham, Robert, third son of R. Copeman, gent. 18. He was drowned when fishing.

At Lynn, Mr. M. Manser, 72.—Mr. Hilliard, 59.—Mr. David De Caux.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married.] At Stowe nine Churches, Geo. Henry Gibbs, esq. of Powis place, London, to Caroline, daughter of the Rev. Charles Crawley, rector of Stowe.—Fiennes Trotman, jun. esq. only son of Fiennes T. esq. of Siston Court, Gloucestershire, to Harriet, youngest daughter of the late Francis Litchfield, esq. of Northampton.

At Peterborough Mr. John Busher to Miss Waters.

At Kettering, Mr. C. H. Courtenay, jun. to the widow of Mr. James Rose.

Died.] At Thornhaugh, Jane, youngest daughter of the Rev. Wm. Wing.

At Northampton, Mr. Vores, 46.

At Clipstone, Edw. Buswell, gent.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

The Corporation of Newcastle have commenced building 20 additional rooms to the Peace and Unity Hospital, at the Westgate, for aged freemen and their widows.

At the late Anniversary meeting of the Newcastle Sunday School Union Institution, it was stated, among other impressive facts, that the united number of children and teachers amounts to nearly 12,000, and is progressively augmenting; that several bible associations, religious tract societies, and juvenile libraries have sprung out of these schools; increased attention to public worship, and the observance of moral and relative duties are obviously promoted; and that an anonymous gift of 2,800 copies of the church of England Homily tracts has just been received to be distributed among the children.

Married.] At Horton, John Appleby, esq. of Alnham, to Miss Anne Hodgson.

At Tynemouth, Wm. Briggs, esq. of Blyth, to Miss Storey.

At Morpeth, Mr. John Arthur to Miss Beaumont.

Died.] At South Preston, near North Shields, Margaret, eldest daughter of the late Major Alex. Campbell.

At North Shields, Mary, wife of Mr. A. Hays, 44.—Miss Campbell.—Mr. James Boggie.—The wife of Mr. Miles Hann—Mr. Henry Aynsley, 71.

At Holy Island, Elizabeth, youngest daughter of Mr. Robert Lilburn, and sister of the late Captain L. of the Navy, 24.

At Wooler, Mr. Rob. Hasty, 57.

At Morpeth, Mrs. Singleton, 45.—Mrs. Womack, 32.

At Chilton, Mrs. Mason, wife of Christopher M. esq. 45.

At Birtley, Ralph Goston, 101.

At Newcastle, Sarah, widow of Mr. Cuthbert Pigg, late town-surveyor.—Mr. Miles Hann, ship owner.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

The Nottingham Journal says: "It has come out on the examination of the prisoners now in custody in our county gaol, on charges of being concerned in the late treasonable outrages, that several of them were in situations far above want, being persons of small property, and that others were earning 15 to 24s. and upwards weekly!"

Married.] At Nottingham, Capt. Daniel Tongue, R. N. to Miss Severn.—Mr. J. Marsden, of Colchester, to Sarah, eldest daughter of Jas. Wright, esq.—Mr. Wm. Day, to Elizabeth, daughter of Mrs. Gimson.—Mr. Sam. Earnshaw, to Miss Woodroffe.

Mr. Jas. Pearson, of Nottingham, to Miss M. A. Gent, of Bulwell.

The Rev. Charles Pratt, to Harriet, fifth daughter of the Rev. Wm. Smelt, rector of Gedling.

Died.] At Screveton, Admiral Sutton.

At South Scarle, near Newark, Mary, wife of H. Cox, esq. 43.

At Southwell, Mr. John Croft, lately a bookseller and printer in London.

At Carlton, Mr. Land, of the Bell Inn, 59.

At Bradmore, Mr. Wm. Nixon, 81.

At Nottingham, S. Wyer, gent. 89.

OXFORDSHIRE.

In consequence of the projected road from Henley-upon-Thames to Bristol, some spirited gentlemen of the former town purpose erecting a Waterloo street, leading from the market place to Fairbottom; from whence the road will proceed upon a perfect flat to Grey's Green, then by Witheridge-hill to an English farm. Thus far it is proposed to unite the Oxford road with the above line; then to take it by Nuffield and May's farm, upon an inclined plane of not more than two inches to a yard, to Benson and Wallingford. By the above route the abrupt and dangerous ascent to and from Nettlebed will be avoided.

Married.] At Oxford, Mr. Wm. Polly, of Cowley, to Miss Tyson, niece to Mrs. Holmes.—Mr. Thos. Bartlett, to Ann, only daughter of the Rev. Jas. Hinton.

Died.] At Oxford, the wife of Mr. Aaron Harpur, of the New Inn, 31.—Mary, wife of Mr. John Cox.—Mr. Anthony Cooper, 79.—Mr. Thos. Smith, 59.—Mrs. Rose.—Mr. Haynes.—Mrs. Newman, wife of Mr. N. printer.—Mrs. Wilkinson.—Mr. Thomas Eaton, 36.—The wife of Mr. Thos. Davis, 44.—Mr. Thos. Badcock.—Mrs. James.—Mrs. Cobbet.

At Little Coxwell, Mr. Thos. Jones, 71.

At Filkins, Mr. Rich. Bignell, 83.

At Sandford House, near Enstone, Miss Taylor, sister of William T. esq.

At Watereaton, Mr. Onion, 67.

RUTLAND.

For many years a society has existed in this county for the encouragement of knitting and spinning, and such have been the obviously good effects produced by it upon the habits of the population, that it is in contemplation now to offer premiums for the encouragement of good plain-work sewing, as well as knitting and spinning.

Died.] At Empingham, Mrs. Braunston, 43.

SHROPSHIRE.

Married.] At Wednesbury, Mr. James, only son of Capt. J. to Dorothy, second daughter of Thos. Topsham, esq. of Edmond.

At Bishop's Castle, Mr. Thos. Hickman, of The Dairy, near Pool, to Mary, eldest daughter of Mr. John Bowyer.

Died.] At Pree, Thos. Hill, esq. third son of the late Sir Rowland H. bart. 76.

At Shrewsbury, Mrs. Darwin, wife of Dr. Robt. Waring D.

At Bridgnorth, Mrs. Gitton, 54.

At Brosceley, Mr. Harper, of the Fox Inn.

At Ryton, James, sixth son of the Rev. G. F. Molineux.

At Ludlow, Mrs. Smith.

At Erw-escob, Mrs. Bentley, 81.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

The High-street of Bristol, which had recently *twenty* common lamps, is now illuminated with *four* Gas lamps; and the light in the street is at least double what it formerly was.

Mr. Fryer, an artist of Bath, has happily made an improvement on Smart's machine for sweeping chimnies; by composing one of *cast cane*, thereby rendering it elastic, and reducing its weight.

A Masonic Hall is about to be erected on the south side of York-street, Bath.

The Corporation of Langport, anticipating a scarcity, purchased, when at a low price, a quantity of potatoes, with which they supplied the poor inhabitants in the course of the winter at the rate of 120lbs. for eighteen pence. They have since purchased a quantity of rice, and are now every Saturday delivering the same in like manner at three pence a pound—about half its present value.

A new weekly paper, to be called the *Bristol Observer*, is about to be commenced in that city: The first number will appear on the 7th of August. The prospectus acknowledges that the sentiments of the conductors "generally coincide with those of the present advisers of the Crown."

Married.] At Bath, James Cossley Lewis, esq. late of the 56th regt. to Miss Saunders.—Capt. Turner to Miss Lewis.—William Chambers, esq. to Miss Frances Pottinger.—John Morgan, esq. to Sophia, only daughter of the late T. M. Biggs, esq.—The Rev. E. Ravenshaw, rector of West Kingston, Wilts, to Elizabeth, only daughter of the late Chas. Purvis, esq. of Darsham, Suffolk.

At Bristol, Mr. R. Perry, surgeon, of Redbridge, Wilts; to Harriet, only daughter of Mr. Geo. Sale.

Died.] At Minehead, Major-Gen. Sir Geo. Dyer, of the Royal Marines.

At Bath, Mr. James Langley, surgeon.—Sarah, wife of the Rev. Jas. Chas. Clark, rector of Colwall.—J. T. Browne, esq. 50.—Mrs. Broadhead.—Mrs. Harington.—Hannah, daughter of Mr. Harnot, 23.—Elizabeth, wife of J. Campbell, esq. 64.—Mr. J. Millard, 70.—Wm. Walker, M. D.—Mrs. Fasana.—The wife of the Rev. B. V. Layard, of Uffington.—Mrs. Mary Clapp, 82.—John Bettington, esq. 65.—Mrs. Edwards, relict of the Rev. Rich. E.

At Bristol, William, third son of Samuel Dyer, esq.—Mr. Rich. Neald.—Peter Holland, esq. 71.

At Norton St. Philip, Mr. Geo. Weaver, surgeon, 25.

At Nenney, Rev. Fras. Minshall, rector of that place, 27.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

The *Staffordshire Advertiser* has contradicted by authority the statement lately circulated which rated the income of the see of Lichfield and Coventry at 6000*l.* per annum; its actual revenue being no more than 3000*l.*

A National School is about to be established at Burslem, and upwards of 300*l.* has been already subscribed towards the building.

Married.] At Stoke-upon-Trent, Stanford Carroll, esq. to Louisa, eldest daughter of Sir John Edensor Heathcote, of Longton Hall.

Died.] At Stafford, Mrs. Hill, 28.—Mr. Wm. Matthews, 33.—Mr. Thomas Wright, 64.—Miss Hannah Walkendine, 22.—Mr. George Boulton, a member of the corporation.

At Shugborough, the Hon. Edward Harcourt Anson, youngest son of Viscount Anson.

At Great Barr, Mr. John Prior, 88.

At Coalbrook Dale, Mr. Thos. Fletcher, many years surveyor and manager of the rail-roads for the Coalbrook Dale Company.

At Wolverhampton, Geo. Hoggart Toulmin, M. D.

At Seighford, Fras. Eld, esq. 84.

At Yoxall, Mr. Thos. Woolley, of the Cup Inn.—Mr. Sutton, surgeon.

SUFFOLK.

A master butcher, of Ipswich, named Beard, for a wager of 10*l.* undertook to ride his hackney mare, 14 hands high, from Ipswich to London, and back again, a distance of 133 miles, in 19 hours! The barbarous owner, who weighed 10 stone, started from Ipswich at six o'clock in the evening; he reached London at two in the morning, rested about two hours, and arrived in sight of Ipswich, and within half a mile of his own house, 25 minutes within the time allowed, when the poor animal fell exhausted and soon expired. The following lines were printed and stuck up in various parts of the town of Ipswich the same evening:—

On Cruelty to Animals.

A man of kindness to his beast is kind;
But brutal actions shew a brutal mind:
Remember, He who made thee, made the brute;

Who gave thee speech and reason, form'd him mute;

He can't complain; but God's all-seeing eye
Beholds thy cruelty; he hears his cry.
He was designed thy servant, not thy drudge;
But know—that his Creator is thy Judge!

Married.] At Bury, Mr. Jas. Hinnell, to Miss Clarke.

At Ipswich, Mr. Hen. Miller, to Miss Orpwood.

At Lowestoft, Mr. Woolnough to Miss Hogg.

Died.] At Coney Weston Hall, Edward Bridgeman, esq. 67.

At Bardwell, Mr. Chas. Cavell, surgeon.

At Bury, Mrs. Rose.—Mr. Wm. Lease, 28.—Mr. Thos. Foster, 55. He was one of the capital burgesses of the corporation, and had twice served the office of chief magistrate.

At Nayland, Mr. Rich. Alkin, of the Vine Inn, 63.

At Stratford, the Rev. Thomas Cautley, rector of Stratford St. Mary, and Roydon, in this county, and vicar of St. Mary the Great, Cambridge. He was formerly Fellow and Tutor of Trinity college, B.A. 1777, M.A. 1780, B.D. 1796.

At Ipswich, Mr. John Goodwin, 32.

At Newmarket, Peregrine Treves, esq.—The wife of Mr. Cullington of the Coach and Horses Inn.

At Lowestoft, Charlotte, second daughter of Capt. John Ives Short, R.N. 22.

At Chevington, Mr. Rob. Kemp, 79.

At Wickham Market, Jane, wife of Mr. H. G. Day, solicitor.

SURREY.

A very fine piece of Mosaic pavement, about twelve feet square, has been discovered on digging in a field near Farnham. The tenant of the land has adopted the wise measure of suffering no person to view the curiosity without paying one shilling.

Married.] At Christ Church, Rev. Wm. Ainger, of St. John's College, Cambridge, to Elizabeth, daughter of Wm. Humphries, esq. of Harpenden, Herts.

At Dorking, the Rev. Christopher Gardner, vicar of East Dean and Friston, Sussex, to Miss Warneford.

Died.] At Tooting, Mr. Rob. Redman.

At Wandsworth, Jas. Bradley, esq. 85.

At Bansted, Rich. Parry, esq. one of the Directors of the East India Company, 40.

At Leatherhead, Charles, third son of Jos. Burchell, esq. 27.

At Guildford, Jos. Hockley, esq. one of the aldermen of that borough.

At Egham, Mr. Thos. Cæsar, 55.

At East Sheen, near Richmond, Hon. Chas. Ramsay, second son of the Earl of Dalhousie.

SUSSEX.

Mr. Bolton, miller of Newhaven, has lost a fine boy by a fatal carelessness of which but too many instances have lately occurred, as appears by the verdict of the coroner's jury:—'*Died by the administration of laudanum, sold instead of Godfrey's Cordial, at a grocer's shop, to which the mother sent for threepenny-worth of that preparation.*' It is much to be regretted, that ignorant persons are allowed to vend such mortal drugs.

Married.] At Bexhill, Jas. Spray, esq. of Ninfield, to Rebecca, eldest daughter of Wm. Woodhams, esq. of Lullington.

At Lullington, Mr. Rob. Fuller, of Tarring Court Farm, to the eldest daughter of Wm. Woodhams, gent.

At Hellingly, Mr. Wm. Brooks, of Biddenden, Kent, to Miss Mary Mitchell.

Died.] At Brighton, suddenly, George Leith, esq. of Overhall, Aberdeenshire.—John Muils, esq. 78.—Lady Anne Murray, sister to the first Earl of Mansfield, 86.

A Lewes, Mr. Trayton Payne, 60.

At Gatsfield, Mary Anne, fourth daughter of the Rev. Thos. Fuller.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Leamington is deservedly becoming a favourite resort of the frequenters of watering-places. Several new hotels have recently been opened, as also superb pump-rooms, which, with their suites of baths, have cost from 5 to 25,000*l.* each!—Land which, ten years ago, would have let at 60*l.* per acre, is now worth 1,200 guineas!—Leamington has certainly very superior attractions, independently of the advantage it possesses over every other Spa in the kingdom, which is, that the baths are filled from the pure Mineral Spring.

Died.] At Moneyhill Hall, Wm. Hicks, esq. upwards of twenty years an active magistrate for this county and Worcestershire.

At Leamington, the relict of R. Davall, esq. 70.

At Birmingham, Mr. Geo. Heapes, portrait painter, 33.—Mr. Wm. Bullock.—Mr. Thos. Richards, drawing-master.—Colonel Conolly, formerly of the 18th or Royal Irish regiment.—Mr. Sol. Jackson, 51.

At Washwood Heath, Mr. John Standley.

At Coventry, Mr. Jos. Pratt, 62.

At the Butts, Warwick, Mrs. Biddle.

At Chadley, Mr. Findon.

WESTMORELAND.

The completing of the canal from Hincaster to Kendal has been undertaken by contract, and the work is expected to be finished in about 18 months.

At a late meeting of the Kendal Society, a member proposed to fix a number of rain gauges along the coast of Cumberland, at the expense of the Society which met with general approbation, and the secretary was requested to enquire for persons willing to undertake the management of them.

Married.] At Kendal, Thos. Hayes, esq. of Liverpool, to Miss Halliday.

Died.] At Underbarrow, Mr. Kirby, 95.

At Burnside, Mrs. Agnes Backhouse.

At Sandford, Mr. Math. Harrison.

At Kendal, Mr. Hen. Dungsleson, 23.

At Kirby Stephen, Mr. Fielding Wallis, formerly of the Doncaster Theatre, father to the once celebrated actress Miss Wallis, now Mrs. Campbell.

WILTSHIRE.

Married.] At Devizes, Mr. John Harrison, surgeon, to the daughter of Mr. T. P. Hart.

At Biddestone, Lieut. Godfrey, R. N. to
NEW MONTHLY MAG.—No. 43.

Augusta Maria, second daughter of J. Marsh, esq.

Died.] At Devizes, Mrs. Herring, 76.

At Westbury, Eliza, eldest daughter of John Crosby, esq. 21.

At Downton, Mr. Hen. Fanstone, 67.

At Stockton Parsonage, Mrs. Good, relict of the Rev. Dr. G. of Wimborne Minster, Dorset, 90.

At Trowbridge, Miss Whitaker.—Miss Edgell, 18.

At Salisbury, Mary, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Edm. Lush, 56.—Mary, second daughter of Mrs. Kendal, 25.

East Harnham, Mr. Jas. Penny, 80.

Land's End Cottage, near Chippenham, W. Lawes.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

The Carpet trade at Kidderminster never was so brisk as at the present time. More carpets, especially of the superior kinds, have been made within the last three months than were ever before manufactured in the same time. There are very considerable orders on hand both for America and the continent of Europe. From the price of wool being much lower than it was, the carpets can be made cheaper than they could be sold some time ago. The opinion of the manufacturers seems generally to be that the trade is now likely to continue good. The Bamba-reen trade is still much depressed; but is upon the whole rather improving.

Married.] At Daylestone, Baron Augustus Soden, to Miss Chapuset, daughter of the Baron Chapuset of Stutgard.

Died.] At Whittington Cottage, near Worcester, Lieut. Hen. Parker, of the Herefordshire Militia, 19.

At Malvern, Rev. Jas. Stillingfleet, 87.

At Upton on Severn, Mrs. Mary Clark, 75.

At Worcester, the widow of Mr. Alderman West.

At Wick, John Ballard, esq. 71. He served the office of Mayor of Worcester in the years 1785 and 6.

At Winterfold, Wm. Wheeler, esq. 79.

At Newtown, Mrs. Nancy Frost, 60.

YORKSHIRE.

A new monthly publication has been commenced at Sheffield peculiarly adapted to this county, by the title of *The Northern Star*, or *Yorkshire Magazine*. According to the prospectus, the principal features by which it will be distinguished from other miscellanies of the kind will be the departments devoted to the topography, picturesque scenery and antiquities, trades, manufactures and biography of the county. Each number will contain two engravings of scenery and buildings.

Birth.] At Brignall, Hon. Mrs. Kilvington, of a son.

Married] At Sculcoates, Lieut. B. Ainsworth, to Miss Reynolds, of Kettleby.

At York, Mr. Wm. Hornby, to Mrs. Motte, daughter of Rob. Harrison, esq.

At Tong, Rev. Rich. Gainger, to Miss Speight, of Dudley Hill.

At Bedale, John Addison, esq. of the E. I. C. service, to Louisa, youngest daughter of Mr. Foss, of Aiskew.

Capt. Banks, of Thorne, to Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. Rob. Denby, of Cowick.

At Snaith, J. J. Swaby, esq. to Miss Clarke.

Died.] At Gomersall, the relict of John Taylor, esq. 78.

At New Malton, the wife of the Rev. Jonathan Parkin, 50.

At Thoraby, Bywell Sadler, esq.

At Halifax, Mrs. Preston, only sister of the late Sam. Waterhouse, esq. of Saplin Grove.

At Redness, Mrs. Seaton, wife of Gervas S. esq. 56.

At Kirk Hammerton, the Rev. J. T. Nicolson, resident curate of that parish.

At Wakefield, Mr. Armytage, 84.—Hannah, eldest daughter of the late Mr. Harrison, 26.—Susannah, relict of Mr. C. F. Gotthardt, 75.

At Bishop Burton, Mrs. Gregson, 76, and the following morning her husband, 77.

At Kirkburton, Mr. Rich. Booth, formerly an eminent surgeon in Wakefield, 71.

At Warmsworth, the relict of John Johnson, esq. 50.

At Hull, Charlotte, wife of Thos. Wood, esq.—Mrs. Sarah Baldwin, 88.—Mrs. Mary Webster, 104.—Miss Mary Cobb, 20.—Lewis Gray, esq. formerly a surveyor of the customs, 74.—Mr. J. Jordon, 36.—Mr. Wm. Galland, 75.—Mr. Henry Dring, an elder brother and one of the wardens of the Trinity House, 46.

At Malton, L. H. Copperthwaite, esq. 46.

At Doncaster, Mr. Mason, attorney, 51.—Mr. Wm. Bennett, 57.

At Sheffield, Rev. Edw. Goodwin, perpetual curate of Attercliffe, 85.—Mr. Saml. Eagles, 66.—Mr. O. Stevenson.—Mr. Ireland.—Martha, wife of Mr. Wm. Howe, 55. Mrs. H. Gordon, 54.—Mr. Danl. Leader, 72.—Mr. Thos. Frost, 74.—Mr. Chas. Greaves, 29.—Mr. J. Shemeld.—Mr. Saville.

At Bradford, Mary, wife of Mr. John Crosley, solicitor.

At Keighley, Mr. John Allan, a celebrated mathematician.

At Leeds, Wm. Westerman, esq. 59.—Mrs. Moore.—Robert Ogden, esq. 37.—Mrs. Inkersley, relict of Lieut. I. of the E. I. C. service, 70.—Martha, daughter of Mr. Geo. Wilson, jun. *Her death was occasioned by drinking a solution of potash, intended for boiling greens.*—Mr. Cummins, a veteran and respectable performer of the York company. He was acting the part of Dumont, *Jane Shore*, when he fell down on the stage

and instantly expired. He had just repeated the benedictory words—"Be witness for me, ye celestial hosts, such mercy and such pardon as my soul accords to thee, and begs of Heaven to shew thee, may such befall me at my latest hour!"—The performances for the evening were immediately closed, and the audience separated under feelings of the most painful kind. Mr. Cummins had been upwards of 50 years a member of the York company of comedians, and was much respected and beloved, not only by his fellows, but by the inhabitants of the towns in which he performed. The complaint which led to his sudden death was an ossification of the heart.

WALES.

The iron-trade in Glamorganshire and Breconshire has rapidly increased to such an extent, that the works cannot execute the orders now on hand with the expedition required by the purchasers, and additional furnaces are erecting in consequence.

Earl Grosvenor is likely to obtain an addition of at least 20,000l. a year to his already large income, by the recent discovery of a large lead mine on a part of his Lordship's estate in North Wales. The ore is not 300 feet from the surface of the earth.

On the 19th of June, as the Rev. David Evans, of Llanthetty, Breconshire, with his eldest daughter, a fine young lady about 20 years of age, were crossing the river Usk, at Sethrog Ford, on their way to dine with Sir Edward Hamilton, the horse on which they rode fell in the deep part of the river; Miss Evans sunk to rise no more, and her father saved himself with great difficulty by holding the horse's tail, the animal dragging him on shore. The lifeless body of the young lady, by the exertions of a shepherd, was got out shortly afterwards on the opposite side of the river. Mr. Evans expressing the utmost anxiety to cross, the shepherd stripped and endeavoured to cross the stream again, for the purpose of bringing him over, when on reaching the spot where he had taken up the body of Miss Evans, the poor fellow sunk and also perished, leaving a wife and child to lament his loss!

Died.] At Presteigne, Capt. Jos. Baker, R. N.

At Laugharne, Mrs. Elliott, mother of John E. esq. brewer, Pimlico, and of Dr. E. of Bath, 82.

At Neath, J. Herbert Lloyd, esq. of Killehebyll, Glamorgan, 64.

At Brecon, Mr. Thos. Gittins, several years keeper of the county gaol.

At Ewenny Abbey, Glamorganshire, Richard Turbervill, esq. He was the elder brother of the late Sir Thomas Picton; and was descended by his mother's side from Sir Richard de Turbervill, one of William the Conqueror's twelve knights, who first founded the abbey, where his posterity have continued during so many centuries.

SCOTLAND.

At Edinburgh, Count Flahault (who was aide-de-camp to Buonaparte at the battle of Waterloo), to the Hon. Miss Margaret Mercer Elphinstone, of Aldie, eldest daughter of Viscount Keith, and one of the richest heiresses in England.—The Rev. Henry Wastell, of Newbrough, Northumberland, to Ann, second daughter of Thos. Henderson, esq. chamberlain of Edinburgh.

At Montrose, the Earl of Kintore, to Juliet, third daughter of the late R. Renny, esq.

Died.] At Inveresk House, the lady of Sir Jas. G. Baird, bart.

IRELAND.

Married] At Tuam, Lieut.-col. Holmes, of the 3d Dragoon Guards, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Sir Egerton Brydges, bart. M. P.

Died.] At Balagurteen, county of Kilkenny, Jas. Carroll, 106. A few years ago an elder brother of his died, aged 117 years, who was attended to the grave by 80 children and grandchildren, the youngest of whom

was above 50 years of age, and there is a son of his now alive, who is near 100 years old, and enjoys good health and the perfect possession of all his faculties.

At Doonas House, near Limerick, Rev. Chas. Massy, brother to Sir Hugh Dillon M. bart.

At Oakly, county of Down, the Hon. and Very Rev. Wm. Annesley, Dean of Down, fourth son of William, Viscount Glerawly.

At Limerick, Wm. L. Sayers, esq. M. D.—Mrs. Dundon, relict of Jas. D. esq. 101.

ABROAD.

Birth.] At Naples, the lady of Earl Compton of a daughter.

Died.] At Marseilles, Robert St. John, esq. son of Lord Bolingbroke, and student of Jesus College, Cambridge.

At Aix-la-Chapelle, suddenly, of apoplexy, the Count de Choiseul-Gouffier, Peer of France, Member of the French Academy, and author of the splendid *Voyage Pittoresque de la Grèce*, &c. Literature and science have sustained a great loss in his death.

REPORT OF CHEMISTRY AND NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

PROFESSOR LESLIE, of Edinburgh, has communicated an improvement in his method of producing ice. He has discovered that parched oatmeal has a stronger and more extensive power of absorbing humidity than even decayed trap rock. With about $\frac{2}{3}$ of a pound of meal, occupying a surface of seven inches in diameter, he froze nearly $\frac{1}{4}$ of a pound of water, and kept it 20 hours in the form of ice till one half of the congealed mass was again melted. The temperature of the room being nearly 50° , the meal had then absorbed $\frac{1}{12}$ of its weight, though it had not lost more than $\frac{1}{3}$ of its desiccating power. With a body of dried oatmeal, a foot in diameter, and rather more than one inch deep, he has since frozen $1\frac{1}{4}$ pound of water contained in a hemispherical porous cup. When the experiment was reversed, and the surface of the water about double that of the meal, this substance acquired, after the air in the receiver had been rarefied, a heat exceeding 50° Fah. so as to feel sensibly hot to the hand.

MR. HOLME has analysed the black powder remaining after the solution of tin in muriatic acid, which has been generally supposed to contain arsenic, and which he has found to be a pure protoxide of copper.

DR. CLARKE, of Cambridge, has made a curious addition to our knowledge respecting wood tin. When exposed to the action of his powerful blow-pipe, it fuses completely, and acquires a colour nearly similar to that of plumbago, with a very strong metallic lustre. It is very hard, brittle, and easily reducible to a fine powder, not at all affected by nitric acid, muriatic acid, and nitro-muriatic acid, even when assisted by heat. Hence it must still continue in the state of an oxide. From this experiment it may be inferred, with considerable confidence, that the assertion of Dr. Hutton and his followers, that all granite has been in a state of igneous fusion is erroneous, and that, on the contrary, the granite in which the ores of tin occur has never been in that state.

SIR WM. HERSCHELL, in a paper read before the Royal Society, proposes a new distribution of the stars into four sets instead of the seven classes into which they have been divided by

astronomers according to their brightness. This difference of brightness must be owing to the difference of distance. He conceives it probable that the light emitted by each star is inversely as the square of its distance; and from a method which he has contrived of comparing the light given out by the different stars, he computes that the distance of the smallest star visible to the naked eye is 12 times as great as that of a star of the first magnitude. He found that many of the stars of which the milky way is composed are 900 times farther off than stars of the first magnitude, and concludes from his observations that the sun and all the visible stars constitute a portion of the milky way.

Professor MANOLI has made some experiments with a view to clear up the question respecting the danger or innocence of the poison of vipers when introduced immediately into the stomach. Young blackbirds were made to swallow the venom of three, four, five, and six vipers. For about an hour they appeared languid and heavy, but then recovered their usual vivacity. One of the assistants convinced by these experiments swallowed the poison of four large vipers without being in the least affected; and the venom of seven large vipers was taken by one pigeon, and that of ten by another, with impunity. From other experiments the Professor has demonstrated the error of Fontana's assertion, that the dry poison does not preserve its venomous properties longer than nine months, and proves, that when kept with proper care, it may retain them for many years.

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

THE Commercial transactions of the last month have been of greater importance than for a length of time past. A reference to the Table of West India Produce will show that an increased demand has taken place at advanced prices for Sugars and Coffee, whilst a reference to the statement of Grain will show a very ample supply at very reduced prices.

The arrivals from every quarter of the globe into Great Britain are extensive; and every description of merchandize is beginning to experience an increased consumption, whilst a corresponding increase of demand evinces itself for all the superfluous productions of our mines and manufactures at some improvement of price. The sales of Cotton within the last month have amounted to 55,000 bags and bales, about 40,000 of which have gone to immediate manufacture, occasioned by the extensive and general demand for the produce of this branch of our national industry; the prices of cotton manufactured goods, however, still continue disproportionately low to the raw material, a disparity that presses peculiarly hard upon the labouring portion of persons employed in that branch of manufacture; but which, we trust, will now soon feel an amelioration as well from the bounties of the approaching harvest, as the encreasing confidence and general extension of every branch of commercial operations in every part of the world.

It will be seen by a reference to the Table, that the Funds have experienced considerable fluctuation in the course of last month—for reasons we make no pretensions to explain, feeling satisfied that our national credit and national resources are adequate to all emergencies.

The Exchanges for some time past have been favourable for our Export Trade; the Courses on the 22d of July were—Hamburg 34 : 8 to 4—Holland 11 : 5 to 7—France 24 : 20 to 40—Gold 79s.—Silver 5s. 3d.—Dollars 5s. 2d. per oz.

BANKRUPTS

FROM JUNE 23 TO JULY 23, 1817, INCLUSIVE.

Where the address of the Solicitor is not mentioned, he must be understood to reside at the same place as the bankrupt. The Solicitors' names are between parentheses.

- ARLINGTON J.** Chesterfield, draper (Willis & Co. Waruford court)
- Allen B.** Leicester, fancy trimming manufacturer (Lawton)
- Astell J.** Leicester, butcher (Robinson)
- Barker J.** Sheffield, cordwainer (Branson)
- Bath R.** Heath street, rope maker (Bourdillon & Hewitt, Little Friday street)
- Bell W.** Brampton, brandy merchant (Hutton, Penrith)
- Bennett A.** Sherrard street, tailor (Avison & Wheeler, Castle street)
- Benson M.** Guisbrough, brewer (Dixon, Gray's Inn)
- Bill R.** jun. Wolverhampton, carrier (Morris, Newport)
- Blackley H.** Sheldwick, grocer (Peirce, Canterbury)
- Bleeds J.** Chester, umbrella maker (Dicas)
- Bone H.** North Shields, ship owner (Barker)
- Brentnall J.** Ilkeston, farmer (Chilton, Chancery lane)
- Brevitt W.** Darlaston, butcher (Foster, Wolverhampton)
- Brundred B.** Stockport, roller maker (Edge, Manchester)
- Burgess G.** Manchester, woollen draper (Wood)
- Burn J.** Lodbury, merchant (Clayton & Co. New square)
- Chalk W.** New Sarum, baker (Wilnot & Son, Salisbury)
- Clark S.** Tring, baker (Williams & May)
- Cooper T.** Wormwood street, vender of spirits (Castle, Cursitor street)
- Coppard J.** Midhurst, baker (Smith, St. John str.)
- Coupland G.** Bristol, dealer (Frankis)
- Cox G. M.** Edgware road, toyman (Cardale & Young, Gray's Inn)
- Curry T.** North Shields, ship owner (Cockerill)
- Darwin J. & T.** White, Clement's court, hosiers (Sherwood & Son, Southwark)
- Davies J.** Shrewsbury, flax spinner (Burley)
- Davies W.** Birmingham, brass founder (Spurrier & Ingleby)
- Deacon B.** Red Lion square, earthenware man (Pontifex, Dyer's buildings)
- De Wint H.** Stone, surgeon (Dent & Hopkins)
- Eccles J.** Penkridge, grocer (Collins & Keens, Stafford)
- Edleston J.** Billinge, corn dealer (Morris, Wigan)
- Elgar R.** Burnham Westgate, grocer (Withers, jun. Holt)
- Elliot C. sen.** Kirkandrews, woodmonger (Blow, Carlisle)
- Elston G.** South Shields, ship owner (Cockerill)
- Entwistle J. P.** Ironmonger lane, commission agent (Harvey & Bennett, St. Helen's place)
- Fawell T.** Old street, surgeon (Hindmarsh)
- Fisher W.** Lambeth, & E. E. Hughes, Red Lion-square, merchants (Kearsey & Spurr, Bishopsgate street)
- Fleming T.** Liverpool, merchant (Griffiths & Hinde)
- Foster E.** Rickergate, grocer (Saul, Carlisle)
- Fossett M. & Co.** Lower Thames street, gunpowder manufacturers (Swain & Co. Frederick's place)
- Fox E. St. George,** Gloucester, horse-dealer (Martin, Bristol)
- Gedrych C.** Bristol, dealer (Frankis)
- Gill R. H.** Kennington, coal merchant (Pope, Modiford court)
- Graham J.** Lambeth, rope maker (Briggs & Minchin, Essex street)
- Grange T. & F. Dunn,** Pately bridge, joiners (Clayton, York)
- Greenwood J.** Handsworth Woodhouse, timber-merchant (Candler, Tadcaster)
- Gregory J.** Blackwall, butcher (Goodchild, Poplar)
- Hannaford E.** Plymouth, mariner (Elworthy, jun.)
- Harley J.** Gosport, soap-manufacturer (Minchin & Weddell)
- Harrison J.** Heskett, clerk (Pearson, Carlisle)
- Hay N.** Nicholas lane, merchant (Avison & Wheeler, Castle street)
- Henderson W.** Great St. Helen's, merchant (Acheson, Great Winchester street)
- Henlock W.** Distaff lane, sugar baker (Tyrrell & Son, Guildhall yard)
- Herbert J.** George street, warehouseman (Robinson & Howe, Charterhouse square)
- Hewitt C.** Norwich, boot maker (Marston & Day)
- Hill W.** Birmingham, button maker (Webb)
- Hix J.** Godmanchester, draper (Stratton & Allport, Shoreditch)
- Hollands J.** Romney terrace, builder (Tucker, Bartlett's buildings)
- Huntley R.** Rowdon Pans, surgeon (Stocker, Newcastle upon Tyne)
- Jackson G. jun.** Bishopsgate-street, surgeon (Fairbank, Staple inn)
- Jackson T.** Wath, grocer (Nicholson)
- Jackson W.** Hanley, druggist (Dent & Hopkins, Stones)
- Johnson J.** Shadwell, cheescmonger (Osbaldeston, London street)
- Johnson W. sen. & T.** Liverpool, coach makers (Bird)
- Jollie J.** Carlisle, printer (Blow)
- Kershaw T. W.** Southwark, linen draper (Bourdillon & Hewitt, Little Friday street)
- Knight J.** Castle Cary, surgeon (Alexander & Holme, New Inn)
- Lazarus J.** Carter street, watch maker (Poole, Adam's court)
- Leader B.** Bristol, earthenware dealer (Kent, Clifford's Inn)
- Lobato E. A. P.** Finsbury street, merchant (Parnther & Turner, London street)
- Lowe W.** Birmingham, victualler (Parker)
- Mackenzie C.** Delanay street, merchant (Burnley, Walbrook)
- Mann R. & T.** Liverpool, iron hoop makers (Ellis, Chancery lane)
- Mansel T.** Pembroke, apothecary (Pembroke)
- Marriot G.** Melton Mowbray, horse dealer (Redifer, Stamford)
- Mathews J.** Penzance, sail maker (Rogers, Marazion)
- May W.** Crispin street, weaver (Burton, Fenchurch street)

- Monk J. Chaddington, cattle dealer (Coleman, Furnival's Inn
Murrell W. Skinner street, auctioneer (Nowell, Essex street
Nice T. Bishopsgate street, linen draper (Harvey & Bennell, St. Helen's place
Nichols R. Bath, butcher (Watts & Co.
Nunn R. Preston, boot maker (Pilkington & Sons
Ogilvie W. Queen's Elms, merchant (Druce and Son, Billiter square
Papps G. Bristol, hosier (Thomas
Parker C. W. Hawkesclough, merchant (Hampson, Manchester
Philip D. Fenchurch street, stationer (Alliston & Co. Freeman's court
Plant B. Birmingham, gun barrel maker (Webb & Tyndale
Plant R. Sandford, cattle dealer (Hurd & Co. Temple
Postgate R. Great Driffeld, tanner (Haire, Hull
Prior W. Locksbottom, innkeeper (Addis, Park st.
Prole W. Georgeham, yeoman (Hartley, New Bridge street
Raper T. Northallerton, hardwareman (Hirst
Raven W. Hartshorne, dealer (Mousley & Mosley, Derby
Ravenscroft H. Serle str. peruke maker (Shuter, Millbank street
Rees W. Bristol, ship owner (Smith
Reeve T. Bucklersbury, warehouseman (Adams, Old Jewry
Roadknight T. sen. Aldersgate st. saddler (Lambe & Hawke, Princes street
Roads W. Oxford, grocer (Bardgett
Roberts S. Sheffield, spirit merchant (Burbeary
Sampson J. D. Ipswich, mercer (Amory & Coles, Lothbury
Scotland R. South Shields, ship owner (Russell
Scurr R. Thirsk, watch maker (Walker & Son
Sherwin J. Burslem, iron founder (Tomlinson, Potteries
Shrubsole S. Liverpool, merchant (Harrison
Simpson G. Upper Grosvenor st. mariner (Healing, Lawrence lane
Sizer G. Holborn, mercer (Wilde, Warwick squ.
Smith S. Coventry, watch maker (Carter
Smith T. Wilsden, dealer in wood (Molden, Bradford
Smith T. P. Bristol, whalebone-brush maker (Stott, Gray's Inn
Sparkes C. L. Southbersted, shopkeeper (Ellis, Temple
Stone W. Milverton, scrivener (Tusson and Son, Ilchester
Taylor J. Ottery St. Mary, smith (Flood & Mules, Honiton
Thornbury N. Bourn, & E. Taylor, Bowbridge, clothiers (Wathen, Stroud
Tideswell T. Shelton, baker (Prime, Newcastle-under-Lyme
Trafford T. Kirtlington, coal dealer (Tilsey, Chipping Norton
Trenam R. Newton, farmer (Richardson, Thirsk
Vale T. Solihull, corn dealer (Harding
Wallace W. Workington, ship carpenter (Thompson
White T. North Shields, merchant (Cockerill
Whittington W. Handsworth, farmer (Alexander, Carey street
Whitney T. & H. Macclesfield, cotton spinners (Grimsditch and Brodric
Wilkie J. & C. Redcross street, yeast merchants (Townson, Ratcliffe Highway
Wilkinson J. jun. Newcastle upon-Tyne, ship owner (Forster
Williams M. Manchester, victualler (Morris
Wilson J. Hanley, potter (Dent and Hopkins, Stone

DIVIDENDS.

- ABRAHAM M. Duke street, Aug. 9
Ainsworth G. Warrington, July 16
Amos R. Sandwich, Aug. 19
Angell J. Reading, July 22
Atfield J. Guildford, July 22
Baber J. St. James's st. July 22
Batt E. & Co. Witney, Aug. 22
Beak J. Town Mills, Aug. 16
Becher H. Kennington, July 8
Beeby H. Cockermouth, July 23
Bell J. Focklington, & T. Bell, Sculcoates, Aug. 19
Bellis E. Stapely, July 28
Bentley M. Wakefield, Aug. 9
Bishop J. Wacton, July 26
Blackburn P. Plymouth, Aug. 9
Blackburn P. & J. Plymouth, July 12
Bottle W. Green str. Kent, July 26
Brower J. Broad st. July 26
Bragg W. Whitehaven, Aug. 13
Bratt C. Warrington, Aug. 8
Bridges J. Bristol, July 31
Brown W. Wigan, Aug. 9
Bullard J. Maidstone, July 19
Bulley C. C. Pope's Head alley, Aug. 30
Bush J. Bishop Stortford, July 22
Cahusac W. M. Holborn, July 22
Carlen T. & W. Wilson, Laugbourn Chambers, Aug. 16
Carlile W. Bolton, & J. Bainbridge, Preston, Aug. 5
Cecil J. & Co. Liverpool, July 9
Chapman G. N. S. Broughton Malherb, Aug. 12
Chick R. Molyneux st. Aug. 12
Christopher T. Dunster court, July 22
Coles W. & C. Mincing laue, July 19
Collen W. Harwich, Aug. 9
Collman L. & J. Lambert, Old Bethlem, Aug. 12
Constable R. Wandsworth, Aug. 19
Cruttenden E. Sittingbourne, Aug. 16
Curtis E. Chiswick, July 5
Dean T. Sunderland, July 29
Dibbs J. jun. Dorset st. Aug. 5
Dodd J. Norfolk st. July 29
Doornik W. E. M. Well street, Aug. 9
Downer H. Fleet st. July 26
Drage T. jun. Bennington, Aug. 2
Edwards T. C. Leicester square, July 22
Elgar W. Maidstone, Aug. 9
Evans V. Newtown, July 31
Falkner M. Manchester, July 22
Faulkner J. & Co. Crutched Friars, July 12
Favel J. Thayer st. Aug. 5
Fell J. Ratcliffe Highway, Aug. 16
Fisher T. Exton, Aug. 8
Fisher W. Cheltenham, July 24
Flesher B. Liverpool, Aug. 23
Forrester W. & J. Kerr, Crown court, July 26
Foster J. Barton-upon-Umber, Aug. 2
Foster J. & J. Selby, Aug. 13
Frost L. jun. Liverpool, July 15
Gibson J. Manchester, July 18
Gilbert E. Loughborough, July 23
Glover R. Gateshead, Aug. 18
Goldsmith C. Bridge st. July 1
Gomm J. Buckland Common, Aug. 5
Gowen J. Mark lane, Aug. 16
Hackett J. Breedon, Aug. 4
Hamond J. Cheapside, July 12
Hans S. Oxford, Aug. 2
Harrison J. Manchester, Aug. 18
Harvey J. W. Southwark, July 29
Hasted C. Chatham, July 19

- Haywood J. B. & J. Pinniger,
 Coleman st July 15
 Henshaw T. Micing lane, Aug.
 12
 Higginson J. Manchester, July 16
 Higgs J. Exeter, July 16
 Hiles T. Shrewsbury, Aug. 4
 Hinde T. Liverpool, Aug 19
 Innes J. & R. Watkins, Bristol,
 Aug. 27
 Isaac E. Queen square, Aug. 12
 Jefferies J. Rastrick, Aug. 16
 Jenkins E. Twickenham, Aug. 9
 Jenkinson R. Pockington, July 17
 Johnson R. Liverpool, Aug. 1
 Kay J. Kqowlwood, July 18
 Kelly E. Paddington, Aug. 19
 Knott J. & W. Southwark, July
 12
 Lancaster J. Brompton, Aug. 2
 Lande J. Tokenhouse yard, July
 19
 Lane J. & Co. Nicholas lane,
 Aug. 12
 Lester J. Broad street buildings,
 Aug. 2
 Lewis A. Blackwall, Aug. 16
 Lofthouse J. Durham, July 30
 Lord J. & R. Halliwell, Aug. 5
 Lovewell T. Barbican, Aug. 23
 Low J. & W. Micing lane, July
 19
 Luke J. Exeter, Aug. 7
 Lamb W. & T. Leeds, Aug. 22
 Mackcoul J. Worthing, July 12
 McVicar D. Liverpool, July 49
 Maitland D. New Bridge street,
 July 26
 Marsh D. C. & Co. Reading,
 July 12
 Mason T. J. Exeter, Aug. 4
 Matthews M. Neath, Aug. 12
 Michael J. M. Penrith, Aug. 2
 Miller W. Rye, Aug. 12
 Millie T. Bishopsgate st. July 29
 Minet J. Finsbury sq. Aug. 9
 Mitchell D. Cullum st. July 29
 Montieth J. & J. Sequeira, Grace-
 church street, July 26
 Morand Dean street, Aug. 2
 Morton R. Lucas street, Aug. 9
 Morton T. Flixton, Aug. 2
 Munro W. & H. Upper Thames
 st. July 26
 Nias T. Old Broad st. July 22
 Nicholson J. Plymouth, Aug. 12
 Noble J. Caton, Aug. 13
 Northcote A. Lloyd's Coffee-
 House, July 29
 Oakley W. & Co. Southwark,
 Sept. 20
 Outram J. Liverpool, July 29
 Paterson T. & T. Harwood, Size
 lane, Aug. 2
 Pereira A. M. and H. Castellain,
 Old Bethlem, July 26
 Phillips J. and J. B. Mortlake,
 Aug. 2
 Pitt D. Fenchurch st. Aug. 16
 Pix W. Northiam, July 29
 Rapsey J. Fleet street, July 29
 Read A. Lower Grosvenor street,
 July 29
 Rix D. Hindolvestone, July 18
 Roberts W. jun. Deal, July 26
 Robinson J. Liverpool, Aug. 23
 Roos E. J. Camomile st. July 5
 Rose J. W. Bishopsgate street,
 Aug. 19
 Russell D. Bath, July 24
 Rutt T. Dalston, July 26
 Scott W. Pall Mall, Aug. 12
 Seabrook R. Great Bradley, July
 19
 Shelley J. Canterbury, July 30
 Shepard B. Chandos st. Aug. 23
 Smith H. & Co. Great Winches-
 ter street, Aug. 16
 Smith J. Manchester, July 29
 Smith R. & G. Lawrence, Gun
 street, Aug. 2
 Snow T. Stamford, Aug. 9
 Spear W. Upper Thames street,
 July 22
 Storr J. Owsatwick, Sept. 9
 Taylor J. New Sarum, Aug. 12
 Taylor J. Liverpool, July 29
 Tazewell S. Bridgewater, July 29
 Thompson J. sen. Culpho, Aug. 7
 Thompson J. Wapping, July 19
 Thomson W. Manchester build-
 ings, Aug. 12
 Todman R. Wood st. July 22
 Traer W. Exeter, July 24
 Vise W. Spalding, Aug. 2
 Vos H. & J. C. Essers, New
 court, Aug. 16
 Walker W. Allerton Grange,
 Aug. 11
 Walond W. Chichester, July 21
 Walsh B. Hackney, July 25
 Watts J. Manchester, Aug. 4
 Wever J. & G. Hague, Sheffield,
 Aug. 5
 White T. Mark lane, July 29
 Whittle J. Liverpool, Aug. 15
 Wileman T. & S. West Hoathley,
 Aug. 12
 Wilkerson J. Barley, Aug. 2
 Wilkinson J. Berwick - upon -
 Tweed, July 30
 Wise S. & C. Maidstone, July 12
 Wood D. Egrement, Aug. 2
 Wright E. Newcastle upon Tyne,
 July 30

CERTIFICATES.

- ADAM W. Lambeth, Aug. 12
 Antram J. Southampton, Aug. 2
 Ashbey J. Bostead, July 26
 Barker J. & T. Helmsley, Black-
 moor, July 26
 Beech J. Stone, July 22
 Bennett O. Norfolk str. July 19
 Bernard J. & C. Manchester,
 Aug. 9
 Bigland G. Bigland Hall, July 19
 Blanchenay L. Dover str. Aug. 9
 Bold I. O. Liverpool, July 19
 Boulton W. jun. Gloucester,
 July 15
 Bradshaw J. Postern row, July 29
 Bridges J. Bristol, July 22
 Brown J. & A. Paterson, Pinner's
 Hall, Aug. 12
 Brown W. & A. Walter, Bristol,
 July 26
 Carlisle J. Bolton le Moors, July
 29
 Carruthers D. Liverpool, Aug. 5
 Carveley J. Willingham, July 19
 Casper E. High street, July 26
 Chandley J. Stockport, Aug. 9
 Clark J. Clifton, Aug. 9
 Clay C. Aston, July 26
 Clement H. Great Carter lane,
 July 19
 Cobb W. New street, July 19
 Comberbach J. H. Eccleshall,
 Aug. 9
 Cree R. Plymouth, July 26
 Critchlow W. Liverpool, Aug. 2
 Davis W. & K. Liverpool, Aug. 9
 Davison W. North Shields, Aug. 2
 Dickens E. Eynsford, Aug. 9
 Dickie J. Plymouth, July 26
 Doble R. Kenton street, July 19
 Downing R. Stockport, July 19
 Duxbury C. Tockholes, Aug. 2
 Fady S. P. Gerrard street July 19
 Elliott E. jun. Masbrough, Aug. 2
 E'wyn G. Canterbury, July 19
 Enfield W. & J. Browne, Nor-
 wich, July 26
 Evans J. B. Hindon, July 15
 Evans V. Newtown, July 22
 Fry W. New Broad street, Aug. 2
 Gardner B. Rotherhithe, July 15
 Garrod S. Paddington st. Aug. 5
 Gover J. Lower Brook st. Aug. 5
 Green J. O. Bath, July 26
 Greenhough J. Bolton, July 26
 Gretton G. Rolleston, Aug. 2
 Grigg E. Plymouth, July 26
 Hasley N. jun. Milford Wharf,
 Aug. 9
 Halstead J. Wheeler Wharf
 Aug. 3
 Hammond H. & T. Rugeley,
 July 29
 Harris W. St. Austell, July 29
 Hatton T. Warrington, Aug. 2
 Hawkridge, W. B. Cleveland str.
 July 19
 Henry H. Liverpool, July 19
 Heynes S. Cheltenham, Aug. 9
 Hindmarsh L. jnn. Alnwick,
 July 26
 Holding W. Mark lane, Aug. 12
 Holmes T. & Co. Long Acre,
 Aug. 9
 Hopkinson J. Liverpool, July 15
 Horder J. Haydon sq. July 26
 Hornsby J. sen. Nenthead, July 19
 Howard A. Tooting, July 19
 Howard W. Little Newport str.
 July 26

Humphreys J. Hammersmith, July 29	Nash R. Kingston, July 19	Smith J. Bath, Aug. 12
Husband W. & P. Newbury, July 29	Newbold D. Birmingham, Aug. 9	Smith R. A. Belper, July 19
Jarmin A. Sheet, July 29	Newman A. Newgate street, July 19	Smith R. D. Lad lane, July 29
Jenkins T. Judd street, Aug. 2	Oldman S. Bury, July 26	Somerfield P. Walsall, Aug. 5
Johnson C. South Shields, July 22	Pearson J. Portsmouth, July 15	Stone T. Gorraltar walk, July 29
Johnson P. Bevis Marks, July 22	Pearson T. North Shields, July 19	Stone W. Sloane square, July 19
Jones T. Liverpool, Aug. 5	Pettmann W. Harn, Aug. 9	Stoneham J. Walworth, July 29
Kent W. & B. Wantage, July 26	Phillips D. & Co. York, Aug. 12	Syers W. Liverpool, July 26
Kirkby W. Chilvers, July 22	Price J. Bristol, July 19	Trevor J. Whitechurch, July 29
Lofthouse J. Durham, July 22	Purday T. Margate, July 19	Trood E. Churchtaunton, July 15
Luckman J. Wigan, July 19	Purley J. High street, July 19	Tuesley W. H. High street, July 22
Luffe H. Benhall, Aug. 12	Roberts J. Stony Stratford, July 15	Turner W. Whitechurch, July 19
Mackenzie H. Bartholomew la. Aug. 12	Robertson A. & D. Grosvenor- place, July 26	Walton M. Liverpool, Aug. 12
Mackey J. Gloucester terrace, Aug. 9	Robertson G. Liverpool, Aug. 2	Waagamann J. Gower's walk, July 29
Majer T. Ostend, Aug. 9	Robinson W. Carlisle, Aug. 12	Webb T. New Sarum, July 19
Manning R. Lancaster, July 26	Scott W. Nottingham, July 15	Welsford G. Crediton, July 29
Measham H. Lynn, July 26	Searle R. C. Saffron Walden, Aug. 5	Weston D. Westmore, Aug. 5
Meliss G. Fenchurch str. Aug. 2	Sharpe J. Market Deeping, Aug. 2	Wigglesworth W. Ratby, July 26
Mitchell D. Culham str. Aug. 12	Sharpe J. W. Old Bond street, Aug. 9	Willis J. Bath, July 19
Mouatt J. Camomile str. Aug. 9	Smith A. F. Stockton, July 22	Wilton S. Chorlton-with-Hardy, July 26
Munton, J. Redcross str. July 26		Wisedill B. Southwark, Aug. 5
Napper E. Frome, July 19		Young W. Boston, July 22

**Prices of Canal Shares, &c. in the Month of July, 1817, at the Office
of Mr. Clarke, 39, Throgmorton Street.**

CANALS.			WATER-WORKS.		
	Div. per Ann. l. s.	Per share.		Div. per Ann. l. s.	Per Share.
Ellesmere & Chester . . .	4 0	67l.	East London	2 10	65l.
Grand Junction	6 0	192l.	Grand Junction		34l. 3 37l.
Kennet & Avon		18l. a 20l.	Kent	2 0	45l.
Monmouthshire	6 0	108l.	London Bridge	3 0	44l.
Thames & Medway		10l.	West Middlesex		32l. a 38l.
DOCKS.			INSURANCE COMPANIES.		
London	3 0	69l. a 70l.	Albion	2 10	40l.
West India	10 0	200l.	Globe	6 0	121l.
BRIDGES,			Imperial		72l.
Southwark, 40l. paid		50l.	Rock		3l.
Waterloo		19l.	Royal Exchange	10 0	210l.
Vauxhall Bonds	5 0	85l.			

JOHN CLARKE,
Canal Agent and Broker.

COMMERCIAL TABLES.

No. 1. STATEMENT of the Total Weekly Supply of GRAIN, SEED, and FLOUR, for LONDON, from June 28, to July 26, compared with the Average Weekly Supply of Five Years, viz. from Jan. 1, 1812, to Jan. 1, 1817; and of the present Year up to June 28; shewing the Proportion of Foreign with the Average Return of Prices regulating the Importation.

	Wheat.	Barkley.	Malt.	Oats.	Rye.	Peas.	Lins.	Rape Seed.	Wheat.	Flour.
	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	Sacks.
Weekly Average of Five Years	11,127	4,805	3,058	14,445	212	1,794	871	1,440	353	107
Do. of 1817, up to June 28	13,222	6,793	3,545	15,585	82	1,872	1,165	1,100	54	45
Week ending	14,607	1,407	1,127	13,707	920	1,393	376	60	—	—
" " " "	26,002	2,947	1,128	21,032	1045	1,710	356	1,816	—	10
" " " "	33,848	1,866	1,530	14,794	53	1,301	412	1,206	—	—
" " " "	16,415	1,801	586	12,140	31	1,441	62	—	18	25
Total Supply of 1817 into London up to July 26	435,522	183,032	96,492	467,480	4,187	55,000	31,427	32,685	1,431	977
Proportion of Foreign	221,911	15,246	—	220,029	3,497	390	658	27,561	715	40
Total Supply of 1816 into London	516,647	230,592	146,125	838,133	3,094	109,951	47,498	27,697	6,796	5134
Average Return of Price for England and Wales July 19	100s.	49s. 5d.	37s. 5d.	37s. 5d.	61s. 5d.	50s. 10d.	51s. 10d.	—	—	—
Average, admitting Importation Duty Free*	67s.	38s.	—	23s.	44s.	44s.	44s.	—	—	—
From British America	80s.	40s.	—	27s.	53s.	53s.	53s.	—	—	—
all other Parts										

* Grain is allowed to be Imported from all parts for Home Consumption Free of Duty, when the Average Return of Prices from the Twelve Maritime Districts of England and Wales for Six Weeks preceding Feb. 15, May 15, Aug. 15, and Nov. 15, shall exceed as above; but, providing the Average within the First Six Weeks from either of the above Dates should decline below the Standard, the Importation is to cease from all Ports in Europe, within the Rivers Bidassan and Eyder, but to continue for Three Months from all other parts.

The continuance of very favorable weather for the approaching harvest, together with an extensive supply of Foreign Wheat and Flour, has had the effect of producing a very great decline in the value. The Importation of Flour from America has been augmented to 63,098 Barrels into London, and 375,451 into Liverpool, and the price, that had attained 82s. to 85s. per Barrel, has declined to 56s. to 50s., and all kinds of grain in like proportion; the finest Wheat that had attained 147s. to 150s. per quarter, are now difficult of sale at 95s. to 100s. whilst the middling and inferior qualities find no buyers at prices down to 50s. per quarter. It will be seen, however, that the average return of Prices for the Country at Large, is still considerably above the rate prohibiting importation, whereby a turn of opinion in favor of an advance in price, again taking place might have the effect of keeping the Ports open till the 15th February, 1818, instead of the 15th November, next. (London July 29, 1817.)

No. 2. STATEMENT of the Weekly Balance of Stock, and Delivery of SUGAR, COFFEE, and RUM, from the WEST INDIA DOCKS, LONDON, distinguishing the Proportion delivered for Home Consumption and for Exportation:—the Two First Lines shewing the Average Weekly Deliveries of the years 1815 and 1816; and the Third Line, the Weekly Average of the Present Year, up to June 21; and the remainder, the Progressive Weekly Delivery from that Date up to July 19.

	DATE.	SUGAR.						COFFEE.						RUM.		
		Balance of Stock.			Delivered.			Balance of Stock.			Delivered.			Balance of Stock.		
		Hhds. Tons.			Hhds. Tons.			Hhds. Bags.			Hhds. Bags.			Hhds. Pouches.		
		Hhds.	Tons.	Home Consump.*	Hhds.	Tons.	Exportat.	Hhds.	Tons.	Home Consum.	Hhds.	Tons.	Exportat.	Hhds.	Tons.	Home Consum.
Average Delivery of	Dec. 31, 1815	44,755	11,253	2,091	600	349	101	28,924	113,208	32	200	755	2,714	25,287	279	480
and Balance of Stock	do.	46,991	10,068	2,123	646	270	97	21,367	89,808	49	343	650	1,834	19,144	241	427
do.	July 27, 1816	17,726	4,452	2,382	560	106	31	17,871	59,116	77	282	326	960	12,852	213	416
do.	June 21, 1817	23,450	6,723	3,015	639	531	51	19,791	61,267	88	94	1,054	1,822	15,329	172	179
Week ending	" 28, "	23,913	7,122	2,955	628	594	85	19,611	64,912	110	251	924	719	16,132	163	170
" "	July 5, "	30,005	7,181	3,042	692	420	352	19,929	63,167	67	138	922	1,349	17,522	203	671
" "	" 12, "	35,328	7,633	3,715	979	743	201	19,491	62,577	87	180	1,351	1,461	19,450	159	517
" "	" 19, "															

* In the amount of Sugars delivered for Home Consumption are included those for refining—consequently, the proportion of refined exported must be deducted.

It will be seen by the above Table, that the delivery of Sugars, both for home consumption and for exportation, has been more considerable the last month than for some time past, and the balance of Stock upwards of 14,000 casks less than at the same period last year.—the increased consumption has had the effect of increasing the value from 65s. to 66s. per cwt. to 75s. and 75 for the brown and low qualities, with a similar advance for middling and good, whilst the fine have not advanced in altogether so great a proportion—the present value for middling and good qualities is from 73s. to 80s. up to 84s. for the finest. The demand for refined Sugars for exportation is also considerable, and every description has experienced a corresponding advance. Brown lump from 106s. to 110s.—loaves 112s. to 120s. up to 126s. for fine, and 145s. to 150s. for double refined, and 158s. for superior quality; molasses 31s. per cwt.—As the total supply of Sugars the present season is ascertained not to exceed that of last season, it will not be equal to a continuance of such an extensive consumption, which will in all probability have to be checked by a still further advance in price.—Coffee is at length meeting with an increased demand and being much in favour with numerous speculators, it continues to experience a gradual advance in price—certain descriptions are full 15s. per cwt. higher within the last two months. The present value is 76s. to 84s. for ordinary and good ordinary Jamaica, 88s. to 95s. for middling and good up to 105s. for fines.—Portorico, Havana, and Brazil, 78s. to 83s.—St. Domingo 82s. to 86.—Cheribon, Java, and Bourbon, 86s. to 100s.—The supply of Rum is considerable, and more than equal to its usual consumption, the price may therefore be expected to continue moderate.

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS FROM JUNE 25, TO JULY 25, 1817, BOTH INCLUSIVE.

1817.	Bank	3perCt	3perCt	4perCt	5perCt	Long	Irish	Imp.	Imp.	India	So. Sea	Old So.	Nw So.	5 per Cent	Ex. Bills	Ex. Bills	Ex. Bills	Consols
Days.	Stock	Reduce	Consol	Consol	Navy.	Amns.	SpecCt	SpecCt	Amns.	Stock.	Stock.	Sea An	Sea An	Ind. Bon.	per Day	per Day	per Day	for Ac.
June 25	271	273	75 1/2	95 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2								91s	92s	10s 11 1/2	9s 11 1/2	76 1/2
26			75 1/2	95 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2								91s	92s	10s 11 1/2	9s 11 1/2	76 1/2
27			75 1/2	95 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2								91s	92s	10s 11 1/2	9s 11 1/2	76 1/2
28			75 1/2	95 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2								91s	92s	10s 11 1/2	9s 11 1/2	76 1/2
29			75 1/2	95 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2								91s	92s	10s 11 1/2	9s 11 1/2	76 1/2
30	274		75 1/2	95 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2								91s	92s	10s 11 1/2	9s 11 1/2	76 1/2
July 1	274		75 1/2	95 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2								91s	92s	10s 11 1/2	9s 11 1/2	76 1/2
2	274 1/2		75 1/2	95 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2								91s	92s	10s 11 1/2	9s 11 1/2	76 1/2
3			75 1/2	95 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2								91s	92s	10s 11 1/2	9s 11 1/2	76 1/2
4	275 1/2		75 1/2	95 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2								91s	92s	10s 11 1/2	9s 11 1/2	76 1/2
5			75 1/2	95 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2								91s	92s	10s 11 1/2	9s 11 1/2	76 1/2
6	275 1/2		75 1/2	95 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2								91s	92s	10s 11 1/2	9s 11 1/2	76 1/2
7	275 1/2		75 1/2	95 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2								91s	92s	10s 11 1/2	9s 11 1/2	76 1/2
8	275 1/2		75 1/2	95 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2								91s	92s	10s 11 1/2	9s 11 1/2	76 1/2
9	275 1/2		75 1/2	95 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2								91s	92s	10s 11 1/2	9s 11 1/2	76 1/2
10	275 1/2		75 1/2	95 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2								91s	92s	10s 11 1/2	9s 11 1/2	76 1/2
11	275 1/2		75 1/2	95 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2								91s	92s	10s 11 1/2	9s 11 1/2	76 1/2
12	275 1/2		75 1/2	95 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2								91s	92s	10s 11 1/2	9s 11 1/2	76 1/2
13	275 1/2		75 1/2	95 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2								91s	92s	10s 11 1/2	9s 11 1/2	76 1/2
14	275 1/2		75 1/2	95 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2								91s	92s	10s 11 1/2	9s 11 1/2	76 1/2
15	275 1/2		75 1/2	95 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2								91s	92s	10s 11 1/2	9s 11 1/2	76 1/2
16	275 1/2		75 1/2	95 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2								91s	92s	10s 11 1/2	9s 11 1/2	76 1/2
17	275 1/2		75 1/2	95 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2								91s	92s	10s 11 1/2	9s 11 1/2	76 1/2
18	275 1/2		75 1/2	95 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2								91s	92s	10s 11 1/2	9s 11 1/2	76 1/2
19	275 1/2		75 1/2	95 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2								91s	92s	10s 11 1/2	9s 11 1/2	76 1/2
20	275 1/2		75 1/2	95 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2								91s	92s	10s 11 1/2	9s 11 1/2	76 1/2
21	275 1/2		75 1/2	95 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2								91s	92s	10s 11 1/2	9s 11 1/2	76 1/2
22	275 1/2		75 1/2	95 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2								91s	92s	10s 11 1/2	9s 11 1/2	76 1/2
23	275 1/2		75 1/2	95 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2								91s	92s	10s 11 1/2	9s 11 1/2	76 1/2
24	275 1/2		75 1/2	95 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2								91s	92s	10s 11 1/2	9s 11 1/2	76 1/2
25	275 1/2		75 1/2	95 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2								91s	92s	10s 11 1/2	9s 11 1/2	76 1/2

* 3 per Cent. Consols, 5 per Cent. Navy and India Stock as above, without the Dividend.

All Exchequer Bills dated prior to the Month of September, 1816, have been advertised to be paid off, and the interest thereon has ceased.

N. B. The above Table contains the highest and lowest prices, taken from the Course of the Exchange, &c. originally published by John Castaign, in the year 1718, and now published, every Tuesday and Friday, under the authority of the Committee of the Committee of the Exchange, by JAMES WETENHALL, Stock-Broker, No. 7, Capel-court, Bartholomew-lane, London.

On application to whom, the original documents for near a century past may be referred to.

AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE genial showers through nearly the whole of last month, with the intermission of bright windy weather, have fed the corn in a very surprising degree without greatly impeding the hay harvest.

The crops of all descriptions are uncommonly great, and of the finest quality, and more than a month earlier than they were last year. The wheat is now ready for the sickle, with the sure prospect of long days for the harvest month. The wheat ear is very prolific this year, being furnished with four, five, and six grains upon a cleveland, which always is a sure criterion of a great yield. The straw is not so large as in some preceding years.

Barley is a large crop, but irregular in its appearance, being on many breadths of two growths.

Oats are very fine, of good quality, and will be more than an average crop.

Beans, peas, and all the leguminous tribe have podded well, and are very free from the fly.

The whole of the brassica tribe, from the very high state of cultivation that the fallows were in, are most promising. The turnips never looked finer in any preceding year.

The hay produce has been very large and tolerably well got in.

Hops and fruit of all kinds promise to be of the finest quality and of early growth.

CORN EXCHANGE, JULY 28.—Foreign Wheat, 47s. to 100s.—English do. 56s. to 100s.—Rye, 37s. to 57s.—Barley, 24s. to 48s.—Malt, 62s. to 82s.—Oats, 17s. to 44s.—Fine Flour, 90s. to 95s.—Second, 85s. to 90s.

SMITHFIELD MARKET, JULY 28.—Beef, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 4d.—Mutton, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 4d.—Lamb, 3s. 10d. to 5s.—Veal, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 8d.—Pork, 3s. 8d. to 5s. per stone of 14lbs.

Hay, 3l. to 6l. 0s.—Straw, 1l. 10s. to 2l.—Clover, 4l. to 7l. 7s.

Hops—New Pockets—Kent, 14l. 17s. to 19l. 19s.—Sussex, 13l. 13s. to 19l. 5s.—Essex, 15l. to 18l.—Farnham, 18l. to 25l.

Average Prices of Corn,

By the Quarter of Eight Winchester Bushels, from the Returns received in the Week ending July 19, 1817.

MARITIME COUNTIES.

Districts.	Wheat.	Rye.	Barley.	Oats.
	s. d. s. d. s. d. s. d.			
1st Essex,	79 6	51 0	36 6	31 6
— Kent,	96 0	—	41 8	34 0
— Sussex,	130 0	—	—	—
— Suffolk,	113 0	—	35 6	48 0
2d Cambridge,	91 11	—	39 0	26 0
3d Norfolk,	109 5	48 9	41 4	29 10
4th Lincoln,	90 9	64 0	40 5	31 8
— York,	83 9	61 4	41 4	35 1
5th Durham,	79 3	—	—	40 0
— Northumb.	85 0	53 9	49 1	47 6
6th Cumberland,	68 9	73 0	61 10	44 6
— Westmorland,	82 10	76 0	54 4	49 0
7th Lancaster,	88 6	—	38 9	45 8
— Chester,	80 3	—	—	41 10
8th Flint,	110 2	—	50 4	39 10
— Denbigh,	85 4	—	59 4	—
— Anglesea,	68 0	—	60 0	40 0
— Carnarvon,	104 0	—	65 4	40 0
— Merioneth,	105 1	—	58 11	41 2
9th Cardigan,	112 0	—	56 0	43 0
— Pembroke,	91 7	—	55 9	—
— Carmarthen,	118 4	—	44 3	—
— Glamorgan,	106 0	—	60 0	32 0
— Gloucester,	112 0	—	49 8	39 4
10th Somerset,	122 6	—	47 9	—
— Monmouth,	113 8	—	39 8	—
— Devon,	120 6	—	61 2	—
11th Cornwall,	99 4	—	56 0	34 10
— Dorset,	121 5	—	54 6	33 8
12th Hants.	107 10	—	38 0	27 11

INLAND COUNTIES.

Districts.	Wheat.	Rye.	Barley.	Oats.
	s. d. s. d. s. d. s. d.			
Middlesex,	108 11	58 0	39 8	36 0
— Surrey,	103 0	60 0	43 6	38 0
Hertford,	89 0	52 0	37 0	33 8
Bedford,	88 0	52 0	42 0	35 6
Huntingdon,	92 6	—	38 9	32 10
Northampton,	95 0	—	45 6	37 0
Rutland,	82 9	—	45 0	34 0
Leicester,	99 0	—	48 4	43 0
Nottingham,	99 4	78 0	51 8	38 4
Derby,	98 6	—	—	41 10
Stafford,	104 2	—	47 4	44 8
Salop,	104 3	50 6	49 2	37 7
Hereford,	110 11	70 4	58 8	36 5
Worcester,	106 2	—	48 6	34 1
Warwick,	115 4	—	52 6	40 8
Wilt,	86 6	—	41 4	36 8
Berks,	94 11	—	39 3	30 7
Oxford,	110 6	—	53 0	41 9
Bucks,	99 0	—	42 0	42 6
Brecon,	109 10	73 6	67 8	40 0
Montgomery,	111 11	—	62 0	35 9
Radnor,	115 11	—	63 1	38 6

AVERAGE OF ENGLAND AND WALES.

| 100 0 | 61 5 | 49 5 | 37 5

THE NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

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ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

DESCRIPTION OF A CONTRIVANCE FOR
PREVENTING THE EFFECTS OF CERTAIN
UNWHOLESOME PROFESSIONS.

By Dr. GOSSE, of Geneva.*

THE dangerous disorders incident to artisans who inhale pernicious emanations have demonstrated in all ages the necessity of preventing the introduction of these foreign substances into the splanchnic cavities by the mouth and nose.

Cloths, dry or wet, fastened over the face, and masks of bladder were employed for this purpose by the Romans; but their insufficiency, together with the unpleasant heat produced by their application, caused the use of them to be speedily relinquished.

Wet lineth, though preferable in certain respects, is attended with the inconvenience of obstructing respiration when it fits exactly, and of leaving vacancies when not sufficiently close.

Dr. Macquart is of opinion† that animal emanations may be arrested by means of small pieces of sponge soaked in an aromatic liquor and put into the nostrils. Without enquiring whether the presence of these sponges be sufficient to neutralize the miasmata, I shall merely observe, that the nose alone is protected by them, while the mouth affords a free passage.

In various manufactories the workmen are enabled to breathe a pure air by means of long, flexible tubes suspended to the ceiling and communicating with the external air; but this method is often impracticable on account of the attend-

ant expense and insurmountable obstacles.

Lastly, M. Brizé-Fradin has proposed for the same purpose a preservative instrument, which is described in the *Annales des Arts et des Manufactures*, (Vol. L. p. 203). This instrument, to which the inventor gave the name of *Tube d'aspiration*, (breathing pipe,) has the stronger claim upon my attention as it is founded on principles analogous to mine, and has received the approbation of the principal learned societies in France. It consists of a hollow cylinder of tin, one end of which is surmounted by a small glass tube; the other, which forms the base of the cylinder, is provided with a layer, more or less thick, of cotton wool, and terminates in a circular aperture, to which is fitted a short and gradually widening tube. To make use of it, the cotton is wetted with a liquid, the qualities of which differ according to circumstances, and the instrument is fastened on the middle of the chest with a buckle and two lateral plates. The mouth then seizes the tube at the upper extremity, and the air which penetrates into the cylinder by the aperture of the base, being obliged to pass through the cotton, there deposits its pernicious principles and is rendered fit for respiration. The liquids here act either by opposing a mechanical obstacle to the emanations or by forming with them neutral and fixed combinations. Some solid substances may also be employed to promote this neutralization. M. Brizé-Fradin uses common water, oxygenated muriatic acid, liquid sulfite of potash, liquid ammonia; or he interposes gilt plates, silver filings, caustic potash impregnated with water, silex, pounded charcoal and water, &c.

This apparatus has some essential defects which, in my opinion, must operate against its general adoption. The cotton once soaked loses its elasticity, and becomes clotted, so that the air cannot pass through it without difficulty: on the other hand, when not wet enough it is permeable to emanations. As the tube held in the mouth is of glass, and the motions of the head do not follow those of the trunk to which the instrument is

* The author of this paper was lately admitted to the degree of M.D. in the faculty of Paris; and chose for the subject of his thesis on this occasion, the *Diseases of Artizans*. He has not confined himself to the mere theory; but personally employed, sometimes at the risk of his life, and ascertained the utility of the preservative expedients which he recommends, and which have the merit of being not less simple than ingenious and efficacious.

† *Encyclopédie méthodique*—art. *Médecine*.

attached, the wearer runs the risk of hurting those parts, or at least his movements are very much impeded. This instrument, moreover, preserves the mouth alone, and it is not always possible to introduce cotton into the nostrils. Lastly, it is too expensive in its construction to be within the reach of every workman. Some of the liquids fulfil but imperfectly the object proposed by the author; pure water is not sufficient to condense sulphurous acid gas; and neither oxygenated muriatic acid nor ammonia can be inhaled with impunity when they are concentrated, or when the organs of respiration are irritable.

My father, being engaged in 1785 in researches similar to those of M. Brizé-Fradin, obtained not less interesting results, but he applied them no farther than to the business of the hatter. Impressed with the importance of the inquiry, I thought it right to resume it; I have extended the principle to other professions and shall proceed to sketch its leading features.

The marine sponge when dried and cleaned presents a porous, reticular, elastic texture, which liquids readily penetrate without obstructing the numerous sinuosities, or impeding the circulation of the air: its elasticity, moreover, permits it to cover exactly the surfaces against which it is applied, however uneven they may be. This substance then fulfils most of the conditions required for promptly fixing various emanations without detriment to the functions of the organs of respiration, and thus affording a preservative medium for the nose and mouth.

The best sort of sponges for this purpose is the common kind (*spongia usitatissima*). Their texture should be fine and close; their thickness sufficient to retain moisture for a long time; their form ought to approach as nearly as possible to that of a hollow cone, and their base to be large enough to cover the tip of the nose, the mouth, and even the chin. The conical form is necessary to prevent the internal surface of the sponge from touching the lips. If this precaution be not sufficient, two small transverse pieces of whalebone may be fixed inside in front of the mouth. • The pores of the summit of the cone should be closer than those of the base and placed within, and such as admit the light or are too large must be carefully sewed up with thread. The contour of this kind of mask must be exactly fitted to the

face; and if there should be any aperture at the sides of the nose, a piece of sponge must be added. As the fine sponges when they attain a certain size are high-priced, and besides rarely free from defects, I have thought that it would be advantageous to cover the exterior of a coarser one with pieces of finer quality. Besides the consequent saving, the mask presents a closer texture than if it were formed of one piece. Lastly, for want of sponges sufficiently large, the mask may be composed entirely of pieces. Two long ribbands strongly sewed to the border of the sponge on the outside, after being crossed at the back of the head, may be brought round in front and tied over the mouth.

A sponge thus contrived affords all the advantages of M. Brizé-Fradin's apparatus, without having its defects. Though soaked with liquids, it impedes neither the respiration, nor the voice, nor the movements of the head; its prolonged use is not so inconvenient as might be expected; its cost is trifling and need not be often incurred when care is taken to keep it clean. I cannot, however, deny that it maintains a dampness in the air which may be prejudicial to weakly persons and such as are predisposed to catarrhal complaints. The liquids with which the sponge is soaked sometimes injure the skin of the face; and in strong exercise, when the inspirations are quick and deep, it may momentarily impede the pulmonary functions. These inconveniences, of slight importance compared with the dangerous disorders which are prevented, become, from the effect of habit, scarcely perceptible: it is besides easy to obviate them by taking care not to concentrate the solutions too much, and to remove the apparatus from time to time for the purpose of washing the face with water or breathing a fresh and dry air.

For persons exposed to any kind of dust, the sponge need be soaked in pure water alone. In this predicament are *colour-grinders, persons employed in cotton manufactories, feather-dressers, wool-carders, hatters, &c.*

Pure water is also sufficient to condense mercurial vapours, especially as the rapid evaporation which takes place lowers their temperature. For the same reason the wet sponge renders supportable the heat of a fierce fire which, without this precaution, would scorch the face. To *gilders, silverers of looking-glasses, barometer-makers, glass-*

makers, assayers, founders, enamellers, &c. this contrivance may be very useful in various circumstances.

Instead of pure water a solution of potash of commerce (sub-carbonate of potash), in the proportion of one ounce of potash to eight ounces of water, may be employed to neutralize most of the gases or acid vapours to which the *makers of nitric acid, hydrochloric acid, and oxygenated muriatic acid, bleachers, chemists, engravers, who use aqua-fortis, &c.* are exposed.

Anatomists, surgeons summoned judicially to open corpses, *medical attendants on infected hospitals, &c.* are frequently the victims of pernicious miasmata. Water dashed with a mineral acid, vinegar, or sometimes even oxygenated muriatic acid, will be proper to modify the influence of these miasmata. But of all professions none is exposed to more dangerous accidents than those which threaten *nightmen* in the privies where they are doomed to work. Various gases, for a knowledge of which we are indebted to the labours of Messrs. Duppuytren and Thenard, are disengaged by the accumulation of putrid matters with which such places are filled: such as sulphuretted hydrogen, hydro-sulphuret of ammonia, carbonate of ammonia, and sometimes, though more rarely, carbonic acid gas or azote. Numerous experiments have shewn the danger attending the inhalation of these gases even in small quantity. Messrs. Laborie, Cadet de Vaux, Parmentier, and more particularly the worthy Professor Hallé, have studied their action on the human organs; and those chemists have proposed various methods for neutralizing those miasmata in the places in which they are generated. The renewal of the air by means of fire or a large blacksmith's bellows, the use of lime and of oxygenated muriatic acid have succeeded in many instances: but these important precautions have been more frequently neglected, either on account of the attendant expense or because they lie out of the usual routine of the workmen. In certain privies, and according to the nature of the situation, these precautions themselves are sometimes insufficient; mephitic effluvia are disengaged at the moment when they are least expected, and the masons and bricklayers who repair such places after they are emptied run nearly equal risks with the nightmen.

Here the sponge, soaked in a solution of acetate of lead, in the proportion of one ounce of that salt to two pounds of

rain or river water, seems likely to prove of great service. Sulphuretted hydrogen and the ammoniacal gases are speedily decomposed by this liquid; the respirable air alone which was combined with them, passes through the sponge; and the acid vapour rising from it at the same time opposes their action on the organ of sight.* I have ascertained that the solution of acetate of lead communicates no hurtful quality to the air, and that it occasions no inconvenience when applied for a considerable time to the skin. It is besides very easy to prevent, or remove with oil, the black tinge assumed by all the parts in contact with that liquid.

Carbonic acid is a frequent cause of suffocation in cellars, in wells, in places where vegetable substances ferment, &c.; and there is not always time nor opportunity to renew the air in order to save the persons who have the misfortune to be exposed to its effects. Would it not be possible, on various occasions, where the respirable air is mixed with carbonic acid to withstand for a short time the influence of the latter by using a sponge soaked in lime-water?

From these premises I think myself justified in concluding that the preservative sponge is applicable to all those cases in which a defence is wanted against deleterious emanations, minerals, vegetable or animal, acid or alkaline, gaseous, vaporous or pulverulent; and that no other precaution is necessary than to vary the nature of the liquids with which it is soaked.

A great number of artizans may avoid by its use the dangers to which they are daily exposed, and we shall no longer be under the melancholy necessity of applying to them what Fourcroy observes of colour-grinders in particular:—"There are no physical means or processes for opposing the diseases which colour-grinders contract by the operations that constitute their art and by the materials they employ; so that medicine can do nothing more than point out the remedies capable of diminishing the evils which afflict them."

(To be concluded in our next.)

MR. EDITOR,

AMONGST other sensible remarks made by your correspondent, who signs himself "A FARMER," (No. 42, p. 513.)

* As sulphuretted hydrogen gas acts also upon the membrane of the tympanum, it is advisable to stop the ears with a little cotton impregnated with oil.

I have selected the following extract, as entitled to particular notice:—

"In a small parish with which I am well acquainted, not remarkable for the dissoluteness of its inhabitants, but rather the contrary (as the clergyman lives on the spot, and endeavours by precept and example to inculcate decency and morality) out of five marriages of servants in twelve months, four have become parents in six months, and this is not a remarkable case. Seldom a sitting of magistrates in any part of the county passes without an order of bastardy. I am of opinion that the depression felt among the labouring poor is a great cause of this increase of immorality; for young persons who feel a real affection for each other are deterred from marrying by the fear of being unable to support themselves, and are then obliged to perform that ceremony which ought to have preceded the connexion."

Upon this interesting subject I shall beg leave to make a few brief observations. In the first place, it appears that "out of five marriages of servants in twelve months, four have become parents in six months;" and that "young persons who feel a real affection for each other, are deterred from marrying by the fear of being unable to support themselves, and are then *obliged* to perform that ceremony which ought to have preceded the connexion." From which it may be fairly inferred, that only *one* marriage would have taken place, if the other four had not been "*obliged* to perform that ceremony." But the reason so properly adduced, "that young persons who feel a real affection for each other are *deterred* from marrying by the fear of being unable to support themselves" and to provide for a family, is not confined to the lower orders of society, but operates upon the community at large, and renders early marriages much less frequent than they would otherwise be. The only difference is this: that among the inferior classes of our population Nature asserts her right; whilst those who are more refined, must submit to the privations which the present state of society inflicts upon them. In either of these cases the impediments to early marriage are greatly to be lamented, and constitute, in my opinion, one of the principal evils of the times we live in; since to that cause may be traced much of the vice and immorality so justly complained of. That marriage should be dreaded, and a family of children be considered as a burden, most assuredly betrays a *pervverted* state

of society; since the first and great command of the Almighty is to "be fruitful and multiply;" whilst the Psalmist affirms that "children and the fruit of the womb are an heritage and gift that cometh of the Lord;" and promises, as a *blessing*, to the man who "fears the Lord," that "his wife shall be as the fruitful vine, and his children like the olive branches, round about his table."

Now we must either infer that this promise was made to the rich only, that it was not a *positive good*, or that some change, very detrimental to real happiness and to the original intentions of the Supreme Being, has taken place in this country, so as to turn what was good into *evil*, and thus prevent the prudent and legal union of "young persons who feel a real affection for each other."

E. T. PILGRIM.

Widcombe Crescent, Bath.

Experiments by Capt. LAYMAN, R. N. on the preparation of Forest Trees for immediate use, by removing the cause of premature Decay, and increasing the Strength as well as Duration of Timber.

(Concluded from page 16.)

DEEPLY impressed with the great national advantages that would result from the accomplishment of such an object, and having ascertained the practicability by actual experiments, I wrote to the First Lord of the Admiralty, Robert Viscount Melville, on the subject, in March, 1812, inclosing a letter* from the

* "*Victory, at sea, March 10, 1805.*

"MY DEAR LORD,

"I inclose some remarks made by Captain Layman whilst he was in Cadiz, after the very unfortunate loss of that fine sloop, which your lordship was so good as to give him the command of. Your lordship will find the remarks flow from a most intelligent and active mind, and may be useful should any expedition take place against Cadiz.

"And, my dear lord, give me leave to recommend Captain Layman to your kind protection; for notwithstanding the court martial has thought him deserving of censure for his running in with the land, yet my lord, allow me to say, that Captain Layman's misfortune was, perhaps, conceiving that other people's abilities were equal to his own, which indeed very few people's are.

"I own myself one of those who do not fear the shore, for hardly any great things are done in a small ship by a man that is—therefore I make very great allowances for him; indeed his station was intended never to be from the shore in the Streights, and if he did

great Nelson, to the present first lord's illustrious father, who at the time it was written presided at the Admiralty, but who was impeached when I arrived in England. The result of this application to the present lord, with my offer to communicate and prove the practicability of the discovery, will be best understood by the following answer:—

“Admiralty, 1st May, 1812.

“SIR,

“I have received your letter of the 28th ult. requesting that your information respecting the improvement of timber should be submitted to the investigation of a competent committee, and I have to inform you that the Board of Admiralty, although obliged by the readiness you have shewn to make known the details of your experiments, do not conceive that they are likely to be of that public advantage as to make it advisable to adopt the measure you suggest.

“MELVILLE.”

Disappointed in my application to the quarter intrusted with the management and direction of our navy, I proceeded to to verify the facts before the Board of Agriculture; and the following is the substance of a minute made by the president at the time:—

*Board of Agriculture,
June, 2, 1812.*

The Board adjourned to examine some experiments made by Captain Layman, on the preparation of forest trees, for immediate use on being felled, by which the specific gravity is reduced, and the sap or embryo wood rendered useful, as well as the strength and duration of the timber considerably increased. The following is the result:—

1. Poplar, (Lombardy,) cut from a tree in a growing state, broke with 336lbs.

2. Poplar, (Lombardy,) counterpart

not every day risk his sloop he would be useless upon that station. Captain Layman has served with me in three ships, and I am well acquainted with his bravery, zeal, judgment, and activity, nor do I regret the loss of the *Raven* compared to the value of Captain Layman's services, which are a national loss.

“You must, my dear lord, forgive the warmth which I express for Captain Layman, but he is in adversity, and therefore has the more claim to my attention and regard. If I had been censured every time I have run my ships or fleets under my command into great danger, I should long ago have been out of the service, and never in the House of Peers.

NELSON AND BRONTE.

“Viscount Melville.”

piece of ditto, *prepared*, in three hours, bore 368lbs.*

3. Seasoned English oak broke with 784lbs.

4. Seasoned English oak, *prepared*, bore, 902lbs.

This piece when broken proved to be naturally defective internally; but a sound piece prepared by Capt. Layman appeared to have sustained 1007lbs.

5. Sap, or embryo wood of oak, *prepared* and preserved, bore 930lbs.

6. Counterpart piece of ditto, in its natural state, broke with 536lbs.

7. Common white deal, in its natural state, broke with 339lbs.

8. Counterpart piece, *prepared* and preserved, bore 508lbs.

Note.—Specimens were produced by Capt. Layman to the Board, of the matter composing the decomposition of wood.

As these experiments were made before a well-attended Board, consisting of several members of both Houses of Parliament, and a lively interest expressed on the occasion; I inclosed a copy to the First Lord of the Admiralty with the following letter:—

“MY LORD, July 19, 1812.

“Although your lordship's reception of the plan which I had the honour to submit to you for the improvement of timber, &c. might induce me to apprehend that any farther application on that subject may be deemed intrusive, yet having since that time demonstrated the reality of my discovery before the Board of Agriculture and several members of both Houses of Parliament, I beg leave to inclose the result of the experiments for your lordship's consideration, as a subject connected with the welfare of the navy and the state.

“The rapid decay of our ships of war, particularly exemplified in the recent instance of the *Queen Charlotte*, having become a matter of serious consequence, I have ascertained a mode by which not only the cause of such premature decay may be removed, but the progress of dry rot prevented; which I am prepared to prove, should your lordship think proper to direct a small piece of the most decayed, and a piece of the soundest tim-

* This experiment was made to shew in how short a time wood could be prepared for use from a growing tree; but a young standing Weymouth pine, which was experimented upon with a view to masting timber, and which was three days in preparing, had not only all its corruptible juices withdrawn, by which its weight was reduced, but its strength increased from 243 to 450.

ber of the Queen Charlotte to be delivered to me.—one half of which to remain in its present state, and the other to be so prepared as to stop the rot from affecting the sound wood.

"I have been induced to trouble your lordship with this letter, from feeling strongly impressed with the great advantages that would result by increasing the duration of ships, and decreasing the demand for timber; but should my plan not be thought deserving the attention of the executive government, I cannot satisfy my own mind that it should be lost to the public, and shall therefore have it submitted to the consideration of Parliament.

"I have the honour to be, my lord,
&c. W. LAYMAN."

Which his lordship was pleased to answer, saying—

"I have received your letter of yesterday's date, and I have transmitted it to the Board for consideration.

"(Signed,) MELVILLE."

In consequence of which, after some angry and groundless assertions, which appeared to be rather the effect of misguided power* in an individual, or the pertness of a clerk in office, than the action of the lords commissioners, the Navy Board was directed to furnish me with the wood, from which I made experiments at the Navy office.

No. I. Dry rot timber (Canada oak) of the Queen Charlotte, as received from the Navy Board, July 18, 1812.

II. Ditto ditto cured.†

III. Dry rot and sound timber (English and Canada oak and pitch pine) of ditto in its common state.

IV. Counterpart pieces of ditto, *preserved*.—The above were put into bottles, and sealed up by the Navy Board; one of which was afterwards cracked, and the wood put into another bottle, which with its counterpart was resealed as at present.

V. A piece of English oak broke with 228lbs.—This was said to be

* Power and violent passions are well known to be more intoxicating than strong liquor; of which there was a singular instance when the great Nelson, on whom a grateful nation had bestowed titles as a reward for his hard-earned services was told by a *puisse* member of the Admiralty Board, "That he had not time to answer the impudent inquiries of every idle lord."

† I must here repeat what I observed at the Navy Board at the time, "that prevention is better than cure."

a bad specimen, but it was a counterpart of what the Queen Charlotte was framed with.

VI. A piece of ditto *prepared and preserved*, bore 810lbs.

VII. A piece of Canada oak, of the Queen Charlotte, in its natural state, broke with 528lbs.

VIII. A piece of ditto, *prepared and preserved*, bore 660lbs.

IX. A piece of pitch pine, in its natural state, broke with 672lbs.

X. A piece of ditto *prepared and preserved*, bore 834lbs.

As from V. to X. were broken by a lever of five powers, 23lbs. should have been added to each for weight of hook and scale.

These pieces were sealed up at the Navy office, and remained in that state.

It being remarked that these experiments should be made upon a larger scale, I addressed the following letter:—

"GENTLEMEN, August 6, 1812.

"As in the piece of the Queen Charlotte's top timbers, which I received from the Navy Board on the 18th ult. it appears, that exclusive of the natural tendency of the timber (Canada oak*) to rapid decay, the rot commenced and was accelerated by the effect of moisture and heat, which always takes place when the timbers are covered in with boiled plank.

"I beg to acquaint you, that pliability may be given to wood, and its strength and durability preserved, as well as the cause of decomposition removed from trees and timber, as shewn in the specimen† submitted to inspection; and

* The Canada oak, exclusive of containing gallic and acetic acid, has a putrescent fluid like cabbage water, which, when removed, very much improves the wood; and this the Americans may consider as deserving of attention: and the German timber is also very prone to decay from a similar cause.

† SPECIMENS.

A. A piece of an English oak sapling, with its juices or blood, broke with 436lbs.

B. A piece of ditto, counterpart, with its juices or blood withdrawn while standing on the 5th, and converted on the 6th of June, 1812, bore 609½lbs.

C. A piece of English seasoned oak, and boiled as for thick-stuff and planks, concreted, and its specific gravity swoln from 51lbs. 15oz. per cubic foot, to 67lbs. 8oz. and bore only 569lbs.

D. A counterpart piece of ditto, more curved, without either injury by burning, or decay from boiling, was reduced in weight, and bore 658lbs.

which I shall be happy to prove on a more enlarged scale, should it be thought proper to build a ship as a test of duration. I am, &c. &c. W. LAYMAN.

"Principal Officers and Commissioners of H. M. Navy."

To this I received for answer,
"Navy Office, 13th Aug. 1812.

"SIR,

"We have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 6th inst. respecting the dry rot in timber, and to express our thanks for the communication therein contained.

"With regard to building a ship for experiment, we acquaint you, we do not consider it would be proper to recommend that one should be built according to your proposal.

"We are, Sir,

"Your affectionate friends,

"F. J. HARTWELL,

"WM. RULE,

"H. LEGGE.

"Capt. Layman, R. N."

To which I replied,

"GENTLEMEN, Aug. 26, 1812.

"The evils which arise from the rapid decay of our ships of war, cannot but occasion me to regret that my endeavours to verify the facts upon a more enlarged scale—of the practicability of preparing forest trees for immediate conversion, as well as increasing the strength and durability of all timber, by the building of a ship as a test of duration, should not have been considered as a proper object for the officers* in that department to recommend, when the subject was referred from the Admiralty to the Navy Board; particularly as exclusive of the premature decay that I observed to have commenced on the *outer side* of the timbers of the Queen Charlotte, next to the boiled plank; which being excluded

* Surveyors of the navy. In most cases it appears that, exclusive of the senior surveyor's attendance at the Navy board, and the junior surveyor's at a committee, that whatever relates to the formation, building, and repairing of ships, the selection of timber and materials, the making of docks, erecting buildings, direction of the shipwrights, the general business of the ordinary and dock-yards, and the surveying of works, rest entirely with the surveyors of the navy, although generally considered as the aggregate act of the whole Navy Board. In short, a surveyor of the navy has to act in more capacities than Scrub in the play.

from light and air, accelerated fermentation and putrefaction, thereby promoting decomposition. I was forcibly struck with the pernicious effect which the gallic acid contained in the oak, and acting upon an iron bolt, had produced on the timber in little more than two years. This corrosion, although different in its action, and not so rapid in its progress as the rot, is equally destructive to the timber, and a great cause of the frequent and large repairs our fleet requires; as iron from its strength is in many parts of a ship indispensable.*

"I exerted myself to discover a mode by which this evil consequence might be prevented, by preserving iron from corrosion,† and was proceeding with every prospect of success, as two of my experiments had not contracted any rust whatever, although one had been immersed in a liquid much more acrimonious than is contained even in the timber of Brazil, which it appears is about to be introduced: but great was my disappointment, and I cannot but lament that all my labours and expense for 20 years to acquire the means of encreasing the duration of our navy, so obviously important in its consequences by materially decreasing the consumption of timber and demand for ships, should have been rendered abortive by *opinion only*, without test by comparison.

"I am, &c.

W. LAYMAN.

"Principal Officers and Commissioners of H. M. Navy."

As Lord Barham had presided at the parliamentary commission of woods, forests, &c. and at the Board of naval revision, exclusive of having been at the head of the Admiralty as well as the head of the Navy Board, I inclosed the result

* The whole security of the masts, and consequently the safety of a ship, depends upon iron; copper, exclusive of expense, is little more than half the strength, and would consequently require a hole of nearly double the size to be made in the wood. As the *Myrridon*, built with English oak, was fastened with copper bolts, but only continued about eight years fit for service, and was broken up at Plymouth, it would be desirable to know what state the timbers, &c. were in.

† One of these experiments of iron driven into a new-felled oak, on the 5th of June, has been also exposed ever since, without the smallest appearance of corrosion; but the counterpart unprepared iron is much oxidated.

of the experiments to his lordship; who in answer was pleased to state, "My health does not enable me to enter on plans of so large an extent as naval improvements, but if I was in office I should certainly make trial of your experiments regarding timber."

Captain Layman having lately had an opportunity to verify his discovery on a larger scale, addressed the following letter to the first Lord of the Admiralty:—

"MY LORD,

"I take the liberty to state, that having had occasion to examine my papers, I was induced to peruse a letter with which I was honoured by your illustrious father, the late Lord Melville, the substance of which I beg leave to inclose to your lordship."

"SIR, *Dunira, Dec. 12, 1807.*

"Perfectly recollecting the favourable recommendation of your exertions at Gibraltar, which came to me from Lord Nelson, I have looked out for it amongst my papers, and have sent a copy of it to the Board of Admiralty, together with the letter and inclosure I have just received from you.

"(Signed,) MELVILLE.

"*Capt. Layman, R. N.*"

"Whether this circumstance with other strong testimonials in my favour, sent to the Admiralty, were known to your lordship when it was signified to me by letter, dated the 21st April, 1812, "that your lordship did not feel yourself at liberty to hold out to me any expectation of promotion or employment," I cannot presume to judge; but I trust I may be allowed a well-grounded expectation, that as the papers alluded to* were made official documents by being transmitted to the *Board of Admiralty*: that an officer having such testimonials in his favour from such illustrious characters, together with his suggestions therein contained for establishing a port on the coast of Barbary having been adopted, and attended with great public advantage during the war, it will be considered as entitling him to attention and a fair trial by experiment in any measure he may suggest or discover for the good of the public service.

"As since my discovery of preparing forest trees for immediate use, and increasing the strength and duration of timber, the rapid decay of ships of war has increased, I have, to the best of my ability, pursued the object, and having

lately had an opportunity to try the process on a large tree on my own premises, thereby ascertained beyond doubt that the cause of premature decay in timber may be removed, and the duration of ships increased with a considerable saving in public expense.

"I earnestly hope that your lordship, as marine minister of this country, will enable me to render this discovery of public benefit, by, in the first instance, directing that two trees may be selected as nearly similar as possible, that the one operated upon by me shall be fairly tried in Woolwich yard, both as to durability and strength, with the other worked in the usual way. Trusting, that should the great advantage of the prepared tree be made obvious, your lordship will have the fact fully verified on a large scale, by building from a small vessel to the largest ship.

W. LAYMAN."

To this letter no answer was returned; but Capt. Layman cannot reconcile it to his feelings as an Englishman, that the public should be deprived of the advantages of the discovery, and therefore intends to give the disclosure in an exposé attached to the *Maritime History* in which he is engaged; trusting, that if his hints in the important subject of supporting our navy are improved and enlarged upon by men of greater abilities, information, and experience, and acted upon by those intrusted with the power, it may hereafter, and it is to be hoped at no distant period, lead to most important consequences.

MR. EDITOR,

IN justice to your numerous and most respectable subscribers, permit me to address you upon a subject which has lately appeared in your Magazine, and to state the true facts of the case.

Your correspondent, TYRO, has undoubtedly discovered a gross mistake of your correspondent MR. BLY; but that gentleman having voluntarily come forward and candidly acknowledged his error, I shall not say any thing thereupon, for it must have been apparent to the meanest capacity, as there is not a single iota of a philosophical question to answer, but it is in itself a perfect nullity. Mr. Bly seems to misunderstand TYRO; for certainly TYRO does not contradict his authority when coupled with that of Dr. Wilson, but it is when Mr. Bly throws off the leading strings and endeavours to walk alone. I beg to inform TYRO that the writer of the letter in question is a very young man, lately

* See Lord Nelson's letter to the late Lord Melville, p. 96.

apprenticed to a surgeon at North Walsham, and that letter his first attempt at writing in a public journal; and I am sure had Tyro known this youth is not the celebrated Dr. Bly whom he imagined him to be, he would not have used such language, which in Mr. Bly's opinion seems to be so *impertinent, ironical, and illiberal*, but which really does not appear so to me, for a person who signs his real name to a publication must be aware of the criticism he is exposed to from an enlightened and discerning public. However I trust Mr. Bly will soon forget Tyro's animadversions upon his first juvenile production, and let him remember that many learned men have at first experienced similar attacks; but notwithstanding have gone on, and risen to the highest degrees in their professions, which I heartily wish may be the case of this young gentleman, and that he may live to that day when he shall be known (as Tyro assumed) by the appellation of "the celebrated Dr. John Bly."—Let me however, on parting, give him the advice of one who is always ready and willing to assist a young man, particularly of merit, never to put his signature to any paper till he is fully convinced it will bear the utmost scrutiny, and save the author from being afterwards brought forward to acknowledge an error he may have committed.

Norwich, July 1817.

IATROS.

MR. EDITOR,

HAVING in your last number (June, p. 399) laid bare some of the malversations of the police, I feel myself called upon to supply a few hints for the remedy, which will be found, I apprehend, in a superintending power, emanating from the Secretary of State's office, and holding close communication with it and the magistrates, and the surrender of a small portion of the liberty of the subject. Well aware that this latter step would involve the proposer in a great deal of political obloquy, it ought to undergo previous and separate investigation. For my own part, I dismissed my doubts with the trite but very just reasoning, "that we should give up a part to preserve the remainder;" for a man who is foolish enough to be found in a company of questionable rectitude has very small cause to complain of being considered and treated as one of the party. In all cases of crime to conduct himself towards persons innocently present, as *particeps criminis*, would be highly

blameable in an officer; but, when coercion becomes necessary towards transgressors, are persons of respectability to sanction by their presence the misdeeds of the guilty? Least of all are they entitled to recover compensation in a court of justice who have been thus negligent of their own characters. All then that would be requisite in such cases were nothing more than to allow the defendant to put in a plea of justification, and prove it. Now and then a hard case might arise, capable of much extenuation, but the example would have a double good effect on that very account. With these views of the matter, what would have become of all the whinings about the fate of the midshipman who was killed in Burlington-street? His friends, and the friends of *wailing in the streets* (very numerous at that time), said, "the poor young fellow was passing;" yes, "passing," and so were the stones passing into the house of Mr. Robinson; and he knew it; and therefore had no right to pass that way. As soon as riot assumes its sway, no one has a right to pass who contributes nothing to its suppression, whatever the lawyers may say to the contrary. I consider it a happy circumstance that the soldier was acquitted. Timid people might ask, would you arm with more power the very order of men who have so ill-used that with which they are already entrusted? No: but I would add more strength, give a better direction to the machine, and reconstruct some of its parts upon better principles: I would correct that discrepancy we have observed in its application upon every combustion of the public mind; I would organize the various discordant materials of police regulations and appointments, bring under one single controul separate jurisdictions, particularly that of the city of London, and give the whole a kind of military unity.

In proportion as the crafty and dishonest multiply their schemes and their depredations, so must the householder increase the means of defending his property, and the magistracy adopt new and more energetic modes of detection—would I could say—measures of prevention. Before, however, I enter upon my proposal for a new modification, may I be permitted to advert to some recent transactions, as further elucidatory of the present defective state of the police? Not that I doubt any one reflecting inhabitant of this metropolis requires two minutes' consideration to convince him

of that fact; but I do conceive also, that a word or two concerning the late tumultuous meetings will not only shew the necessity of alteration, but the propriety of adopting this one in particular. Your readers must here keep in mind that my former paper was (from no matter what cause) a long time in reaching your hands. Since then we have had the two assemblies in Spa-fields, the procession through the city on the 2d of December, and various riotous demonstrations in the country. How these several meetings advanced to their termination, and by what means they were the most quickly put down, and the most peaceably quelled, ought to teach us in what way to proceed under similar circumstances in future, even though we did not know beforehand the turn of men's minds in a state of insubordination to the laws, and the materials of which a mob bent upon mischief is composed.

In that part of this island, Mr. Editor, where my first breath was inhaled, the people are (or were) more than is usual given to mobbing. But what of that; one man was found fully adequate to suppress a common indication of tumult. The free use of his stick, and the demonstration only of support from his co-officers, were sufficient to disperse such a mob (for instance) as that which attacked Mr. Robinson's house last year. With two such men we might have seized the tremendous rioters who passed Newgate-street on the forementioned day, including the Watsons and the small fry who accompanied the flags through the city. On that occasion not an officer was to be seen, though it was clearly the duty of several to have watched the movements of the rioters. I looked out for them as matter of course, but I may venture to affirm not one was there! Will it be credited that from Clerkenwell church to Christchurch not one officer (i. e. constable) was found upon his duty? Not one in Spa-fields who saw the first movement of Watson jun. and followed him? Who saw indications of mischief but took no pains to suppress it! What is the inference? Why, I will tell you, sir:—*the men weighed nothing!!* The duty of the officers was here clearly marked out; nothing but the most culpable negligence could have prevented one of them at least from running down Turnmill-street and across Smithfield along with, or close after, the mob. What might he predict would be the consequence? Nought worse than that he would have his labour for no-

thing, and see the ebullition subside. My opinion is, that all those who were stationed in sight of young Watson's party wanted personal courage; and that the option of acting, or not acting, upon such an occasion, ought no longer to be left with the officers. One of them might have arrived at Mr. Beckwith's shop in time to prevent murder and pillage, and stop in its earliest stage what assumed at one moment a threatening aspect. Mark, sir! I speak of one constable-officer only; for with one of these, myself and a neighbour would have put an end to the grand procession through Newgate-street just spoken of; and what is more, we told some of the deluded wretches of their speedy suppression—of their nothingness. Arms, indeed! three good sticks would have quelled them in as many minutes.

But people must not be assaulted says the common law; no flogging but under the sanction of a jury. This is, I argue, wrong, very wrong. Do the thieves practise such self-denial? Go into a crowd; as, a fight, or say to Epsom races. At the latter, a score of robbers, regularly organized, pick pockets with comparative impunity; and any resistance on the part of their victims, or denouncement by by-standers, produces as much boxing and cudgelling as would satisfy any reasonable body: these gentry ought to be met with their own weapons and an organized police.

On the Downs just named I saw a gang of twelve or more fellows, including two boys, steal about as many watches and purses, which they assiduously deposited in a cart, where sat two Jew girls. Seeing one whom I ascertained to be a peace-officer (but who turned out to be too *peaceable* for his office) and being desirous of adding to the day's sport, I pointed out these depredators to him. He was too good a calculator, so declined interfering as he could find no assistance at hand. But when I proposed to shew him the rogues' valuable depository, he was upon the alert, extremely anxious to be informed whereabout, *though alone*. Do you imagine, sir, this is a solitary instance? By no means. It takes place at every such assemblage, and is well-known to the magistrates and whole posse of peace officers; at least this is my conviction, so much, that I will venture to aver, if you make a communication on the subject, you will be laughed at for supposing them ignorant of so palpable a fact. Possibly those rob-

beries are suffered to go unrestrained, because they act as a check upon the respectability of such assemblies!—a kind of “thief rob thief.” Very profound thoughts, truly! but our administrators of the penal code should reflect also, that here young thieves are taught to brave justice until they are capable of undertaking other feats of more personal danger.

On a subject of this nature I do not think we can multiply matter of fact too much; therefore make no apology for adducing, in further proof, one instance more, which passed under my own eye, of the total inadequacy of the present system, or rather want of system: nor, indeed, can an apology be necessary where *things*, not *persons*, are spoken of; for these speak more than the finest dissertations can; and show the advantage of men of observation communicating their thoughts upon matters of great public utility, and bringing them into a *focus* as it were—I mean the origin of the mob which opposed the sending of Sir Francis Burdett to the Tower. I arrived on the spot when Mr. Coleman made application at the baronet's door on the Friday afternoon; and own that, as my opinions lay that way, I was pleased to hear he had not succeeded in the caption, though I knew of no way by which it could be avoided. However, not to enter upon politics past or present, I have to inform you that the *nucleus* of that mob centered in one man alone. It is scarcely credible, but no less true, that from so small a beginning, the greatest city in the world should be thrown into an uproar—the military called out—the blood of the innocent shed—a *cordon* of troops drawn round us, and the country placed in a state of alarm and terror for several days! Two or three constables at any moment before four o'clock that day, might have dispersed the inconsiderable number of idlers who gaped at the walls of the baronet's house, as a few mischievous boys pelted those coachmen who pertinaciously retained their hats while passing the crowd. About this time the gentleman alluded to coming up with some friends, and hearing that the baronet still resisted the authority of the House of Commons, gave vent to an inordinate degree of exultation, in rather a peculiar tone and mode of expression, adapted to the popular feeling; and in ten minutes of indiscretion occasioned reiterated shoutings, a triplication of missile mud, and those other consequences we have

seen and deplored. I leave out a few incidents; and would feel no hesitation in proving the facts. He himself was surprized and chagrined to hear at night that the Horse Guards paraded Piccadilly; and was so much ashamed of his conduct, that he never revisited the spot, during, nor long after the disturbances. What are we to infer from this, but that there was a defect in the police, a want of communication, a paralysis of its functions—when it must be apparent that the bare presence of an officer might (and I think would) have deterred that gentleman from exposing himself? while a single horsewhip unsparingly laid on, would have dispersed the young urchins who began and alone maintained the riot for a considerable time, as they do upon all such occasions. If such could by possibility be expected from the timely application of a small number of the police, what might not be reckoned upon by a more copious application of the civil power? Why not bring 250 constables with some such power as we give to our ships of war—“Sink, burn, and destroy?” [Club law.] To which add, “take into custody one each.” But the men must have the power given them to proceed to extremities in all such unlawful assemblies; and they should be disgraced if they failed to give proof of their prowess. Under the like circumstance, I bore witness to the conduct of the High Constable of Westminster acting up to my ideas upon this subject in a supreme degree. Your readers may recollect that the execution of Eliza Fenning brought crowds of disorderly people about the house of the family she had attempted so atrociously to injure. Passing by Chancery-lane one afternoon, I thought proper to examine the quality of the materials which composed the assemblage, and found it newly reinforced by a number of journeyen bakers; until when the whole were orderly enough, except arraigning the justice of their country. The bakers were ordered off by the High Constable, peremptorily; when one, who seemed their champion, evinced a disposition to resist—“he had not made choice of his route,” and he changed it twice; but the constable left him no alternative, threatened to “chop his ear off,” if he did not proceed, and thrusting his gilded staff of office against that organ, convinced the fellow resistance was vain. The bakers sneaked off in succession; and all the old women who had incited to riot ever since morning with “I wish

I vos a man for their sakes. I'd bring out young Turner and serve him out just the same;" they, too, vanished like chaff, nor assembled I believe any more. Now this is my method for dispersing an incipient riot. Here was an end put at once to a mob that for two or three days threatened the neighbourhood with mischief of the most baleful sort; but it is ten to one that the same person does not act in the same manner upon a precisely similar occasion; it is much greater odds that no other officer benefits by the example; not from any defect in either, but because they do not act from system, but only upon the spur of the occasion. These mobs, as well as gangs of robbers, ought not to be left unmolested until their crimes are ripe. It is a wrong practice in every point of view save one: for who can doubt the threats against the suffering family just named would have been carried into execution in a greater or less degree?—as there can be none that the tumult in Piccadilly might have been prevented. But the services of the police are most emblazoned by these occurrences taking that course which is least to be desired by the humane and disinterested. To check crime in its bud ought to be the chief aim of every man in office from the king to the catchpole; and I know of no better way of suppressing riotous assemblies than that pointed out. Of the speedy detection of nests of robbers and young thieves, I shall speak hereafter.

Yours, &c.

A CONSTANT READER.

St. Paul's, June 3, 1817.

MR. EDITOR,

THE patriotic editor of the *Monthly Magazine*, in his loyal publication for June, repeats the story of "the dragoon at Carlisle, who drowned himself through dread of receiving a second portion of corporal punishment (having received one flogging), for having absented himself from duty to marry a girl without the consent of his officers, who objected to the match," though he must have known its falsehood. Mr. Manners Sutton stated, and he has not been contradicted, that the officers could not consent to the marriage as the man was already married; that it was not for marrying, but for absenting himself without permission that he was punished; and that it was not intended to inflict a second flogging.

The same worthy editor never fails to

tell the public of any culprits protesting their innocence at the scaffold, in order to have the laws of the land brought into discredit. In Ireland such declarations make but little impression; none but innocent men are ever (if you believe the last declarations of the criminals) hanged there, and the guilty always escape. This plea of innocence does not, however, mean that the culprit did not commit the crime for which he is going to suffer; but that he dies *innocent*, having confessed to his priest and received absolution, and become thereby as free from sin as on his entrance into the world.

AMICUS.

MR. EDITOR,

IF your correspondent J—B (No. xlii. p. 501) had bestowed attention on the context, or if perhaps a less laconic form of expression had been employed by myself, he would have perceived that it was not the terms of *father* and *mother* but the relation usually expressed by those terms, or, more correctly, "the earliest infantile denominations" of that relation, which were asserted to afford a proof that there exists an aptitude in the human organs "to double the same consonant in one enunciation." The terms *father* and *mother* are not those early and spontaneous exclamations by which an infant endeavours to call forth the endearments of its parent, or to make known its affection. They are words of foreign descent, and must be learned before they are pronounced. Still the genealogy of those words will serve to shew that even they have their derivation from the same source. Meanwhile it is on the English terms *dad*, *papa*, *mama*, *titty*, or the French *mimie* (*amie*), *funfan* (*enfant*), *bon-bon*, and others similar, that the observation is meant to bear. We shall take leave to enter into its exemplification somewhat more at large, by stating the terms that express the relation of paternity in most known idioms.

These denominations are here purposely thrown together without any other order than resemblance of sound, the object being to shew that the human voice has universally attempted to form the earliest words out of the easiest sounds, and that in these words the same consonant (or its cognates) is often reduplicated in almost every language.—

English, French, } papa	Latin pater	Bulgarian otskue
Italian, &c. }	Greek dialect πατήρ	Nova Zemlé otce
Mobin. S. Am. papa	Ancient German pfater	Bohemian otzie
Grisons pap	Gaelic dialects {	Dalmatia Serv. otse
Brahmin bap	{ fatair	Slavonic, Wal-
Rhætic, or Ru- }	{ atair	lachian otze
mansche bap	Basque aita	Hungarian atjank
Molucca bapa	Teutonic dia- }	Jukag. Tartar otje
Malayan bappa	lects fader, va-	Lusatian vosche
Shilhic, Africa baba	ter, vader	Vandalian woschze
Brazilian bape	English father	Polonian oysze
Mexican baep	English dad	Croat, Carniol. ozhe
Kurdistan babe	Cambro-Brit. tad	Czeremitz uziu
Sardinian babbu	Armorica tat	Finland Esthon issa
Caucas. Africa abba	Angola tat	Ostiak Tartar jez
Hottentot bo	Græco-Sicilian tara	Samojede yezeme
Corean pou	Græco-Calab. tatta	Permian aye
A Chinese dialect fû	Grandan tataha	Thibetian iap
The Oriental }	Cornubian taz	Tungusian am-nin
Tongues abba	Livonian tawss	Wogul mem-ief
Jakutz, Tartary aiibbit	Lithuanian Curl. tewes	Georgian mamao
Moxique, SA. piti	Prussian thewes	Caraib tita
Yagaree, Mah- }	Polish tabes	Araucan, SA. insin
ratta, Guzurat, } pita	Greenland atta	Kichuan, SA. yaya
Bengalese	Epirus atti	
Greek walup	Lapland atki	
	Russian otche	

London, 17th July, 1817.

J. MOSSE.

Mens conscia recti.—AUSON.

MR. EDITOR,

FAR be it from me to vilify the character of any nation or society: and in the "Remarks on the Causes of the Disturbances in Ireland," inserted in your Magazine for January last, it was never intended that under the name of the wretches who committed them the whole Irish nation should be comprehended: that would have been as absurd as false. I spoke then as I speak now of the ignorant, infatuated Roman Catholics of the lowest order, who in fact constitute the bulk of the people. Does HIBERNICUS (No. 41, p. 393.) wish to render them more despicable, more culpable, by assuring me that they *defy* their priests in procuring bibles? Does he mean to say that with the Bible in one hand and the sword in the other, the latter can do nothing which the possession of the former cannot justify? The proposition I asserted was, that they frequently durst not be taught to read. HIBERNICUS says they defy the priests. Will not HIBERNICUS grant that they must be taught to read before they can understand? Of what use then would the defying their priests be, and the receiving the Bible with avidity, if they cannot read? And how can they learn to read? It must be either in protestant schools, or popish seminaries. Their being in the former is contrary to

principle; and will HIBERNICUS say that the parents of these children are able and do pay for their instruction in the latter? Whether he does or does not, it is an indubitable truth that the greatest part of the peasantry of Ireland live and die without knowing the form of a letter. I am firmly of opinion, that when people have been taught to read, not all the world can hinder them from books; but never before was I given to understand, that those who were entirely ignorant of their alphabet were the objects of the Bible Society's liberality. But suppose they are able to read; they must have acquired the art of reading by the assistance of their priests; and is it reasonable that the priests would instruct them to read that they might have it in their power to disown and disobey their injunctions? I say again, they cannot read without their pastors' care; if they do they are not Roman Catholics, and consequently are not included in my observations. Besides, I cannot conceive the nature of their defiance: do they resist the ministerial authority by force of reason and argument? or do they physically oppose it? The former I am certain is not in their power, and I have so frequently witnessed instances to the contrary of the latter, that I can hardly believe the poor peasant would dare to horsewhip the sacred person of his parish priest.

Again, if there is defiance there must

be dissention and opposition; and in the present instance these cannot happen between the pastor and his flock without the interference of foreigners. Yet HIBERNICUS asserts that the flock defies its pastors, which demonstratively proves that the exertions of those who are so busily employed in disseminating principles hostile to every establishment, under the deceitful name of liberty of conscience, have not been unsuccessful in producing anarchy, discontent, and irreligion. Will HIBERNICUS say that the established church has increased in numbers, or the people in loyalty? or rather, will he not say that superstition has been metamorphosed into licentious enthusiasm, and legal indifference into irrational disaffection? If they do receive the Bible, and that earnestly, their conduct most seriously proves that they do not understand it—"that pearls are cast before swine." No; the art of reading must precede the application; and reading without a proper object in view may be productive of more disagreeable and vicious consequences than absolute ignorance itself. The Bible Society may distribute Bibles, but they can only be used where scholastic discipline and cultivation of manners have prepared for its introduction and understanding. The Board of Education with their Charter schools may do much, and so may the societies who have the amelioration of Ireland at heart; but in their reports HIBERNICUS will perceive sufficient to justify the assertion that the progress and extension of instruction and religious knowledge are materially obstructed by the unceasing opposition and hostility of the Roman clergy. The British system of education, or as it is sometimes called, the plan for universal instruction, may be calculated for mechanical knowledge; but it can never make Irishmen either lovers of our government or established church. The children of these schools may learn to write, but if there be not a determinate object in their education, it is to be feared that, generally, imbecility and laxity of principle must ensue. Knowledge may be imparted, but knowledge must be directed.

The love of a man's country has ever been, and ever will be, regarded as one of the noblest virtues. But how are we to judge that a man loves his country? Not by rapine, nor plunder, nor war, nor dominion, nor ambition; but he is a good man,

"Qui consulta patrum, qui leges juraque servat."

The characters I condemned were wicked in the extreme; and even the nations of Greece and Rome, whose conquests HIBERNICUS has attributed to their *amor patriæ*, appear to have loved every other country better than their own. So that if Ireland did really possess all the virtues of philosophic Greece and valorous Rome, there might still be remaining much heathen superstition and cruelty. From beginning to end HIBERNICUS is never once out of character. But if Irishmen love their country so enthusiastically, why do we find so many of them in this and other countries, while there are comparatively few foreigners in Ireland? Why are the lives of those Englishmen who are there rendered so intolerably uncomfortable by the treatment they receive, or have reason to dread? To die for one's country is indeed noble, but to live for it is nobler. But Irishmen say, to quarrel amongst ourselves evinces an enthusiasm of affection; but to deceive and slander a stranger is a duty incumbent upon all.

In stating what the Roman Catholics assert respecting the salvation of others, I should be sorry to have affirmed "a gross and diabolical falsehood;" and I feel ashamed now in condescending, after such abuse of language, to shew HIBERNICUS the utter inconsistency and instability of his arguments. Had he met me with candour, and openness, and manly warmth, I should have been induced to think that *his* conduct at least contradicted the opinion I had expressed of his countrymen. But no more can the Irishman restrain the turbulence of his passions, than the "Ethiopian can change his skin, or the leopard his spots." HIBERNICUS affirms that "all bigots are intolerant." Now the Church of Rome has been proved to be guilty of bigotry, and consequently her professors must be bigots and intolerants: and if so, how can HIBERNICUS reconcile them to that principle of charity he is pleased to give them; at the same time saluting me as "a gross and diabolical falsehood teller." I can assure him, as the school boy says, "non est mentiri meum."

To convince me that the Protestants do not live in fear of the Catholics, he has the ingenuity to affirm, that one "Lord Doneraile became *security*—[for what?] *his* parish: [when?] in the *rebellion*! [what happened?] not a man was guilty of lawless acts; consequently protestants do not live in fear of the catholics, however numerous! Thanks to HIBERNICUS for his pleasing logic. It cer-

tainly "was a most glorious opportunity for the destruction of his lordship."
Sed quid laboramus opinionem sic inanem
verbis verberare, cum ipsa rei vanitas se
refellat?

Yours, &c.

PHILACRIBOS.

July 28, 1817.

P.S. An answer to the following queries would be acceptable:—

1. What is the estimated number of poor uneducated children in Ireland, between the ages of seven and fourteen?

2. How many are educated in the Charter schools, on the principles of the established church?

3. What societies are formed on the same principles?

4. What societies are established for advancing instruction without regard to any religious tenets in particular?

5. What is the supposed number of schools conducted on the principles of the Romish church?

6. What comparison the number of protestant children bears to the number of Roman catholics?

7. Whether the children of catholics are admitted into the charter schools and other royal foundations?

8. Whether the charter schools are not for the most part situated in the country far from populous towns?

9. Whether it would not be desirable to erect public free schools in every town for instruction only, or partial clothing; instead of giving education and maintenance to a limited number, as in the present charter schools?

10. What is the supposed number of schools built and endowed by private individuals?

FUGITIVA.—No. II.

MR. EDITOR,

YOUR obliging readiness to rescue from oblivion my plan of a "*Rehearsing Theatre*," (No. xliii. p. 1) has encouraged me to send you another of my fugitive pieces—a short essay on Homer's account of the *Murder of Agamemnon*, which may perhaps prove not altogether unacceptable to your classical readers.

I am, Sir,

Your humble servant,
and constant reader,

West Square, Surrey, JOHN CAREY.
August 6,

There is a passage in the *Odyssey*, of which I wish that some learned critic would favor me with a satisfactory explanation; or, if that cannot be done in the present state of the text, perhaps

some gentleman, who has an opportunity of consulting ancient manuscripts, may be able to produce a various reading calculated to remove the difficulty.

Relating the murder of Agamemnon by *Ægisthus*, the poet says that the assassin—having planted in ambuscade twenty of the stoutest fellows he could find in the whole town*, and ordered a banquet to be prepared—"invited" the monarch, conducted him home, and, while "entertaining him" (or, lest I be accused of perverting the passage, "*having feasted him*") slew him, "*as one would kill an ox at the manger.*"

Κρίναμενος κατὰ δῆμον εἰκοσὶ φῶτας ἀρίστους,
εἰς τοχόν, ἱετῶσι δ' ἀναγκαῖα πένεσθαι.
αὐτὰρ ὁ βῆ καλῶν ἀγαμέμνονα, ποίμενα λαόν,
ἱπποῖσι καὶ οὐχέ φιν, ἀσικὰ μετρηρίων.
τὸν δ' οὐκ εἶδ' ὀλέθρον ἀνγάρην, καὶ κατεπίφνε
Διπνίσσας, ὥς τις τε κατεκταῖ βουὴ ἐπὶ φάτῃ.
Odys. Δ, 530—535.

Then follows the conclusion of the tragedy—

οὐδὲ τις Ἀτρεΐδαν ἱετῶν λιπὲς, οἱ οἱ ἱπόντο,
οὐδὲ τις αἰγίσθοι· ἀλλ' ἐκταδὴν ἐν μαγαρίσι.
vv. 536, 537.

Now, Mr. Editor, I beg to be informed what idea we are to conceive of the

οὐδὲ τις αἰγίσθω.

The simile of the "*or killed at the manger*"—besides the allusion (noticed by the scholiast on Euripides, *Hec.* 1279) to the cruelty of Agamemnon's disappointment, in meeting an untimely death at the instant when and in the place where he had reason to expect rest and enjoyment after his ten years' toil—may, I presume, be supposed further to imply that he was killed *unsuspecting* and *unresisting*; especially as we find that a band of ruffians were previously posted for the purpose, who would, no doubt, have waited till the preconcerted signal should be given at a proper moment, when the devoted victims were overpowered with wine. And whoever shall insist that διπνίσσας be understood of a completely past transaction—"after having feasted him"—will only confirm the presumption that the guests had duly

* The circumstance of deliberately selecting a score of the most sturdy desperadoes, though it materially heighten the interest of the narrative, is entirely overlooked by Mr. Pope in his version. But, to compensate that omission, he gratuitously "*incases*" them "*in radiant mail*," which Homer did not think necessary for the dangerous exploit of surprising and murdering a few unarmed men over their cups. (*Book* iv. 709.)

circulated the bowl, and were probably incapable of defending themselves.

Neither in Homer, nor in Æschylus's tragedy of "Agamemnon," nor in that which is attributed to Seneca, do we find the slightest hint of resistance. *Who*, then, so completely cut off that entire band of sturdy carles, that, in the words of Pope, (though not of Homer)

"Ægisthus sole surviv'd, to boast the deed?"

Did they kill each other? did their employer Ægisthus, to reward the villains according to their deserts, first make them all drunk, and then cut their throats, in compliance with the prudent maxim, that "dead cocks tell no tales?" or, finally, shall we (having no longer occasion for the rascals) call in the aid of a convenient apoplexy, and let the result of our inquiry be a verdict of, "sudden death by the visitation of God?"

Until either ancient manuscript or modern ingenuity shall hold out some light to dispel the cloud of obscurity which envelops this transaction, we may be permitted to form our conjectures in the dark. Suppose, then, Mr. Editor, that, instead of

..... οὐδ' ἐκινώθη,
ΟΥΔΕ ΤΙΣ Αἰγισθοῦ . . .

we were to conjecture that Homer might perhaps have originally written

..... οὐδ' ἐκινώθη
ΟΥΔΟΝ ΕΠ' Αἰγισθοῦ . . .

(*Limen ad Ægistihi*)

would better judges reject the idea?—If they object, that, notwithstanding the "invitation" by Ægisthus, the feast and the massacre both took place in Agamemnon's own palace, not in the house of the traitor; I reply, that, taking Homer for my authority, I find no such thing asserted. The circumstances of the *bath*, the *impervious garment*, the *axe*, the co-operation (or, according to Æschylus, the sole agency) of Clytæmnestra, seem to have been entirely unknown to Homer, and discovered by the *inventive* sagacity of his successors, long, very long, after his death. That of the *axe*, in particular, which probably gave rise to all the others, is, by the scholiast above-mentioned, expressly said to have originated from a *misconception* of Homer's meaning in the simile of the "ox at the manger."

However, if the οὐδον ἐπ' Αἰγισθοῦ be absolutely condemned as inadmissible—suppose, again, that (requesting five minutes' indulgence from the grammarians) we were to form the aorist ΕΞΩΣΘΗΝ from ΣΩΖΩ, as well as ΕΞΩΘΗΝ

from ΣΩΝ: and then, with less deviation from the general reading than would be produced by the common aorist—

—{ΑΙΡΙΤΘΟΥΤ}
—{ΕΚΚΩΖΩΗ}
—

we might conjecture, that *possibly* the lines once ran as follows—

Οὐδε τις Αἰγισθῶ ἱστανὸν λιπιδ', οἱ δ' ἐπόντο,
Οὐδε τις ἐκώσθη· ἀλλ' ἐκτάθη ἐν μαγαροῖς —

"not one *was spared* by the assassins; not one *made his escape* from the scene of carnage; but all were butchered on the spot."

Thus Sophocles applies the term to a man escaped from a band of murderers—

Οὐκ ἔστις τις, ὅς περ ἱκαν' ΕΚΩΣΘΗΣ μόνος.

Œdip. Iyr. 775.

If critics will acknowledge the reading ΕΚΩΣΘΗ to be at all admissible, I am not disposed to quarrel with the grammarians for cashing the obnoxious *sigma* at the expiration of the five minutes' truce above stipulated. But, if neither οὐδον ἐπ' Αἰγισθοῦ, nor ἐκώσθη, nor ἐκώθη, will satisfy those gentlemen, then, sir, my only resource is, to suppose—and to maintain, until they can *prove* the contrary—that the twenty braves, in the wantonness of pure sport, cut, each his own throat, and gallantly died like tragedy heroes!

J. CAREY.

MR. EDITOR,

IN perusing the correspondence of the poet Cowper, I was surprised to find him giving to Mrs. Macaulay the credit of first exposing in its true colours the character of Oliver Cromwell. He seems to think the world were altogether ignorant of his villainy, till this furious and intemperate party-writer was kind enough to take up her pen, purge and disperse the mist that had before hung over the visual ray of mankind in general, and exhibit the protector in all his native atrocity. Now to me I confess this assertion of Cowper's appears not a little extraordinary. I had always supposed both the conduct and motives of the usurper were well understood, and correctly appreciated in the world long before Mrs. Macaulay existed. If my memory does not deceive me, the celebrated Richard Baxter, who lived in or about the time of Cromwell, bore testimony to his sanctified hypocrisy and real villainy; and notwithstanding the laboured vindication of his biographer, Hayley, I believe it is now pretty generally admitted that the servile adulation

paid by Milton to the usurper—that Milton, who refused obedience to the authority of his lawful monarch, is a proceeding which cannot be defended, except at the expense either of the poet's principles or understanding. I am unable to say which of the two histories, Hume's or Macaulay's, appeared first in the world; allowing, however, that the female historian had the precedence, what becomes of the earlier writers—of Clarendon and Rushworth, and Whitlocke? Were there no facts universally acknowledged? No data from whence to draw unerring conclusions? Did it require the abilities of Mrs. Catherine Macaulay-Graham to bring into light memoirs and records till then forsooth unknown—to winnow false from true—and (I quote the words of Cowper) to prove *that idol which seemed to be of gold, to be a wooden one*. I will add, that the intemperate rancour of Mrs. Macaulay, as an historian, is not more extraordinary than the impiety of her admirer, Dr. Wilson, who erected a statue of her in the character of the goddess of liberty, and placed it in her life-time in the chancel of his church at Walbrook. Of this conduct, however, he appears to have been ashamed, as he subsequently had the statue taken down.

I am your's, &c. CLERICUS.
July 19, 1817.

CHARACTERISTIC SKETCHES OF AMERICAN VEGETABLES.

BY ALEXANDER VON HUMBOLDT.

(Concluded from p. 21.)

III.—The Grasses.

MESSRS. HUMBOLDT and Bonpland were so fortunate as to meet with two specimens of the *Bamboo tree* in flower; the one on the bank of the river Cassaquiar, which is a branch of the Orinoko, and the other at the village of El Muerto, in the province of Popayan. These reed-like trees, though they cover damp and swampy tracts of great extent, and attain the height of from 50 to 80 feet, are nevertheless very rarely seen in blossom in America. Various observant travellers who have visited the *guadales*—as the swamps occupied by bamboos are termed by the inhabitants—never had the good fortune to obtain a sight of the flowers or fruit either in Peru or New Granada. In the East Indies, on the other hand, the gigantic grasses blossom so abundantly, that the seeds of the bamboo mixed with honey are a common dish with the people of

Mysore. According to a notion prevalent there, the plant does not bear fruit till it is fifteen years old, and soon afterwards dies. There too a distinction is made between the bamboo with a solid stem, which the natives call *chitter*, and which grows in a dry soil, and the bamboo with a hollow stem, termed *dodu*, which grows more rapidly, and in moist situations.

The *guadua* bamboo was found by Messrs. Humboldt and Bonpland on mountains to the height of 860 fathoms; and what is still more remarkable, these mountain trees, though growing upon a soil equally damp, contained more water than those of the level country. In more elevated regions the tree grows separately in the thickets; but in the plains, and to the height of 400 fathoms, it forms extensive woods. The bamboo belongs to the plants that grow in society.

The American bamboos render the same services in the New World as those of the East Indies in the old. Whole houses are built of the *Bambus guadua*. The oldest and thickest trunks are employed for the walls; the roof is formed with the smaller, and these are covered with the young branches that have leaves. The doors and household furniture also are made of bamboo. The advantages which cause the Americans to prefer the use of bamboo to that of the hard wood of the lofty trees which every where grow in the vicinity of their habitations, consist in the facility with which it may be felled and wrought, in its durability and the coolness enjoyed in houses constructed with it, owing to the free current of air which they afford.

The water contained in the American bamboo has a somewhat saline but not disagreeable taste. The inhabitants assert that it acts powerfully on the urinary passages. Of the sweet bamboo-honey M. von Humboldt could discover no traces in the New World; but in the kingdom of Quito he met with the *tabaschir*, differing but little from that of the East Indies. A piece of it, given by him to M. Vauquelin, was found by that chemist to be composed of $\frac{7}{100}$ of siliceous earth, and $\frac{20}{100}$ of potash, lime and water. The American *tabaschir* is called by the Spaniards bamboo-fat. "I cannot conceive," says the traveller, "how writers who have made the sugar of the ancients a subject of their enquiry, can compare the *tabaschir*, which is white and brittle like starch, with honey. For my own part, I could not perceive any sweet taste in the *tabaschir* of Quito, though it was

yet moist and viscid : and I have some doubts whether the tree-like reeds of America contain a sweet juice at all. The *tabaschir*, indeed, before it becomes by desiccation as hard as stone, is clammy, white, and milky : when it has been kept five months it emits an extremely fetid animal odour. The same was observed by Russel respecting the salt of the Asiatic bamboo, and Garcias ab Orto, who long resided at Goa as physician to the viceroy, has alone ascribed a sweet taste to the juice of the bamboo. It appears, however, that the ancients mistook the *tabaschir* for real sugar ; partly because both are the produce of reed-like plants, and partly because the Sanscrit word *scharakara*, which at the present day is used like the Persian *schakar*, and the Hindustanee *schukar* to denote our sugar, does not properly imply something sweet, but something stony or sandy, and even the urinary calculus. It is therefore probable that the word *scharakara* was at first used for the *tabaschir* alone, and in the sequel transferred to our sugar from the smaller sugar-cane on account of its similar figure. The word *bamboo* is derived from *mambu*, and from *canda* comes our term *sugar-candy*, as does *tabaschir* from the Persian word *schir*, which signifies milk.

“ Under the name of *saccharum* Pliny certainly described the *tabaschir* of the bamboo as “ a honey collected from the stems of reeds, which is white like gum, breaks between the teeth, is of the size of a nut, and is applicable to medicinal purposes alone.” The ancients had, nevertheless, some knowledge of our sugar, which was said to be produced in India without bees. Several writers of antiquity believed that a sweet honey-like juice was expressed from the roots of lofty reeds, thus confounding the root with the stem, and the comparatively low sugar-cane with the tall bamboo-tree. Some of them even had a notion that the genuine cane-sugar was a dew which settled upon the leaves of those plants. The sugar-cane indeed grows wild and in a natural state near Almansura in the East Indies, on the banks of the Euphrates, and at Siraf ; yet I presume that in the regions of Asia visited by the Greeks the juice of the cane was expressed only for the purpose of an immediate beverage, and that the ancients had not consequently any knowledge of solid sugar, so that wherever the term is employed by them it signifies the *tabaschir* of the bamboo.

“ It is almost superfluous to observe that before the Spaniards opened the way to America, the inhabitants of that continent and the adjacent islands were strangers to the sugar-cane as well as to our different kinds of corn and rice. The Spanish writers on America, indeed, give the name of *little rice* to the *chenopodium quino*, which is common in Bogota and Quito, as the Anglo-Americans term a species of *zizania*, wild rice of Canada. Maize or Turkey corn, like other plants of ancient cultivation, does not grow wild in any part of the new continent, It were to be wished that some future traveller would furnish more particular information respecting the *magu*-corn and *tuca*-barley, of which Molini makes very brief mention in his History of Chili, and of which the Araucanians formerly made their Coyque bread. From maize and the agave the Americans prepared the honey not produced by bees, which, as Hernando Cortez informs us, was carried for sale to their markets.”

MR. EDITOR,

IN answer to a question contained in one of your numbers (No. 41, p. 419) I beg to observe that by the 35 Geo. III. c. 53, and 42 Geo. III. c. 63, the privilege of receiving or sending letters free of postage is confined to *members of either House of Parliament*. Consequently minor peers are not entitled to that privilege, as they are incapable of sitting in parliament until they attain the age of 21. And by the same construction only the 28 peers of Ireland that sit in parliament are allowed the privilege. But Irish peers that have seats in the House of Commons of course are included in the words of the act, as they are only considered as commoners. It has been clearly established in the case of Lord Petre v. Lord Auckland, 2 Bos. and Pull. 139, that a Roman Catholic peer is not entitled to the privilege.

July 29, 1817.

W.

MR. EDITOR,

EVERY Briton deplores the necessity for a suspension of the *Habeas Corpus*, or execrates the villainy by which the impatience natural to rude sufferers was inflamed to menaces of turbulence ; and all parties ought to feel themselves called upon by gratitude to their ancestors who with their blood purchased for us invaluable privileges ; by all that endears personal freedom, and by every duty we can owe to posterity to exert

our utmost endeavours for preventing the recurrence of calamities; that through the lapse of ages may, at some critical juncture, furnish pretexts for the subversion of liberty. Since even they who are convinced that a suspension of the Habeas Corpus was necessary to the general safety, still regard the enactment as humiliating to the British character, let us unite our endeavours to obviate the evils that drew upon us the mortifying restriction. A scarcity of food or of work may be guarded against by timely precaution; but if suffered to grow into prevailing distress, no more than partial relief can be administered—and a starving populace are ever prone to insurrection. From the earliest annals of Britain to the present date, we may draw full conviction, that a variable climate enjoins every provident attention to insure constant employment and cheap subsistence for our labouring population. Including the current time, our country has experienced famine, or a near approach to dearth of provisions, in thirty-five different years; Turkey has known two; Italy nine; and France only five periods of destitution. In the year 1802, a French statistical writer boasted how abundantly the Gallic provinces drew subsistence from their own bosom, while rival England, with the riches of both Indies pouring into her lap, starves, like Midas, in the midst of her gold, unless assisted by the agriculture of her neighbours. This bitter gasconade ought to rouse not less our political wisdom than our honest national pride to cultivate our own ample resources; and the scarcity now so general in the most fertile parts of Europe may be considered as a decisive proof that, without accumulated stores to provide for contingencies, neither fecundity of soil nor a genial atmosphere can exempt a people from severe privation through the failure of a single crop. All governments have been impressively warned to adopt preventive measures in regard to exigencies, pregnant not only with physical pain, but with the more hideous evil of moral depravity. Those precautions have been hitherto neglected; for high elevation precludes the vivid personal observation of the multifarious ills included in the want of daily bread; nor have censors of administration much right to find fault, since, without official aid, immense stores of grain may be accumulated: and can Britons require stronger incentives to save their fellow beings from miseries revolting to hu-

manity, and hostile to public order and to freedom? Let it no more be our reproach, that we have been remiss in efforts to save the poor from distress; and to maintain inviolate our duty as subjects, and our rights as men.

We have seen that when the lower orders are destitute of means for usefully and innocently exercising their activity; they will be ensnared by idleness into vicious courses, and debauchery terminates in insubordination. Inanition, or unwholesome food, are not only afflicting and pernicious to the pauper, but they spread contagion all around. Our islands have suffered less than the continent; yet infections have visited England, Scotland, and Ireland, and were imputed to vitiated and scanty food. In former times of scarcity, large granaries were full, while the poor could hardly procure a pittance to appease the cravings of hunger; and when a plentiful harvest yielded fresh corn at a moderate price, the old stock was rejected, and lost to the community, because unsound. This shocking abuse of the bounties of Providence could not take place if a method to keep grain unvitiated several years should become general. It would be absurd to expect men, whose thoughts are absorbed in husbandry or traffic, to undertake the task of proving the best mode of drying and laying up corn new from the stubble: but assuredly Britain may boast of personages endowed with cultivated talents, leisure, influence, and fortune, who will earnestly persevere in experiments to ascertain the easiest and cheapest process, with the loss or gain on a certain quantity of stored corn in a given number of years; and they will publish the facts, with all the weight of respectable authority, to overcome the indolence, or prejudice, or timorous prudence of inferior practical agriculturists. Amassing corn in provincial or parochial granaries has been condemned, as favouring monopoly; and perhaps it is more eligible to trust to individuals, who preserve their own produce for their private credit and profit. Corn dealers have done good service by importing grain when our crop has been inadequate to our wants; but we might have abundance without having recourse to precarious and expensive importation. Extending the operation of our own agriculture, and perennially storing the produce, would secure us from dearth or high-priced provisions; would create continual occupation for the poor, and encouragement for trade and manufac-

tures. An interchange of commodities between nations is a bond of amity, to be cherished by furnishing to each other the comforts or luxuries not indigenous. But all countries should aim at independence respecting the prime necessities of life for their population.

In your Magazine for September, 1816, are mentioned instances of wheat being preserved more than a century at Metz, and in the castle of Sedan. In England that grain has often kept sweet seven years; but it is highly important to inquire—was it also defended from rats, mice, and weevils, and secured from humidity? With this query in view, we would intreat all who have opportunity, to seek within the boundaries of common sense and experiment the reasons for and against rendering our products commensurate to our consumption of farinaceous food. Uncertain returns upon the capital that must be vested in stored grain presents a formidable obstacle to private deposits: but let us examine whether the sums we decline to advance for precautions against scarcity are not extorted from us by a frequent recurrence of that tremendous calamity. Increased charges in housekeeping, and donations to the poor, if granted in time in the form of preventives for distress, would at once save our purse and our feelings. The accumulation of grain requires only a judicious commencement—its efficacy, both for benevolent and prudential ends would confirm the practice. Add to these the momentous advantage of having our grain markets regulated by criterions that cannot be greatly disturbed by the ordinary mutations of human affairs, and little liable to be affected even by the vicissitude of seasons; local vent for the wares of our commerce and manufactures would naturally ensue; and a remunerating demand for every species of industry would maintain immature, invalid, or superannuated paupers. The income of territorial proprietors can never be so uniform as the annual interest paid to the funded stockholder, till the value of land becomes less fluctuating, and the consequent cheapness of labour and of bread, allows British goods to be offered at foreign markets, without the drawback of a price which even the acknowledged superiority of their fabric cannot compensate. Thus, trade must be clogged, and agriculture shares the obstruction; and a youthful landholder not infrequently deceives and embarrasses himself by suiting his establishment to a

nominal rent. The tenants cannot all fulfil the terms that swell his rent-roll, as the irregular rates of sale for grain subject them occasionally to very inadequate returns for their toil; and lords and squires have been involved in debts before they adverted to this progressive cause for pecuniary difficulties.

A steady supply of cheap provisions can be afforded only by our own agriculture. Could we reach this desideratum, the chief allurements to a residence in southern Europe would disappear, and our country be seldom deprived of revenues, which, if spent at home, might promote her prosperity: the husbandman could rely upon reward for his labour; and each individual producing more corn than he can use, would help to constitute a solid pledge for universal plenty, peace, and happiness. This is no Utopian scheme. An empire, containing 22,351,000 waste, but improveable acres, and an exuberant population, must be susceptible of blessings far more than we can conjecture or appreciate. Accurate calculations have shewn, that at nine shillings per arable acre, the rents of those now unproductive tracts would amount to 10,057,950*l.*; and on a supposition that the fruits of the land could sell at three rents, a dead stock could be transmuted into a revenue of 30,073,850*l.* to augment the circulating capital of Great Britain. The subsistence, tranquillity, and substantial happiness of a people depend upon flourishing agriculture and averaging the products to the consumption, always including a liberal allowance as a reserve for emergency. Though the failure of a crop cannot be prevented, its most afflicting consequences may be mitigated in a few years, and in the progress of time wholly obviated. The writer is credibly informed, that the most exalted authority of our realm will sanction and sustain these philanthropic precautions in behalf of the source and safeguard of our national interests.

This eulogium of agriculture is not intended to depreciate the commercial enterprise and unequalled perfection in useful and elegant wares, that so long and so largely have conduced to our political ascendancy. We must nevertheless have often perceived that the productive value of export traffic is liable to interruption, through the opposition of other states. They can combine to undersell, or expressly to exclude us from their marts; and several continental journals have lately breathed a

spirit which they durst not utter in contradiction to the ruling powers: but if the inhabitants of Great Britain are roused to draw all their *bread* from the native soil, they will compensate to themselves the casualties incident to foreign trade, and defy rival machinations. During several centuries we have subsisted alien peasantry, by encouraging their agriculture, while our own labourers often wanted common necessities, and were exposed to all the dangers of habitual idleness and vagrancy, for want of opportunity to earn a livelihood, and innocently to fill up their time. An overflow of foreign grain compelled our farmers to contract their operations in spring, which not only threw their own assistants out of work, but stagnating the sale for all but indispensable requisites, the mariner, manufacturer, and artisan were deprived of the usual employment. The high price of bread, so aggravating to our unprecedented distresses, has been chiefly profitable to the agriculturists of other realms, whose predominating competition in the grain market reduced the income of territorial proprietors, and an expenditure beseeching their situation could not, as formerly, elicit new modifications of industry, nor sustain those already introduced. They who furnished comforts or elegancies suffered in proportion to the incumbrances of their customers, and insolvency and pauperism were diffused far and wide. Circumscribed in our exports by the domestic policy of the purchasers, we can hope for the revival of credit and business chiefly by circulating at home so much capital as we may meet with commodities of native growth or fabrication. Trade cannot be long forced in articles not of the first necessity; but if we produce or accumulate a sufficiency of grain, the consumption of aliments will act as a consistent stimulus, and yield a recompense for industrious exertion. The local transit of capital from the farm to the warehouse, the retail and work-shop, with alternations of profit from the citizen to the husbandman, like arterial circulation in the animal frame, communicates a vital impulse to ingenuity, enterprise, and diligence. When our own fields supply food for our towns, the price paid to the grower will return in custom to the consumer, and enable the inferior ranks to secure themselves from penury, and exempt them from temptations to vice or turbulence. Much less trouble and expense would fertilize and reap abundance from our own waste

grounds, than attends bringing cargoes from distant shores, especially during hostility; and our needless remittances to foreign coffers have often furnished the "sinews of war" arrayed against our dearest interests.

Our public distresses have been attributed to excess of population, and emigrating to other quarters of the globe has been pointed out as a remedy. Adventurers, who can pay for a passage to America or Africa, may have permission to colonize remote regions; but conveying indigent families would expend sums that might improve every rood of land in the three kingdoms; and we should be at all times assured of prompt levies for our navy and army, to assert our political supremacy. In pacific intervals our defenders could be occupied in converting the soil of their native country into *golden mines*, a *rich exchequer*, and *inexhaustible granaries*. Our climate would be ameliorated as the mosses and moors were brought into tillage. I beseech the reader to compute how much, to prevent a scarcity or high price of provisions, could have been accomplished by the recent charitable contributions for relieving distress. What wretchedness—what penal offence on the part of the poor! what benefactions from great, and even from the less affluent, could have been spared, had stores of well saved grain maintained the destitute at a moderate charge to the public, and allowed means for employing our disbanded sailors and soldiery. The amount unavailingly applied to remove the evil would effectually have guarded against it. Our disbursements in saving our paupers from famishing, and paying exorbitantly for bread made from imported grain, with the gains that might have accrued from the labour of thousands able and willing to work, if devoted to raise and to amass corn at home, would supersede any future call for extraordinary expense in housekeeping or charity, on account of a bad crop. The improvidence which, through successive ages, has begun to consume the fruits of the earth whenever they are gathered, taking no precaution lest the next harvest may fail, occasions many of the poorer tenantry to sow unripened grain, and directly tends to protract calamity, by diminishing the common stock of sustenance; but had farmers always in reserve seed of the best quality for two years' sowing, one unpropitious season could not spoil two crops. Good corn, gradually hardened in the sun and de-

fended from injury, retains the vegetative principle several years. The promise of a rich harvest alarms many farmers for a rapid declension in the price of corn; but they may counteract this misfortune.

The writer, entirely persuaded that the perennial preservation of grain would be equally advantageous to the grower and consumer, hazarded hints in this Magazine for September, 1816. Several intimations are repeated and elucidated here; but on a subject so important it is scarcely possible to be too copious and explicit. I beg leave to exhort agriculturists on a large scale to ponder these homely but interesting suggestions, and to determine whether it will not be more prudent to sell their produce below the actual cost bestowed in its cultivation, or to store it in safety against a great rise in the price, after an unfavourable summer or autumn. Providence hath ordained, that if the earth withholds her beneficence one year, it comes with redoubled luxuriance the next; and man has but to use the precious gift with economy, and to prepare for a deficient crop. It is to be hoped that these arrangements may become essential branches of agricultural science and rural economy. Minute investigation of their practicability, tendency, and costs, would be at least innoxious, and may give rise to discoveries incalculably beneficial. It is incontrovertible, that the expense of importing one boll of corn would produce two or more at home; affording emolument for the higher orders, and self-earned comforts for the lower.

Some trouble and some pecuniary sacrifices must be incurred before the utility of this humble plan can appear in full magnitude; but if we wait the spontaneous removal of all impediments, no undertaking can commence or arrive at maturity. All the inventions that have conducted mankind from barbarism to civilization and refinement were but dubious projects, till repeated experiment rectified erroneous theory, developed beneficial results, and superadded improvements. It is incumbent to apply those infallible tests in the present case; and the prominent direction of personages whose names can charm the demon of prejudice, would soon give a tangible shape to a feeble effort for establishing systematic precautions against scarcity or high price of provisions; or causes for discontent or commotion.

P. M.

NOTES AND OBSERVATIONS ON BRAZIL.

BY LIEUT.-COL. VON ESCHWEGE.

In a Letter to a Friend.

(Concluded from p. 24.)

LAST year (1814) in particular, the frost which lasted from the 23d of June to the 1st of July, did very great damage, and I regret that I was just then resident in the warm Rio de Janeiro, and therefore could not observe the degree of cold. In various places ice nearly as thick as one's finger was found on standing waters, and continued for several days in situations not exposed to the sun. Even at Rio de Janeiro the thermometer stood during this interval at 57° F. A singular phenomenon remarked in these few cold days was, that the fish in the smaller rivers died by thousands. The very temperate climate of the uplands, which, as I have already mentioned, with the exception of the mountains and some lofty ranges, are not elevated more than 500 fathoms above the surface of the sea, and extend, I believe, from the southern tropic to the 10th degree of south latitude, is also a striking circumstance.

According to my observations the mean height of the thermometer at Rio de Janeiro is 74° F. and at Villa Rica (situated in 19° 52' 15" S. L. and 1° 26' W. L. from Rio de Janeiro) it is 60° F. The mean height of the barometer at Rio de Janeiro, 25 feet above the level of the sea, is 30.275, and at Villa Rica in the governor's palace, 26.394, which gives a perpendicular elevation of 3780 feet, or 590 fathoms above the surface of the sea; but on comparing my observations with those of Humboldt under the equator in Spanish America, I discover considerable difference; since that traveller found a decrease in temperature of one degree (of the centigrade thermometer) equal to an elevation of 98 fathoms, whereas I have found it here equal to no more than 80 fathoms.

The decrease of humidity at certain elevations is not in the same proportion. At Rio de Janeiro, the mean height of my two hygrometers (both Deluc's) was 61°, but at Villa Rica 73°, being an increase instead of decrease of 12°, though my residence stands on an eminence and in the driest part of the place. This circumstance, however, is probably to be attributed to the local situation of Villa Rica, which, being surrounded on all sides by high mountains, is enveloped the greatest part of the year in thick fogs.

The lowest range of the thermometer at Rio de Janeiro was 60° F. and the highest 96°. At Villa Rica the lowest was 54° and the highest 78°. As the cold of last year formed an exception, so also did the heat, in which the thermometer rose to 82°. The lowest range of the barometer at Rio de Janeiro was 30° the highest 30.480. At Villa Rica the lowest was 20.090, and the highest 26.584, which gives nearly the same elevation and depression of the atmosphere for both places. According to recent and more accurate hourly observations of the barometer I find here atmospheric ebbs and floods, but they are not so regular as M. von Humboldt found them in Cumana: though it is true that observations continued for a length of time are yet wanting here. The elevation and depression of the mercury is very rapid, and lasts in general not longer than half an hour or an hour, till the occurrence of the alternate ebb or flood. At 9 a. m. it regularly attains the highest point, and from 3 to 4 p. m. the lowest: at 9 p. m. it again rises, but never so high as it was at 9 a. m.; during the night it sustains no variation, and I have found it only a few times to have fallen .006.

Upon the whole I have to regret that the want of philosophical instruments prevents me from giving wider scope to my observations, and owing to this deficiency I am obliged to treat various subjects very superficially. In this predicament I stand with regard to electricity. About Rio de Janeiro the lower atmospheric strata, to the elevation of 300 or 400 fathoms, seem to have either no electric fluid, or at least very little. [May not this want of electric fluid in the atmosphere have some influence on the vital functions of the human body, and perhaps be the cause of those frequent swellings of the legs and testicles with which a great portion of the inhabitants of Rio de Janeiro are afflicted?] On the other hand the upper regions of the air, especially in the warmer season, are overcharged with it, as the frequent electric explosions, which are commonly periodical, sufficiently demonstrate. It is not rare to see flashes of lightning darting upward from these electric regions, which furnishes a proof of the negative electricity of the superincumbent atmospheric strata. In the environs of Villa Rica these explosions are less frequent and periodical; but on the other hand, they are often visited by furious hurricanes, and hail sometimes falls in great quantity

As far as I am acquainted with Brazil a perfectly serene atmosphere belongs to the rare phenomena; but then the serenity is extraordinary, so that you may here distinguish objects in the clearest manner at double the distance you can in Europe. The moon-light nights indeed I have never found so bright as in Portugal, and in some lunar eclipses which I have observed here, the darkened disk of the moon totally disappeared.

M. von Humboldt observed in Spanish America several rivers with quite black water, and ascribes this phenomenon to carbonised vegetable matter. In Brazil there are streams of this kind, some of which I have followed to their sources. One of these issued from a naked rock of gneiss, and another from an equally naked range of sand-stone, without ever coming in contact with a single plant, and yet their water at the fountain-head was of a deep coffee-colour.

To complete the chaos of my letter I shall subjoin a few statistical and geographical notices respecting the Capitania of Minas Geraes.

For the discovery of this Capitania the Portuguese are indebted to the inhabitants of St. Paulo, who are commonly called *Paulistas*. These people, pursuing the natives for the purpose of making slaves of them, penetrated into the interior of the country, and about the year 1692—95 discovered the golden districts of this Capitania. This precious product was the cause of its subsequent population and also of great disorders, so that the government of Portugal was at length necessitated in 1710 to appoint a distinct governor for St. Paulo and Minas Geraes. The two Capitánias remained united till 1720, when they had separate governors assigned them, as at present, and these officers are relieved every three years as in the other Capitánias.

Minas Gernes has a superficial area of about 21,160 square *legoas*, stretching from 13° to 22° S. L. Its longitudinal extent has not yet been accurately determined, but it amounts to about 8½ degrees.

It is divided into four principal districts or *Comarcas*—Villa Rica, Serro do Frio, Sabará, and Rio dos Mortes, in which judges and *Capitanes Mores* exercise the highest authority in civil and military matters, but are all subordinate to the governor-general. These four *Comarcas*, according to a census taken in 1803, contained a population of 403,000

souls, 1 town, 13 villages, and 66 parishes. It is computed that since that time the population has received an accession of 200,000 persons.

Besides rivulets this Capitania is watered by about 60 large and small rivers, very few of which however are navigable for short distances for small boats, and the great Rio de St. Francisco alone admits larger vessels, both below and above the considerable falls of Paulo Affonso.

The want of navigable rivers, which has not yet been compensated by good roads, is an essential obstacle to the prosperity of Minas Geraes. When prices are low, it is often not worth while to convey the products of the country to the sea-ports: these products consist of some coffee and sugar, but chiefly of bacon, cheese, and leather. Even these would not be exported, were not the inhabitants obliged to fetch all extraneous goods, as iron, salt, copper, lead, woollens, articles of dress, &c. from Rio de Janeiro, and at least to clear so much by carriage thither as the keep of their mules costs during the journey. How considerable this traffic is may be inferred from the number of mules constantly in motion upon the road from Minas to Rio, and which between the Villa de Barbacena, where all the roads of the Capitania meet, and the harbour of Rio may be estimated, according to my repeated calculations, at 2500 head. A more precise idea of the extent of the importation may be formed from the duties paid at the custom-house of Matthias Barboza, which annually yield to the crown 200,000 *crúzados*. Out of 20,000 slaves yearly brought from Africa into the port of Rio de Janeiro, it is computed that 4000 are transported to Minas, and for each of them a duty of 13,500 reas is exacted.

This Capitania maintains a regiment of cavalry, consisting of 600 picked men, all volunteers, who are very well paid. Few of them are stationed at Villa Rica; the others are divided into detachments, upwards of 40 in number, to prevent the contraband trade in gold and diamonds; or employed in the collection of the revenues. These men, however, are not exercised, and their horses make a most wretched appearance; but the present governor is taking great pains to improve this regiment. For some years past there has been added to it, if I am not mistaken, a corps of 600 infantry, which is divided into seven detachments, each having its own

commandant. These are stationed along the wilds situated between the Capitania of Minas and that of Espirito Santo, partly for the purpose of constructing new roads from one to the other, and partly to subdue and civilize the many savage and cruel tribes by which those wilds are inhabited. Though considerable sums have been expended, yet neither of these objects has yet been attained. A wrong mode of proceeding is probably the grand cause of this failure.

The principal savage tribes inhabiting those wilds are the Botocudos, Puris, Xamixunas, Machacares, Melalis, Monachos, Croatos, Coropos, and several others. The first alone are cannibals, and are distinguished by thick pieces of wood thrust through slits made for the purpose in the under lip and lobes of the ears. There can scarcely be a more disgusting figure than an old, naked Botocudo woman with her lower lip drawn down by this weight below her chin, and her ears stretched to her shoulders. The Croatos and Coropos are the least savage, acknowledge the authority of the Portuguese, and have fixed habitations. The Puris also are becoming somewhat civilized.

All these tribes are, without exception, a diminutive race, and all but those last mentioned wander about in the woods in families, each obedient to its senior, living in perpetual warfare with one another, and subsisting by hunting, fishing, and upon wild fruit and roots.

Though so many of the Portuguese have resided among these different tribes, yet scarcely any thing is known of their language, religion, manners, or customs. I am however in hopes of obtaining some information on these subjects, as a friend of mine, a native of France, has just been appointed director-general of the Indian possessions of the Croatos, Coropos and Puris.—[Since this was written I have myself lived for six weeks among the Croatos, and collected some highly interesting particulars, which I intend speedily to give to the world in a distinct publication.]

I cannot agree with those who term the colour of the Indians copper-colour. As well might our gypsies, or the lower classes of the Spaniards and Portuguese, especially of Algarve and the inhabitants of the Canary islands, who expose themselves the whole day to the effect of the sun, wind, and rain, and pay but little attention to personal cleanliness, be

reckoned among the copper-coloured people. The natural colour of the Indians, of whom I have seen many hundreds belonging to various tribes, when they go clothed and keep themselves clean, is a dirty yellowish white, something like that of a person sprung from a white father and a mulatto mother.

The people are remarkable for an almost total indifference even to what is new to them. They admire nothing; neither do they seem to find fault with any thing; and herein lies, in my opinion, the greatest obstacle to their civilization; in our way of life there is nothing that has any charms for them, nothing that can induce them to imitate our manners. A gloomy melancholy disposition, little susceptible of pleasure, seems to pervade them all, and is discoverable even in the youngest children.

I am, &c. W. v. ESCHWEGE,
Lieut.-Col. Engineers.

MR. EDITOR,

I AM rather surprised at the query made in your magazine for this present month by C.C.C. S. of Stowlangtoft. I think that if he had reflected before he wrote he would not have made the inquiry he has.

The civil and canon laws do not allow a child to remain a bastard if the parents afterwards intermarry; but by our English laws such a child is illegitimate.—*Vide Stat. of Merton, 20 Hen. 3. c. 9.*

As to the query how the entry is to be made in the baptismal register—it may be made in the usual way. It is not the duty of C.C.C. S. to contend with the father and mother as to the legitimacy or illegitimacy of the child, or make a special entry in the register disclosing the whole case; therefore let C.C.C.S. make the entry in the usual way, and leave it to future times to dispute the child's legitimacy, which will be easily discovered on examining the register of marriages.

X. Y. Z.

Temple, July 29, 1817.

MR. EDITOR,

I TRUST that your Correspondent P. M. (vol. vii. p. 220, of the N. M. M.) will pardon my observing that his reply, with regard to the phenomenon related by A SON OF THE PLOUGH, (vol. vi. p. 512) is not as satisfactory as might be wished. Various have been, from time to time, the conjectures and opinions concerning that gelatinous matter. It does not resemble the excrement of any bird, and

the notion of its being the half-digested remains of food discharged from the stomachs of aquatic birds has been some time exploded. The best account extant of that substance, I believe, at least the best which I have seen, is given in a work which I have now before me; and as this work is not, I think, very generally known, I will take the liberty of giving you the account in the words of the observant and learned author of that publication*.

It is found in one of the last editions of Linnæus's *Systema Naturæ*, under the name of "*Tremella Meteorica*," and defined, "*sinuoso-gyrifsa, alba, subtus membrana coarctata*,"—*Gmel. Lin. Tom. ii. p. 1446.* "The various opinions which have prevailed concerning this vegetable notwithstanding, I, without hesitation, give it a place as a species of this genus, perfectly distinct from *Tr. Nostoc*, with which it has been long confounded†. I consequently cannot fall in with the idea which has been admitted by some authors, of its being a substance of animal origin, either the *disgorge of birds*‡, or the *remains of frozen frogs*§. The first English writer, as far as I find, who has noticed it, is Morton, in his *Natural History of Northamptonshire*, under the name *Star-shot*, or *Star-gelly*; and he has defined it, *Lichen terrestris gelatinosus, subflavus, crispatus*. A part of his description and account of it is likewise as follows: *A sky-coloured, tremulous, viscid or tenacious gelly, the largest mass about the size of a goose-egg; it sometimes contains black specks and a tough skin, and long tenacious string-like bodies, which are branched and distended through the whole mass; being seethed in water it does not dissolve*. These particulars accord precisely with my own observations and experiment of boiling it. But I wonder when he says, that on being kept for some time it becomes putrid, and smells like a carcase in a putrid state.

"I have repeatedly collected quantities of it, which I have kept till they became by very slow degrees a perfectly horny substance, and never knew it acquire any smell besides its own natural one,

* *Welsh Botany*. By the Rev. H. DAVIES, F. L. S. Sold by E. Williams, Strand, and T. Poole, Chester.

† *Gmel. Hist. Fuc. 222. Dill. Hist. Musc. 53.*

‡ *Morton's Nat. Hist. of Northamptonshire, 353, &c.*

§ *Withering's Arrangement of British Plants, vol. iv. p. 88.*

which is a faint earthy scent. On laying a piece of it newly gathered on a red-hot heater, it emitted the smell exactly of a hot fresh baked muffin or wheaten bread. It is wonderful to observe how speedily some pieces of it, which have been dried for years, and seemed as hard as horn, on being steeped in water, have recovered their former size and appearance, a property which no substance that I am acquainted with possesses in an equal degree with a tremella; a part of *this*, when laid on a hot iron, gave the smell of a well toasted crust of bread. These scents could not have proceeded from animal substances. I have not a doubt that the *black specks* which Mr. Morton notices, and which I have frequently seen, are the fructification; they are of the size of black mustard seed and solid; and their substance, on being cut, much resembles that of *Tuber solidum*. I have indeed, once I believe only, found it on the remains of a frog, but I have likewise found it on other animal substances (the loh-worm for instance) but these have not occurred to me above two or three times, among the many scores, I may perhaps with truth say hundreds, of specimens which I, from time to time, have seen of this substance, which is commonly found in the winter months on wet pasture lands, moors, and commons. Why not vegetables of this tribe be produced occasionally on decayed animal, as well as decayed vegetable, substances? Then, as to a gull having been seen in her dying convulsions to disgorge this substance, it proves to me nothing more than that that voracious bird had made a full meal of the *Tremella meteorica*.*

"Some of my countrymen (the physicians of Myddfai) have noticed its medicinal qualities some centuries before Mr. Morton applied it to his horse's heels; and I have known the good effects of the application of it to inflamed chilblains, by rubbing them therewith."

B—, July 29, 1817.

W.

MR. EDITOR,

IN my private departments of reading, as well as in the most public circulating documents of the country, my attention has been arrested much by cer-

* Mr. Morton says chickens eat it, and that some smaller birds feed on the seeds of it, I am convinced, from having at times seen a quantity of it reduced into small fragments, which I cannot conceive to proceed from any other cause but the birds picking the seeds out of it.

tain modes of writing, involving what I conceive to be considerable grammatical inaccuracies, or violations of good language, and which being so prevalent in some instances as to have obtained almost universal suffrage, deserve, in my apprehension, to be submitted to public notice. For conveying information of this kind, I know no literary vehicle superior to yours, or so good: if therefore you consider the subjoined observations not unworthy of your pages, I should be glad if you will permit them to appear.

The "four first" is a mode of expression with which we daily meet. As there is but one first and one last, strictly speaking, I presume the more accurate collocation of the words would be *first four*; in like manner, *first ten*, *first twenty*, *first fifty*; and by the same rule, not the "four last" Books of the Pentateuch, but the *last four* Books, the *last three* Gospels, and so forth. If, however, it is meant to denote a group, the former mode of expression may be proper; if to indicate numerical order, the latter ought to be used.

In the plural of attorney, journey, money, for attorneys, journeys, moneys, we have now, *attornies*, *journeys*, *monies*, a gross orthographical error; yet it is to be found in "the first circles" and not unfrequently making intrusions even into the public statutes: thus, while promulgating the laws of the land, committing a breach of the laws of grammar. Our civil rulers, if they demand from us our *good moneys*—and why should they not when needed?—should at least give us *good grammar*. There is a number of words of similar terminations, which of course must be subject to a similar mutilation. Accordingly, for the valleys, we are presented with "the *Vallies* of Piedmont;" and in an elegant pamphlet just before me, I find "*allies*," a term of which the meaning in the present times is so well known, for the plural of alley, a certain kind of passage, which of course ought to be *alleys*. In the plural of key, we might as well have *kies*, in that of galley *gallies*, of abbey *abbies*, of chimney *chimnies*, of cockney *cocknies*, of turkey *turkies*; which, if I mistake not, are all orthographically, and equally wrong. It must be obvious, that when the last letter of such words is preceded by a vowel, the plural is formed, not by changing, as required by a particular rule, that letter into *ies*, but by the addition of a single *s* in conformity to the common rule: by the practice adopted it is not the last letter, but the *last two* letters

that are changed, which is a deviation from both rules, and for which there is no grammatical authority. The same rules apply also to verbs: for instance, apply, *applies*; rely, *relies*; convey, *conveys*; servey, *surveys*; and I apprehend we ought to write "moneyed," not *monied*, as is generally done; likewise hackneyed, *honeyed*, journeyed, not *hacknied*, *honied*, *journied*; which latter, together with *monied*, a very common word in these times, appear to me to be a vitiation of orthographical principles.

The participle passive of the verb bear, to support, is *borne*: for this is very often used the word *born*, the passive participle of a verb of a quite different sense. To *forborn* instead of *forborne*, the same observation applies.

"Replunge the nations in barbarism." *In* implies local existence in a certain state; in this instance, if already in barbarism, which the expression imports, how could the nations be replunged *into* it, which must be the sense intended? I have not been in the city of London; but if I had, and were again driving in a hurry *into* it, I should scarcely think of conceiving myself replunging in it. This error, however, is also common.

"The reader will judge for himself in the instance before us, whether the critic *possess* all the necessary qualifications of his high office, and whether he *discharge* his arduous duties in conformity to his honourable profession." A twofold exemplification of the use of the subjunctive mood for the indicative. This is an inaccuracy that sometimes occurs, but that of using the indicative mood for the subjunctive, I believe more frequently.

"They imagine truth to *lay* at the bottom of a well, whereas it actually *lays* upon the very surface of the earth."

"With nothing but straw to *lay* upon." *Lay* for *lie*; a very common vulgarism this, and demanding marked censure from the critical grammarian.

"We do not pretend to insinuate." In a pamphlet I lately perused, to which a single name is affixed as the author, the same author uses the sovereign title "*we*," personifying himself about four hundred times in the course of less than one hundred pages. This is a peculiarity in writing, as well as in *preaching*, which seems to distinguish the manner of some high-minded men. It displays in general an awkward, sometimes a disgusting affectation.

"His opinion *whose* judgment I respect." "As an *editorial advocate*, it

will be *my* province." This mode of expression seems to be required by the idiom of the language, but is not, probably, on grammatical principles, absolutely correct.

"We *recommend them* to see with their own eyes the state of every critical question." "Hence we *are* sometimes *recommended* to pay an exclusive regard." The verb "*recommend*" employed in this sense ought certainly to be followed by the word "*to*." "We *recommend to them to see*:" "it is sometimes *recommended to us to pay*." I would recommend to all who use the word in this form, to do so no more. In one of the finest pieces of writing I have ever seen in a periodical journal, an instance of this error as a single speck appears.—See *British Review*, vol. vii. p. 295.

"*Drunk*," the participle passive of drink, seems now to be in a course of proscription by universal consent, and drunk to have usurped its place: "The chairman's health was *drank* with enthusiasm." The circumstance of *drunk* by its sound, if not its sense, suggesting an alliance with the verb *intaricate* has been the cause, it is probable, of its being subjected to this unfortunate fate.

An innovation has been gaining ground for some time in the excessive use of the dash.—In the descriptive representation of the language of passion, the graphic delineation as it were of a sentimental oration, where the delicacies of feeling require to be portrayed, and suspensions of the voice to be indicated, the use of this figure may be admissible and proper; but for the ordinary language employed in narrative or didactic subjects, it appears not to be demanded either by necessity or convenience; while the frequent or immoderate application of it presenting to the eye the appearance of so many sectional sentences, thus deforms the page, anatomizes as it were the mechanical fabric of the language, and seems calculated inevitably to introduce a sort of literary barbarism into the art of typographical composition. The instituted means, I conceive, that is, the common symbols of punctuation, are abundantly adequate, as they were in the times of our forefathers, to all the purposes of ordinary writing. I wish some of those possessed of authority in the high court of the literary police, would exercise their powers with the requisite vigour in repelling this alarming inroad against the long enjoyed civilization of our literary constitution in church and state. Nor do I think there should be any objection

in this case, at least on the part of any but delinquents, to a suspension, without limitation, of the habeas corpus statute in that behalf made and provided: and I would advise that a copy of the act of repeal be transmitted without abridgment, to our Edinburgh Reviewers, as some of the most obstinate violators, in this respect, of the laws of their learned country, and of that "intellectual city," of which they are at once "the glory and the shame."

In certain periodical publications, particularly reviews, there is a frequent quotation of passages from other works. To these quotations, distinguished by inverted commas, are not unfrequently subjoined, in a conspicuous position, marks of admiration, often one, sometimes three, and sometimes, though rarely, four!!!! and of which the meaning, always designed to produce impression, though expressed in inarticulate terms, is in general sufficiently intelligible. Now if these admiration insignia, whether indicative of hostility or amicable relations, are part of the original passage quoted, they are properly included *within* the quotation marks; but if they are only a significant embellishment annexed by the quoter, the arrangement thus adopted, while calculated to confuse the reader, must be understood as exhibiting, though in a figurative manner, an unwarranted misrepresentation of the author from whom the quotation is made; since it is making him hold himself up to ridicule, or to extraordinary admiration, when it is the work altogether of his *admiring* critic. If it be said that the error alluded to is the fault of the printer, it can only be answered, that he is a personage with whom, in this matter, the reader or the public has no more concern than with his press, and *for* whom the publisher or his employer must be responsible.—The rule in such a case is obvious; of which, nevertheless, there are breaches to be found every where; in the New Monthly Magazine, which in general is distinguished for literary accuracy as well as for typographical neatness, there are various breaches of it, and some instances of its observance.

These errors, or supposed errors, and to which many more might be added, appear even in the best writers, and disfigure, occasionally, the pages of the finest works, while in the news-papers and reviews, if not absolutely uniform, they are offensively obtrusive. If any of your correspondents, learned in the grammar line, would take cognizance of the

literary delinquencies, if such they are, just detailed, and pronounce the appropriate judgment upon them, the principal object of the present communication being only to point them out, it would be contributing in some not unimportant particular, to promote the cause of grammatical correctness, and to preserve the general purity without sacrificing any of the legitimate privileges of the language of the country.

I beg you will now permit me to address a single hint or two to your friends the booksellers.

It has become a recent practice with these gentlemen to *cut the edges* of pamphlets before being offered to sale. This they ought not to do, at least they ought never to send pamphlets to the country in that form without being ordered. Many are now in the habit of binding pamphlets and tracts together in the form of volumes, but when partially cut, this is impracticable; and a book-collector who sends three or four hundred miles for a pamphlet and gets it presented in this mutilated state, is apt to experience rather a cutting disappointment; a punishment which, however, it was probably not the intention of the publisher to inflict.

I would submit to them also the propriety of rescinding a resolution they seem to have made, and which so many of them seem to act upon, of printing lists of their books, by way of advertisements, on the last page of the volume, immediately following the close of the letter-press, which by all book amateurs, especially when occurring in a book of value, is considered a defacement of it, and must give offence to most purchasers. They may affix their lists, certainly, but let them be printed on separate sheets, unconnected with the letter-press of the book.

I am, &c.

A SCOTCH SUBSCRIBER.

Ayr, July 28, 1817.

P.S. Some time ago a new edition of the Septuagint Bible was announced as being in preparation at the Oxford University press, also a new edition of Griesbach's Greek Testament. If any of your correspondents can furnish information concerning these works, their progress, sizes, and probable period of publication, it would gratify, no doubt, many of your readers as well as myself. According to recent intimations also, there are in hand at present several new Translations of the Scriptures or Scripture Histories or Commentaries, by a Mr. Bellamy, it is said, Dr. Watkins, and

others. Some communication respecting these would be very acceptable.

I think a descriptive account of the books most proper to compose a clergyman's library, if drawn up by a qualified person, would be a very good article for such a miscellany as yours. It would be interesting and it might be useful. The best elementary works for learning the Hebrew language might also be intimated, Hebrew being now and deservedly a favourite study.

[Though we are confident that most, if not all, of the works alluded to by our correspondent as being in preparation, have already been announced in our *Literary Intelligence*, yet we shall be thankful to the authors, publishers, or others, who will favour us with the particulars desired. It would also give us great pleasure if some of our learned clerical readers would enable us to fulfil his concluding suggestion. EDITOR.]

MR. EDITOR,

YOUR correspondent LAICUS complains that *no satisfactory conclusions* can be drawn from the different replies given in your Magazine to his enquiry relative to "the descent into Hell." Now to me it appears that every one of the three vindicates our creed from the charge of inconsistency with scripture. Adopting the solution given by CLERICUS, and considering the term *Hell* as the name for the invisible world, we see that the soul of our Saviour might have been in Hell and Paradise at the same time. The note of J. W. appears to sanction this interpretation; and the explanation of Mr. MACKINNOV, though differing from the two others, proves that our Saviour's descent into Hell, the place of suffering, was no violation of his promise to the penitent malefactor: *this day* shalt thou be in Paradise—because his transition from the place of torment to that of happiness took place after a space of time shorter than either the natural or artificial day.

After all, whatever difficulty may be supposed to exist in reconciling the two declarations, applies to the scripture just as much as to the creed. That Christ actually descended into Hell is implied not only in the 16th psalm, but by the exclusive application of the psalm to our Saviour on the part of St. Peter. (Acts 2. 31.) His soul descended into Hell, (whatever idea we annex to the word Hell), else what is the meaning of the prediction—"thou wilt not leave my soul in Hell;" and of the assertion of an inspired apostle—"His soul was not left

in Hell." I am therefore led to conclude that the doctrine of the descent into Hell rests on a strong scriptural foundation, and that there is no objection to it on the score of the assurance—this day shalt thou be with me in Paradise.

I am, &c.

July 11, 1817.

CLERICUS ALTER.

MR. EDITOR,

PERMIT me to offer to the consideration of your readers some observations on the formation of clouds. The general opinion is, that they are generated from dew by evaporation, which forms cumuli, &c.; but I have observed that the dew has been comparatively small, to the clouds which have afterwards formed. I therefore conceive that the upper atmosphere is possessed of dew, which seldom falls but in rain, or very moist weather; for a great quantity of vapour might be held in solution by the air, without being in the least degree visible to us; thus the sky may sometimes appear very clear, when in reality the air still contains a great quantity of vapour. I have observed in a calm evening, when the sun is gone down, clouds often disperse with a very small quantity of dew descending. In the morning, small or large cumuli, in proportion to the dew, are evaporated by the rays of the sun; while the vapour, held in solution by the air, gradually increases the cumuli, which being more or less electrified, undergo different modifications.

From these observations I deduce this hypothesis; that the clouds are not all formed by evaporation from dew; but a great part of them from a vapour held in solution by the air. I am, &c.

Norwich,

METEOROLOGICUS.

August 7th, 1817.

MR. EDITOR,

THOUGH a periodical miscellany ought to be conducted on the strictest principles of impartiality, it is the duty of an editor to guard his publication against the admission of articles calculated to alarm the timid and encourage the prejudices of the vulgar. In your last number I think you have deviated from this salutary rule by giving insertion to a very vague and unaccredited story about the inefficacy of vaccine inoculation. The correspondent who sent you this tale acknowledges himself an enemy to the cow-pox; and from his

conduct in publishing an instance of its failure without that minuteness which the interests of truth require, it is not uncharitable to believe that he has more zeal than knowledge on the subject. It is not my intention, however, to call his integrity in question, or to deny the fact which he has so eagerly brought forward; because the friends of the Jennerian discovery do not presume to assert that its prophylactic power is such as to render the occurrence of small pox absolutely impossible after the vaccine process. They know that there are idiosyncrasies in the human constitution which will confound the most experienced practitioner and defy the most potent remedies. It is to this cause, among others, that occurrences like the one which you have inserted, as well as secondary cases of small pox are to be ascribed; but besides such phenomena in the system, against the effects of which no skill can provide, it sometimes, and not frequently, happens that the ablest and most cautious inoculators are deceived in the quality of the matter which they employ.

Considering, therefore, how liable the wisest men are to err even in the line which they profess, and where they enjoy the benefit of ample experience to regulate their practice, it becomes those who do not possess that advantage to speak with moderation upon a subject that has undergone a rigid inquiry, and after encountering the fiercest opposition, been sanctioned by the decided approbation of the most enlightened and disinterested members of the faculty in every part of the world. Your correspondent has a right indeed to be hostile to the cow-pox; but when he declares war against that discovery through the medium of the press, it behoves him to shew cause for his enmity. To be consistent he must be equally inimical to the practice of variolous inoculation, for even that is no more a security against the infection of the small pox, than vaccination, as could be easily shewn by the adduction of numerous instances, were it worth while to trespass upon your pages with information which cannot be novel to the majority of your readers. Between the two kinds of inoculation there is this material difference, that when the small-pox occurs the second time it is frequently severe, and sometimes fatal, which is not the case when it follows the vaccine process. This at least, then, should decide in preference of the latter, where the choice is be-

tween two evils, one of which is loathsome and may be destructive, while the other is inoffensive in its progress, and has never been known to produce any disastrous effects. How, therefore, any person, laying claim to the character of candour and philanthropy can avow himself an enemy to vaccination, is to me astonishing; since by so doing he must either advocate the necessity of continuing to propagate the small-pox by inoculation, or, by reprobating that practice also, leave the human race to be thinned off occasionally for the reduction of an excessive population. In truth, there can be no other plea assigned for this inflexible enmity to a discovery, which, in spite of all the cases of failure that can be mustered up, has proved a real blessing to mankind by checking the ravages of that dreadful malady, which found its way into Europe after the crusades. Now, as the small-pox is not a natural disorder, since its origin can be correctly ascertained, it surely must be desirable to find some means for extinguishing the pestilence, or if that is impracticable, of abridging its influence. Such is the object of the friends of vaccination, and they contend, with an abundance of incontrovertible evidence collected from all parts of the world, that this object has already been attained in a great degree, and would be fully accomplished, were it not for the infamous practice of those, who, thinking their craft in danger, contrive in this land of liberty to keep the small-pox alive by inoculation. While I am writing, the accursed hydra is triumphing all around me, and peopling the neighbouring churchyards with numerous victims. Thanks to vaccination, my own family, in the midst of this plague, is perfectly secure, though exposed without any care or dread to the infection in its worst form. The inoculators for the small-pox may justify themselves on the ground of toleration, and the right which every man has to profit by his vocation; but if children, who can neither choose for themselves what is good, nor avoid danger, have any claim to protection, the legislature ought to interpose and save the helpless from parental tyranny and professional knavery.

Aug. 8, 1817.

J. WATKINS.

MR. EDITOR,

I HAVE lately experienced the truth of the observation, that we know not the real value of an object until we

have lost it. My removal from London to a village a few miles distant has taught me how highly an abundant and regular supply of soft water ought to be prized by the inhabitants of the metropolis, who can form no idea of the disappointments and vexations that may result from the want of it. Without entering into a detail of those which I have been doomed to suffer from the unfitness of hard or spring water for various culinary and other domestic uses, allow me to inquire, through the medium of your pages, whether there may not exist some process, of easy application and mode-

rate expense, for rendering hard water soft without impairing its salubrity when employed for the purposes of food.

Middlesex,
July 1.

A VILLAGER.

MR. EDITOR,

ON Monday last a gold ring weighing four ounces, of coarse workmanship, was discovered in a field belonging to me, and lying twenty feet deep in the ground, where a pond for fish is making.

It has this inscription round it on the inside—

ΑΥΓΑΡΕΛΕ. Ζ. Ι. ας. ς. τ. κ. ν. ς. ς. ς.

If you would place it in your valuable miscellany, some of your antiquarian readers might perhaps be able to furnish

an explanation of it, which would greatly oblige Yours, &c. GEORGE ADAMSON.
Nesscliffe, July 17, 1817.

CABINET OF VARIETIES.

ANTIPATHY OF THE ROMANS TO PERFUMES.

THE Roman women, and even those of the lower classes, cannot bear any perfumes, not excepting the smell of flowers. This antipathy is carried so far, that every foreigner is disposed to consider it as affectation. At Naples it is equally prevalent. The smell of musk is most disliked, and a stranger, when his clothes are scented with it in so slight a degree as to be imperceptible to himself, is often shunned in company like one infected with the plague. At Florence and Genoa, on the contrary, strong perfumes are considered agreeable, as are also flowers, great quantities of which are daily brought to market, and employed by the female peasants to adorn their bosoms and hair. In the environs of Rome scarcely any but scentless flowers are cultivated—chiefly ranunculuses, which, for variety and splendid colours, are not to be matched in any other city of Europe.

DE THOU'S HISTORY.

The learned Pieresc in a hitherto unedited letter, addressed to M. Aleandre of Rome, and inserted in the last number of MILLIN'S *Annales Encyclopediques*, gives the following particulars relative to the first publication of the celebrated de Thou's History:—

The late M. de Thou having been several times threatened by his wife that

if she survived him, she would throw all the yet unprinted manuscripts of his History into the fire, took the precaution to send a copy of it to a counsellor of the Elector Palatine, a man of great merit and a scholar, that it might be deposited in the electoral library, and not printed till a long time after his death; but this counsellor hearing of the author's demise, caused the manuscripts to be printed at Geneva, which gave the greatest dissatisfaction to all the friends of the deceased, and among others to Messrs. Dupuy and Rigault, who were engaged upon corrections to the work, principally for the purpose of pleasing the court of France. A considerable part of these corrections was already finished, so that it will differ much from that edition. I was extremely vexed about it. What makes the matter still worse is, that the business was done with such secrecy that I knew nothing of it till the printing was finished, and the books reached me, so that it was impossible for me to apply a remedy. For the rest, the work is divided into five folio volumes, which come down to the year 1607. The printing is incorrect; the paper unworthy of the work; and God knows whether many things may not have been introduced contrary to the intention of the author.

Should not this example tend to dissuade writers from trusting their fame to posthumous publication?

SUBJECT OF AN ITALIAN TRAGEDY.

A recent traveller relates that a favourite dramatic piece in the towns of the Genoese territory is founded on the following tragic story:—

A few years since there lived at Port Maurice, near Oneglia, two lovers, named Anna and Giuseppe, the children of widows in good circumstances, the former eighteen, and the latter twenty years of age. The parents had given their consent to their union, and the wedding day was soon to be fixed, when, during a short absence of Giuseppe, probably brought about by artful contrivance, an intriguing friend of the family prevailed upon the mother of the bride to give her daughter to a more wealthy lover. Anna, overcome by maternal inopportunity, did what she had not firmness enough to refuse to do, and promised to bestow her hand on a man for whom she felt no affection. Grief, however, soon undermined her health, and by way of amusement she was sent into the mountains to the olive harvest. Her mother also went to see some relations in the country, and an elder sister only was left at home.

Anna nevertheless grew worse—nay she was so ill that her friends, alarmed for her life, sent her back to her mother's house. Giuseppe had meanwhile returned, and the report of Anna's intended compulsory marriage soon reached his ears. On the following Sunday he met her sister at mass, and with the urgency yet with the resignation of despair, he implored her to procure him a last interview with his beloved. They agreed that he should find Anna in the garden in the evening by moon-light, while the only guardian domestic, an old sailor, was at the public-house.

At the appointed time Giuseppe was in the garden, and there he found his Anna. Weak, melancholy and silent, she went up to him with faltering steps—but in vain he questioned her—in vain he endeavoured to draw from her the acknowledgment that she still loved him, and acted by compulsion—not a word could he elicit—mute, pale and motionless, she stood like a beauteous statue before him. At length he clasped the adored object in an ardent embrace, during which he buried a poniard in her heart. She fell without a groan—the murderer hastily fled over the wall of the garden. The sister, alarmed at Anna's protracted absence, went out into the garden, where she found her lifeless in her blood, and with the assist-

ance of the old sailor, who had returned too late, carried her into the house.

The wretched assassin, impelled by savage frenzy, after strolling about all night, again scaled the wall of the garden, where he no longer found his Anna but only her blood, which he was busily employed in wiping up with his handkerchief, when the mother, ignorant of what had happened, returned early in the morning from the *villegiatura*, accompanied by the friend who was the cause of the catastrophe, and unlocking the gate, entered the garden. The frantic Giuseppe ran to meet her, and holding the bloody handkerchief close to her face, wildly cried: *Conosci tu quel sangue?*—(Do you know that blood?) The mother rushed with a fearful presentiment into the house, where the first object that met her view was the corpse of her murdered child. The maniac again fled to the caverns of the neighbouring mountains.

The corpse was decorated after the Italian fashion, crowned with a garland of myrtle, and deposited the night before the funeral in an open coffin in the church before the high altar. Here a person was placed to watch it by the light of consecrated tapers. About midnight the assassin suddenly forced his way into the church; the affrighted watchman ran off, but stopped at a distance to observe his motions, and beheld the unfortunate Giuseppe covering the remains of her whom he had murdered from affection with a thousand kisses and burning tears, after which with the rapidity of lightning, he dispatched himself by several pistol-shots, and fell lifeless upon the corpse of his beloved victim. The unhappy mother went raving mad. During her insanity she frequently exclaimed *Conosci tu quel sangue?* and soon sunk into a premature grave.

DOM RAPHAEL.

When the French under the command of Buonaparte landed in Egypt, Dom Raphael, who is a native of Syria, officiated as minister to the Christians at Cairo. The French employed him as their interpreter; in this quality he accompanied their army in Egypt, and at length embarked with it for France, where he was in the sequel appointed Professor of the Arabic language at Paris. This situation he not long since resigned: he is now in the pay of Sir Sidney Smith, and is probably engaged for the service of the *Antipiratic Institution*, over which that officer presides.

From the manuscripts of Dom Raphael, a M. Mayeux has lately extracted that part which relates to the Bedouins, and published it in three handsome volumes with 24 engravings. The first contains the enumeration and description of the different Arabic tribes, and the two others are devoted to the religious and domestic customs of the Bedouins. This work is not a mere compilation, though it contains many particulars that are already known from the narratives of travellers: still they are not borrowed from the latter, but the whole seems to be the result of the personal observations and experience of Dom Raphael. His French style has in many places quite the oriental stamp. He is intimately acquainted with the Arabic tribes in Syria and their singular customs. Of Seetzen's travels Dom Raphael makes no mention; most probably he never heard of him. By combining the observations of these two travellers with those of the authors of the great French work on Egypt, a tolerably complete account of the Arabian tribes might be produced. Among the instances of the insatiable rapacity of the Bedouins is one related to him by the son of one of the principal merchants of Cairo. The father determined, though at an advanced age, to perform a pilgrimage to Mecca, and according to the practice of the Mahometan merchants to unite with it a commercial speculation. He accordingly loaded a great number of camels with valuable commodities, and set out with his only son, his wives, relations, and slaves. The pilgrims in general join the grand caravan, but the train of the merchant of Cairo was so numerous as to form a caravan of itself, and it therefore travelled alone at some distance from the other. In the midst of the desert their water failed; for the skins which they had taken with them were

dried up with the heat of the sun. The merchant offered the Arabs who served him as guides a very large sum of money to procure him water; for the Arabs are acquainted with all the springs in the desert: but these hard-hearted rovers, foreseeing that the caravan must soon perish with thirst and become their prey, refused the proffered reward, and witnessed unmoved the inexpressible sufferings which men and beasts endured from the excessive heat. The camels dropped under their burdens one after another; the merchant himself perished; his son and the women with great difficulty joined the caravan of pilgrims, with the loss of all their wealth, which, as may easily be conceived, was secured and shared by the Arabs. The young merchant had become one of the poorest of the pilgrims; but on his return home he had still one third of his father's property left him: with this he prosecuted his trade, and had again acquired considerable wealth when the French made themselves masters of Cairo.

NUMBER OF KNOWN VEGETABLES.

The number of plants yet known amounts, according to the calculation of Baron von Humboldt, to 44,000, of which 6000 are agamous, that is, plants which have no sexual organs, such as champignons, lichens, &c. Of the remainder there are found

In Europe	7,000
In the temperate regions of Asia	1,500
In Equinoxial Asia and the adjacent Islands	4,500
In Africa	3,000
In the temperate regions of America in both hemispheres	4,000
In Equinoxial America	13,000
In New Holland and the islands of the Pacific Ocean	5,000
	<hr/> 38,000

PARLIAMENTARY REPORTS.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS ON STEAM BOATS.

HAVING introduced in our last number the resolutions of the Committee founded upon the evidence submitted to them, we proceed to lay before our readers some of the most material parts of that evidence. The persons, most of them eminent engineers, from whose experience and opinions the Committee sought to obtain the information necessary to elucidate this important subject, were the following:—

Mr. George Dodd
Mr. Rich. Wright
Mr. John Richter
Mr. John Steel
Mr. Wm. Brunton
Mr. Josias Jessop
Mr. Alex. Nimmo

Mr. Bryan Donkin
Seth Hunt, esq.
Mr. Timo. Bramah
Mr. John Taylor
Mr. John Collinge
Mr. Wm. Chapman
Mr. Philip Taylor

S

Mr. H. Maundslay Mr. Arthur Woolf
 Mr. Alex. Galloway Mr. Andrew Vivian
 Mr. J. Braithwaite Mr. Thomas Lenn
 Mr. John Hall Wm. Lester, esq.
 Mr. Alex. Tilloch

Mr. GEORGE DODD, *examined.*

Are you a proprietor of any steam-boats?—
 I have five under my direction.

Where are those steam-boats employed?—
 Two between London and Richmond; one
 between London and Gravesend; and two
 between London and Margate.

How long have they, or any of them been
 in use?—The Thames has been in use three
 years.

Where does that go?—From London to
 Margate: the *Majestic* has been in use about
 twelve months, that goes to and from Mar-
 gate; the *Richmond*, from London to Rich-
 mond, has been in use about fifteen months,
 and the other two are new vessels; all these
 vessels lie up in the winter. The *Thames*
 has not run from London to Margate during
 the whole three years; she has run from
 London to Margate two years, and was twelve
 months in Scotland before I had her. I
 finished the *Thames* Margate steam-yacht at
 Port Glasgow, in Scotland, navigated her
 from Scotland to Dublin, encountered a con-
 siderable deal of bad weather, and found her
 perfectly safe. No material accident hap-
 pened to the engine which worked during the
 whole voyage; from Dublin I brought her
 round the Land's End, Cornwall, into the
 port of London.

Are all the steam-boats that you now have,
 or that you have had, used with condensing
 engines?—They are.

Has any accident happened during the
 course of their being used?—The boilers of
 two have been injured by the imprudence of
 the engine workers; but no accident of any
 description could or has occurred to the pas-
 sengers.

What was the nature of the accidents that
 happened to those boilers?—The accidents
 were the partial coming down of the boilers
 over the furnace mouth, being pressed down
 by the power of the steam, in consequence
 of the engine workers not sufficiently feeding
 the boilers, and covering the flues with
 water.

What are all your boilers made of?—They
 are made of sheet wrought iron, rivetted to-
 gether.

Are they cylindrical?—They are not; they
 are flat sided, with flat roofs, and the others
 have dome roofs; there are at least 1,300
 rivets in the larger ones; and I consider every
 rivet to be in a degree a safety valve, as in all
 instances of bursting or tearing of this de-
 scription of boilers the rivets first give way,
 and always give sufficient warning.

How many safety valves have you to your
 boilers?—One to each.

Is that safety valve accessible to the en-

gineer directing the engine?—It is in all of
 them excepting the *Richmond*, and there it
 is under lock and key; the safety valve on
 board of the *Richmond* is not a lever safety
 valve, but they are simple weights resting on
 the safety valve, the whole of which is en-
 closed within a box and locked up, so that
 no discretionary power is left to the man
 who works the engine; I carry the key of it
 in general myself.

Do not you think in future it would be ad-
 visable, in order for the greater safety of pas-
 sengers, that boilers should be provided with
 two safety valves, one not accessible to the
 engineer directing the engine, and another
 accessible to him?—I think that to all
 boilers there should be two safety valves; the
 one which would be accessible to the engine
 worker should be loaded with the minimum
 of the pressure that the chief engineer saw
 fit that the boiler should sustain; and that
 the one which would be inaccessible and
 locked up, should be loaded equal to the
 maximum that he would, under any circum-
 stances, permit the boiler to support.

In a high pressure engine, what is your
 opinion of the weight that ought to be placed
 upon the safety valve of its boiler?—That in
 a great measure is conjectural; but for my
 own practice, I certainly should not allow
 the safety valves to be loaded with more than
 half the weight which I had previously tried
 and found the boiler was capable of support-
 ing; all my engines are low pressure engines,
 and the weight upon the safety valves is re-
 gulated not to exceed six pounds upon the
 inch.

What is the reason that you have adopted,
 in your steam boats, the construction of
 boilers with flat sides and ends?—Because
 that figure gives the greatest cubical content
 in the smallest space, and compactness of the
 machinery and boiler is a desirable object in
 a steam boat.

Is it your opinion that such boilers, pro-
 perly constructed, and of sufficient thickness
 in the plates of wrought iron, may be safely
 used on board steam boats having the low
 pressure engines?—Most decidedly so; I
 consider each of my boilers capable of sus-
 taining a pressure of fifteen pounds upon the
 inch, but I never work them to more than
 six pounds upon the inch.

What is the average price of steam boats
 calculated to convey passengers?—The *Rich-
 mond* steam yacht cost, in the first instance,
 including the engine, 1,800*l.* the engine it-
 self cost about 1,000*l.*: the *Majestic* cost
 about 2,000*l.* and the engine about 2,000*l.*
 more; the *Thames* cost 2,500*l.* including
 the engine, at about 1,200*l.*; the new vessel,
 that I built to go to Richmond, the hull and
 joiners' work cost 750*l.* and an engine of
 fourteen horse power and apparatus, cost
 1,700*l.*; but there will be various other ex-
 penses before the vessels are finished.

Can you tell what is the expense of the

boiler alone?—I have just got a new boiler from Messrs. Jessop's, of Rutterley, for the Thames steam yacht, and I pay for the boiler 215*l*.

What additional expense do you apprehend is incurred in a boiler of these dimensions by having it of wrought iron, beyond what it would cost if made of cast metal?—Never having had any cast iron boilers, I do not feel myself competent to give a satisfactory answer.

What additional expense would be incurred by an additional safety valve?—That would depend upon the dimensions of the safety valve, but in general the additional expense would be under 4*l*.

You mean that each safety valve costs about that sum?—The most costly of them costs about that sum.

Did you ever apply a mercurial tube as a safety valve?—Never; I have to each of the boilers a mercurial barometer, that operates as an indicator of the height and pressure of the steam.

Whereabouts is the expense of that barometer?—I do not recollect, but certainly not more than 2*l*.

Can you inform the Committee, or give them any general idea, what amount of capital is vested in steam boats?—I have been on board, and am well acquainted with twenty; and know that there are more than forty in Great Britain; many have cost 5,000*l*., others 6,000*l*., and one on the Thames above 10,000*l*.; I consider a fair average to be 3,500*l*. each, making the vested capital 140,000*l*. Most of them are fitted up with peculiar elegance and accommodation, and the furniture and decorations alone form an expensive item; they are also very expensive to maintain, especially on the Thames, by reason of the great cost of coal. They are most numerous on the Clyde, where they have been productive of essential benefit to the general commerce and traffic of Glasgow, Port-Glasgow, Greenock, and the neighbouring country.

SETH HUNT, *esq.* examined.

Are you concerned with the province of Louisiana?—I have been in Louisiana; I formerly was commandant in Upper Louisiana.

Can you furnish the Committee with any information in respect of the safety of steam boats?—In the United States a great number of steam boats have been established:—the first was at New York; there are now running between New York and Albany, ten boats; two between New York and the State of Connecticut; four or five to New Jersey; besides the ferry boats that pass and repass across the river, of which there are four; those boats work all by low pressure engines; no accident has ever happened to any of them; they have been running since the year 1807; and the boats at Albany perform about forty trips each per annum.

What distance is that?—An hundred and sixty miles. They go up in twenty-one hours, and come down in nineteen; sometimes a little longer, but never shorter than nineteen; that is the quickest passage.

At what rate per hour do they go?—Some of them go about seven miles an hour in still water; some boats have gone nine, ten, or eleven knots; but that is under particular circumstances. They have come from New-haven to New York, ninety miles, in six hours and a half, without any sail.

Do they ever make use of a sail?—They have a sail and a mast, which they can lower down and raise up to take advantage of a favourable wind to assist them in their passage.

Those boats are upon rivers?—Those which go to Albany pass up the North river, and the others to Connecticut pass through what is called Long Island Sound, which is forty miles broad in one part of it. On the river Delaware there are a number of boats also established, which ply between Philadelphia and Trenton, in New Jersey; and Philadelphia and Bordenton, in New Jersey; also others between Philadelphia and New-castle, and Philadelphia and Wilmington; besides ferry boats which pass and repass the Delaware. Several of those boats have low pressure engines, others have high pressure engines, working the high pressure engines from 100 to 140 pounds the square inch, and as high as 160; but those engines are constructed upon Oliver Evans's plan, called the Columbian Plan.

Are they wrought iron?—Yes; there are no cast iron boilers in America. I presume that may arise from their not having founderies in which they can cast them sufficiently large; they are all wrought iron boilers or copper; all which have to pass through salt water are copper. The boat Etna, which passes between Philadelphia and Wilmington, is a high pressure engine, and outstrips all the other boats; there is no competition at all between them. There are boats which pass also on the Chesapeak, which is there forty miles wide; they pass from Baltimore to French Town and back, regular boats, two lines of boats; one leaves Baltimore one day and the other the next; they pass every other day alternately. There are other boats from Baltimore, which go to Norfolk; there they pass a still wider part of the Chesapeak, which may be sixty miles wide; they have been to New London, which is still more exposed: and have been up to New Hertford.

Are those high pressure engines?—No; low pressure. On the Potowmac there are also steam boats, and on the James river, which pass between Richmond and Norfolk.

Have any accidents been known to arise on account of the heavy seas?—No; no accident whatever. I have not mentioned the most important circumstance connected with

this:—the Powhattan steam boat was built at New York, went into the open ocean, encountered for three days a very severe gale of wind, arrived safe at Norfolk and up to Richmond. The gentleman is now in England who navigated her; and I have heard him say, that he felt himself as safe as he should in a frigate; and he said there was this advantage, that the steam power enabled him when they could not have borne sails, to put the head of the vessel to the sea, instead of lying in the trough of the sea, being exposed to be over-run by the waves.

What was her tonnage?—Two hundred and fifty tons.

What is the largest steam boat in America?—The largest I have seen are those on the Mississippi, the *Etna* and the *Vesuvius*, which ply between New Orleans and the Naches; they are 450 tons, and they carry 280 tons merchandize, and 100 passengers; 700 bales of cotton besides the passengers are transported to New Orleans.

Have any accidents happened?—Within my recollection only three accidents have happened to steam boats in America.

Were those vessels high or low pressure engines?—All low pressure engines. No accident has ever happened in America to a high pressure engine, either in a manufactory or out of it; and there are many engines used in the manufactories, and in flour mills and saw mills, constructed upon the plan of Oliver Evans, which act on the high pressure principle to 150 pounds an inch; he has worked 160, but 120 is his constant average. There is not an old woman in America that is ever frightened at all at a high pressure engine, any more than they now are at cannon. There is a very large engine, about forty-five horse power, at Cincinnati, on the Ohio river, which moves seven pair of stones in a flour-mill, a woollen manufactory, and a cotton manufactory seven stories high; it works upon the high pressure, and there are saw mills and grist mills at various places.

What is the fuel?—Wood in most places. At Pittsburgh and on the Ohio river, it is coal and wood; at Pittsburgh and at Wheeling, and a hundred other places, there is fifty miles square a solid mass of coal; they drive the shaft horizontally into the hill, and the coal is abundant above their head in the mountains, as fine coal as any in the world; it is delivered at the houses of the inhabitants at sixteen bushels for a dollar.

Is the number of steam boats now increasing in America?—Very rapidly.

Are those that are now constructing upon the high or low pressure system?—Upon both, because there are different interests and different companies. Mr. Evans being a patentee, they have to give something for the use of his patent: if they cannot make their bargain with him they use the low pressure engine; but there is a new engine invented in America, a perfectly rotatory engine, built

for one third of the money, which is now coming into use in several of the steam boats; and it was supposed when I came away it would supersede all other engines.

Do you know of any particular guard in the construction of steam engines used in America to prevent accidents?—I know of no other, than that of properly constructing the safety valve, and the manner of loading it, so that they cannot get on more than a certain weight; they must of course construct them strong enough and prove them.

They are under no government regulation?—They are not.

Does that with a rotatory motion consume more coals?—It is supposed to consume less; twelve bushels of coals with the rotatory motion will perform the same work as the other engine with twenty.

It would be impossible to decide from the evidence whether engines of low pressure or those of high pressure possess the greater degree of safety. On this subject the opinions of the witnesses seem to be pretty equally divided; but as they detail various instances of accidents with engines of both kinds, the rational inference is, that neither can be perfectly secure. Messrs. DONKIN, BRAMAN, COLLINGE, DODD, MAUDESLEY, and some others object to high pressure engines as unsafe. On the other hand, Messrs. JOHN and PHILIP TAYLOR, BRAITHWAITE, BRUNTON, WOOLF, &c. give them the preference. Mr. ANDREW VIVIAN, miner and engineer of Camborne, Cornwall, stated, that in upwards of 30 years experience he "has known of no accident with high pressure steam and cast iron boilers, but has known an accident happen working with a low pressure engine, which was on the 28th of November, 1811, in Wheal Abraham Mine, when a wrought iron boiler, working with low pressure steam, exploded and scalded six men, three of whom died in the course of a week." Mr. THOS. LEAN, who is employed by nearly the whole of the miners in Cornwall to inspect their engines, and make monthly reports of the work they perform, deposed that he "sees fifty seven monthly, and conceives that, with proper precaution, there is no danger whatever in the use of high pressure steam engines."

The same difference of opinion prevails in regard to the materials for constructing the boilers of steam engines. Mr. BRAMAN, in describing the effects of the bursting of wrought and cast iron, says, the latter generally tears and opens out to admit of the fluid escaping, which does the mischief when the wrought iron is used, and it is both the

fluid and the material which do the mischief when cast iron bursts. The effect in cast metal is to carry the pieces of the metal to a considerable distance, which is seldom the case in the wrought unless where there is any cold shut in the metal; the cast bursts like a shell projecting the particles of the metal to a considerable distance. Mr. JOHN TAYLOR is of opinion that copper, as the most ductile, is the best metal of all, but nevertheless thinks that "with good wrought iron boilers may be made perfectly safe up to the estimated strength of from four to five hundred pounds pressure per inch. Mr. COLLINGE stated, that having occasionally large masses of cylinders and pans to break up, he has frequently found in them cells from which the air could not escape, and Mr. GALLOWAY adduced a farther instance of the little dependence that can be placed on the solidity of cast iron, in the interior of a bar of which about 8 inches by 12, he had found a cavity four inches in diameter without any exterior communication. Messrs. CHAPMAN, MAUDSLAY, BRAITHWAITE, BRUNTON, JESSOP, and PHILIP TAYLOR, also prefer wrought iron, and the latter gentleman recommends the following precautions in the construction and use of high pressure boilers:—

The diameter of such boilers should be small in proportion to their capacity; as small a proportion of the external surface of the boiler as possible, should be exposed to the destructive action of the fire; and the portion of the boiler so exposed, should be so situated and guarded, that in case of explosion the least possible mischief would arise. In those boilers which I have made use of, (says Mr. Taylor) no portion of the boiler is exposed to the action of the fire without its being constantly covered with water; and the fire is applied under an arch of not more than two feet and a half in diameter; this provides against any extensive rent taking place in the event of explosion. The boilers I have generally employed, are constructed of malleable iron, commonly known by the name of charcoal iron, rivetted together and secured by strong wrought iron belts. From observing the danger arising from the introduction of flat cast iron ends, I have terminated the ends of the boilers by wrought iron ones, nearly hemispherical; this mode of construction, as far as my experience goes, combines more strength and durability than any other. The precautions I have made use of to guard against the misuse of such boilers, have been by adapting to them two safety valves; one under the controul of the engine man, the other secured in a strong cast iron case, locked down and loaded with such a weight as would suffer the steam to escape when it

had arrived at an improper degree of expansive force. In order to add to the security given by safety valves, I have likewise in every instance attached to the boiler a mercurial column, the bore of which is proportioned to the size of the boiler; and I should consider an iron tube of an inch diameter sufficient to guard against accident, when applied to a boiler four feet in diameter and twenty feet in length, because the limit given by such a column has always been far within the limit of absolute safety. The length of the external limb of the mercurial gauge has in all cases been proportioned to the strength of the boiler and the force to be applied, taking care that the expansive force of the steam would displace the mercury long before any dangerous expansive force would arise. In order to guard against the boiler's being injured by the action of the fire, from a deficient quantity of water in the boiler, I have inserted a leaden rivet in such a situation that it would melt as soon as it was uncovered by the water, and produce an opening which would suffer the escape of the steam. Although I have made use of boilers of this construction, I consider cast iron boilers safe, provided their various parts are made of small diameters in proportion to their capacity; such for instance as those constructed by Mr. Woolf.

Mr. HALL, of Dartford, prefers boilers made of cast iron, which he has proved by an hydraulic press as high as 250 pounds to an inch, and which he has no doubt will bear from 700 to 1000 pounds. At the same time he admitted that in a boiler made by him and composed of three tubes, the lower tubes, exposed to the fire had cracked upon cooling, though they would probably have resisted the water pressure almost to any conceivable amount.

Mr. ARTHUR WOOLF, inventor of the steam engine called after his name, also makes his boilers of cast iron only, and capable of resisting from 11 to 20 times the pressure ever employed. Mr. VIVIAN considers cast iron as most advantageous, and asserts that explosions may easily be prevented by proving the boiler every time it is cleansed, which it ought to be at least every month. This operation may be performed in a steam boat without expense or inconvenience, by merely filling the boiler with cold water, putting great additional weight upon the safety valve, and then injecting water by a forcing pump till the valve is lifted with the additional weight. Mr. THOMAS LEAN coincided in the opinion favourable to cast iron, and in corroboration of it asserted that all the explosions in Cornwall have been in wrought iron boilers, not one having occurred with a

boiler of cast iron. He farther observed, that all the accidents in that county had happened with low pressure steam. Mr. VIVIAN also declared that he had known of no accident with high pressure steam and cast iron boilers; and that the steam from low pressure scalds much worse than steam from high pressure.

On the necessity of some expedient for preventing the attendants on the engine from overloading the safety valve there was but one opinion among the witnesses; and it was admitted that a second safety valve placed under lock and key would accomplish this desirable object.

Mr. WILLIAM LESTER, whose ingenious invention for converting a rectilinear into a rotative motion has been noticed in some of our late numbers, transmitted a letter to the Committee, from which we extract the following passages:—

A boiler for a 14 horse power engine should contain 60 superficial feet on the surface of the water, and produce 300 cubic feet of steam per minute, of the expansive force of five pounds upon the inch for a condensing engine, amounting to 72 tons expansive force upon the inner surface of the boiler, containing 162,280 inches and 230 cube feet of steam-space. If used as a high pressure boiler, working at 40 pounds upon the inch, the expansive force within the boiler will be equal to the weight of 576 tons, which steam must be raised from the water in less time than one minute to keep the engine at work. If any impediment or obstruction should prevent the action of the safety valve, and the engine cease working, then, according to the ratio of increase, the expansive force would accumulate in less than three minutes to the amount of 1,152 tons pressure upon the inside of the boiler.

A boiler for a 20 horse power engine contains 90 feet upon the surface of the water, the boiler 15 feet long, six feet wide, and seven feet high, having on the inner surface 280,800 inches, which at five pounds upon the inch, amounts to 127 tons expansive force, at 40 pounds upon the inch to 1,016 tons; the cylinder, containing 17 cube feet of steam, which it exhausts 30 times per minute, amounting to 540 cube feet, which must be raised from the water in that space of time to keep the engine at work. Should the action of the safety valve be impeded and the engine cease working, the expansive force of the accumulated steam in the boiler would be doubled in less than three minutes, equivalent to the weight of 2,032 tons.

A boiler for an 80 horse power engine would contain 360 feet upon the surface of the water, and on its inner surface, 1,123,200 inches, which, at five pounds upon the inch, would amount to 568 tons expansive force,

and at 40 pounds upon the inch to 4,064 tons. If the engine stopped working, and the safety valve did not act, the increase in three minutes would amount to 8,128 tons. If this boiler was to be made strong enough to support the pressure of 600 pounds upon the inch, the expansive force would be equivalent to the enormous weight of 60,960 tons. How wonderful that more explosions have not already occurred!

I made many experiments last summer (continues Mr. Lester) on the apparatus called a safety valve, for the purpose of rendering a boiler safe which was fixed, and formed a part of the cabin of a canal boat; the result of these experiments was, the invention of an apparatus that has all the requisite advantages to do away the possibility of explosion. It has a weight that can receive no addition, which is always ready to recede when acted upon by a greater force than what it contains within itself. It has no friction, and cannot lock by the expansion of metals. It cannot be bound down or fastened by any means, without destroying the working power of the engine, or letting the steam out of the boiler as fast as it is raised. It acts at all times with one continued regularity when put in motion by the pressure of the superfluous steam, and that entirely without the attention of man. The weight is a column of water which can receive no addition in consequence of its fluidity, and recedes upwards from the pressure of the steam when that is stronger than its own weight.

The accompanying *Sketches are the outlines of two Apparatuses* invented by me; one for the purpose of proving the strength of boilers, and the other for letting the steam escape when it arrives at a given pressure. The one for proving boilers is far superior to the mode used by loading the valve by additional weight, as it is not like that subject to friction, and consequently is not liable to lockage. The weight pressed upon every square inch of the boiler is most accurately ascertained at the first view, whereby all errors of calculation are prevented. A boiler proved by this apparatus to the extent of 150 pounds pressure upon the inch, by an officer appointed for that purpose by government, and the hydrostatic safety valve, graduated to the working line, say 100 degrees below proof, properly attached, will never under any circumstances explode. It would be proper that the proprietor, or the engineer who attends the engine, should be furnished with a certificate, specifying the date and extent of the proof, also the working line of the safety valve, and signed by the proving officer. This certificate should be shown to any passenger demanding to see the same; by which not only the lives of his Majesty's subjects would be preserved, but their minds would be rendered perfectly at ease on the subject of safety.

Fig. 1.

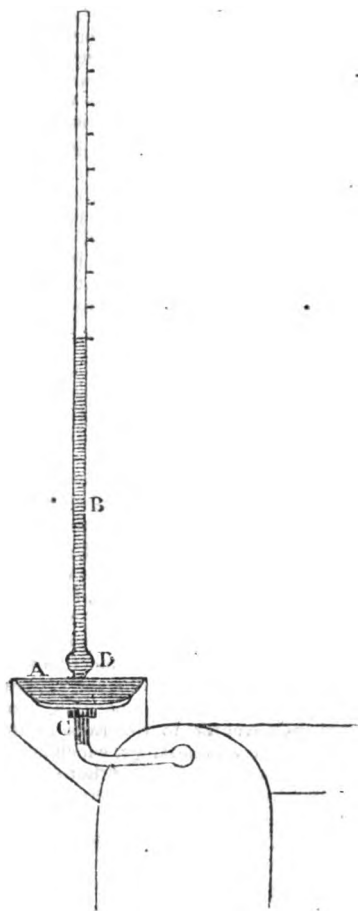


Fig. 1. A hydrostatic apparatus for proving the strength of steam boilers, by water injected from a force pump. A, a cistern made of leather attached to a metal top, and filled with water, and inclosed in a metal box. B, a tube rising from the centre of the metal top, and communicating with the water in the cistern; the diameter of this tube being as 1 to 28 compared with the diameter of the box, the area of which will be as 1 to 588. A column of water in the tube B an inch square and 35 inches high, would press upon the piston C the weight of 588 pounds, suppose the piston C to be one inch in diameter. Water being forced with a force pump into the boiler, when full will press against the piston C, whose cap or flange acts upon the leather which supports the water, with the force of 588 pounds, before it can force the water in the tube B above 35 inches high, allowing the tube B

on the piston C to be one inch in area, which would give a pressure of that amount upon every inch of the boiler. The tube B is made of glass and marked with an index of figures, denoting the pressure at different heights, and the reservoir or bulb D filled with oil coloured, which leaves a mark within the tube, showing how high the pressure had been made in the boiler.

Fig. 2.

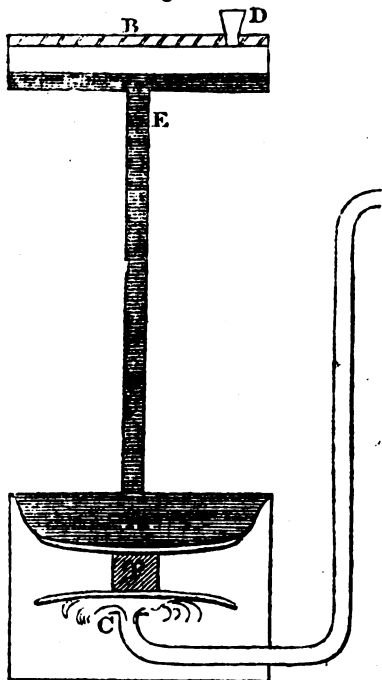


Fig. 2. A hydrostatic valve or apparatus, connected by a tube with the steam space in the top of the boiler. A a cistern of water made of leather, which, when pressed upwards by the steam acting upon the valve C, forces the water into the chamber B. When the steam is exhausted to the same pressure as the weight of the column of water in the tube E, acting upon the leather at the bottom of the box A, the valve C closes, and remains so till the steam in the boiler gets up to a higher pressure. C shows the valve up and the steam rushing out. In B is seen the water which has risen from the box A by the rising of the valve C and which returns, on the valve's closing, into the box A. The receiving chamber is covered at the top securely, but perforated with diagonal or other irregular sized holes, to prevent the possibility of the tube E being stopped or closed by any external interference. D, a funnel through which the water is put to fill the box A. The stem of the valve F being

made of wood, prevents the leather in the box A from being injured by the heat of the steam.

This hydrostatic valve is self-acting, and evidently secure; it cannot be injured or loaded by any external or internal violence, without letting off the steam; and therefore the injury, if any should occur, is on the safe side; and would, from its simplicity, cost little to repair. It will admit no more weight than the height of the water to the top of the chamber B of the same area as the tube E. Its power and weight are always in proportion to the height of the tube E, compared with the valve-seat C, and the horizontal area at the top of the box A. In this figure, the box A is 14 times the diameter of the tube E, which is in area as 1 to 147; consequently, the height of the tube E must

be governed by the weight required upon the area of the valve-seat C. This water or hydrostatic lever has a very great advantage over all others for this particular purpose, as it never can be thrown off its centre of action by any probable inclination, rocking, motion, or violent concussion, to which either vessel or carriage may be liable.

We cannot dismiss this subject without expressing our conviction, that in case this contrivance should, after due examination, be adopted, the sacrifice of private advantage which Mr. LESTER has made in communicating it to the Committee will entitle him not only to public gratitude, but also to public remuneration.

MEMOIRS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

ABRAHAM GOTTLÖB WERNER.

WERNER, the most celebrated geologist and mineralogist of the age, died at Dresden on the 30th of June, in the arms of his friends and of his only sister, who hastened from Silesia to see him. He was born on the 25th of September, 1750. His father, who was inspector of an iron work at Wehrau, on the Queiss, in Upper Lusatia, intended him from his early youth for a similar vocation. He first went to school at Bunzlau, where he received, however, but very scanty instruction. In order fully to qualify himself for his intended profession, he went first for some years to the Mineralogical Academy at Freiberg, and then to the University of Leipzig, where he applied himself to the study of natural history. While at the university he employed himself in the study of the external characteristics of fossils, in which a singular quickness of perception was of great use to him, and published there, in the year 1774, his well-known work, (on the external characteristics of fossils,) which is still considered as the basis of his whole Oryktognosis, but of which he could never be induced to print a new and enlarged edition, because he feared disputes, and had not in fact concluded his researches. Soon after he was invited to Freiberg, to have the care of the cabinet of natural history there, and to read lectures upon it. Here his mind, which was early exercised in observation and classification, found the most welcome materials. Here, daily extending

the bounds of his science, and supporting its foundation by the surest external distinctive marks, he formed that system, which afterwards embracing also the Geognosis which was peculiarly his own, and forming an intimate connection with all the branches of mineralogy, gradually conquered all opposition, and raised its inventor to the rank of the creator of a new mineralogy, which might be supported and extended, but not superseded by the crystallography of Haüy, and the chemical theory of Vauquelin and others. His peculiar talent for observation was animated by the most lively fancy, assisted by the most extensive reading in every branch of knowledge connected with his own, and excited by daily intercourse with ingenious travellers and foreigners, who chiefly visited Freiberg on Werner's account. The classification in genera and species, and the ingenious appellations of minerals down to the newest, *egron*, is peculiarly his own. Nothing but too scrupulous conscientiousness prevented him from publishing the Oryktognostic Tables, which have been finished, and quite ready for the press these four years. The attempt of the ingenious Berzelius, of Stockholm, at classification, by investigating the laws of elementary combination, did not indeed shake his belief in the method of recognition by means of the external characteristics; yet he at last thought that a mutual conciliation was possible, and reserved the first analysis

of the latest writings of Berzelius, for the next winter. The method created by Werner is the only satisfactory one, much as it may yet want to be a complete system of the earth. His predecessor Charpentier's doubts respecting Werner's theory have never been able to shake it. His idea of formations, one of the most fruitful of consequences, and the most ingenious in Werner's *Geognosis*, has been admirably developed by his scholar Steffens of Breslau; and his formation of the *flötz* mountains of Thuringia well supported by Von Freiesleben, in his theory of copper slate mountains (*Kupferschiefergebirge*). Werner sustained an obstinate, but for that reason the more honourable, contest with the Volcanists. No well-informed person will now consider the basalt and other *flötz* mountains as of volcanic origin. Werner's theory of the older and newer formation of mountains, by the waters, stands immovable; and a satisfactory link between them is afforded in the transition mountains. Even the new chemical discoveries of the *Kalimetals* may be made to accord with it. Another science, mining, on which Werner used also to lecture, was rendered extremely clear to the attentive scholar, by his luminous explanation, and by the reduction of the most complicated machinery to the most simple propositions, at the same time drawing all the figures on his table.

Indefatigable application and an insatiable thirst of knowledge enriched his retentive memory with every thing that history and philology, in the most extensive sense, can offer to the attentive inquirer. No science was foreign to him. All served as a basis to his studies, which were constantly directed to natural philosophy, and the knowledge of the earth and its inhabitants. He always advanced before his age, and often *knew* what others only *presumed*. After 1779 and 1780, when he first lectured on *Oryktognosis* and *Geognosis*, at Freiberg, he was heard with gratitude by scholars from all parts of Europe. Never contented with what was discovered, always seeking something new, he rather formed scholars who wrote than wrote himself. But many MSS. almost wholly ready for the press are included in his fine library and collection of coins and MSS. bequeathed on the day of his death to the Mineralogical Academy, for 5000 crowns.

In his lectures he had only heads of the subject before him. In lecturing he used to abandon himself, as he was accus-

ed to say, to the inspiration of his mineralogical muse, and when his spirit hovered over the waters and the strata, he often became animated with lofty enthusiasm. But he caused his lectures to be written out by approved scholars, and by revising himself what they had thus written after him, made it, properly speaking, a MS. A great many parts of his lectures have been made public by others, among which may be reckoned what André at Brunn, in Moravia, has published in the valuable journal entitled *Hesperus*. But none of these bears the stamp of the master. What is particularly desirable is the publication of his manuscript on Mineralogical Geography (which he only once drew up for a particular lecture) and upon the Literature of Mineralogy, in which he solved the difficulties of the ancient classic mineralogy, and gave incomparable illustrations of Pliny's Natural History. He was like a father to all his scholars, to whom he was a model, not only as a man of science, but as a moral character.

Having filled, from the year 1792, a high situation in the Council of the Mines, he had a great share in the direction both of the Mineralogical Academy and of the administration in general. Two things must be mentioned here with particular honour. One is the works begun in 1786, to furnish a great part of the deeper mines with water for working the wheels. This astonishing aqueduct, particularly the artificial canal of Doerrenthal, with its subterraneous brick channels, already extending above a league, are in the main due to him, though Scheuchler made the plan, and Lampe the calculations. By the continued support of the ever active King of Saxony, this great work still proceeds in the most prosperous manner. The Amalgamation works, twice built by the excellent Charpentier, chief of the Council of Mines, (the first building having been maliciously burnt down) and for ever secured by most ingenious fire-engines from similar accidents, are indeed unique: the admiration of all who behold them, a jewel in the crown of the Saxon art of mining, and a proof of the unostentatious energy with which the sovereign of Saxony causes the most expensive enterprises to be executed in silence. This undertaking of canals and aqueducts, which has already cost above half a million of crowns, and on which more than a thousand men are employed, is little known and visited by foreigners, though on it depends the continuance of mining in Saxony. The mineralogical

survey and description of all Saxony, divided into districts, which has been prosecuted for twenty years, under disciples of Werner, and includes the forest of Thuringia, even a part of the Harz, and the mountains on the frontiers of Bohemia and Silesia, will one day furnish a mineralogical map, surpassing in accuracy and extent what any other country can produce. This too was Werner's work, and was constantly directed by him in the most attentive manner. In his visits to Prague and Vienna, he found means to interest the Austrian government in these mineralogical surveys, and it is to be hoped that the enlightened Bavarian government, as well as the direction of the mines in the Prussian monarchy under Werner's grateful scholars in Berlin and Silesia, will readily contribute to support and complete the great work which Werner so happily set on foot. His cabinet of minerals, unrivalled in completeness and scientific arrangement, and consisting of about 100,000 specimens, has become, in consideration of a life annuity, the amount of which devolves to the Institution itself, the property of the Freiberg Mineralogical Academy. Werner's favourite pupil, Koehler, is appointed inspector of it. Werner had received from England an offer of 50,000 crowns, but sold it to his country for 40,000, of which he reserved the interest of 33,000 as an annuity, on condition, that after his own death, and that of his only sister, who is without children, the interest should continue to be annually paid to the Mineralogical Academy; so that this, his only daughter as it may be called, will obtain an additional annual income of 1,600 crowns.

Werner's literary studies, like his mind, embraced every branch of science. Every thing excited his thirst of knowledge, and thus it often happened that he dedicated all his attention to researches which seemed to lie entirely out of his sphere. His enquiries into the direction of the mountains of the first and second formation led him to the seat and the migrations of the aboriginal tribes and their branches. To this were soon joined inquiries into the original languages and radical syllables, which he prosecuted with the greatest acuteness, and reduced into tables. The result was an universal glossary of all the radical syllables, and characteristic sounds, in all the languages with which he was acquainted; which he studied with ardour, and to complete his knowledge of which, he purchased the most expensive works. His antiquarian researches into the mineralogy of the an-

cients made him a passionate friend of archæology, one branch of which, the numismatology of the ancients, had become so favourite a pursuit with him during the last eight years of his life, that he purchased entire collections of medals, and in a short time was in possession of above 6000 ancient Greek and Roman coins. This enabled him to make interesting researches into the different mixtures of the metals, and on the arts of adulteration; and in order to the farther elucidation of this subject, he formed an entire series of false coins. An unedited silver coin of his collection, which he gave to Catauro, of Milan, is still the subject of a numismatic controversy between the connoisseurs of Vienna and Italy. His professional pursuits rendered him an excellent judge of ground, and led him to conceive a great fondness for military tactics. He studied the art of war with diligence, read the accounts given by masters in this branch, and acquired a fine collection of military books. Officers of the engineers and general staff were surprised to hear him speak of the mistakes committed by the allies from want of due knowledge of the ground, in their attack upon Dresden in August, 1813, where he happened to be present. His name was mentioned at the head quarters of the allied sovereigns at Frankfurt, and he was invited to repair thither, but his inflexible attachment to his sovereign made him decline the invitation: Medicine also attracted his attention, at first as lying within the circle of the sciences connected with natural history, but afterwards in the latter years of his life, that he might be enabled to judge of the bodily sufferings of himself and others, so that medical books were his favourite reading, and conversation on medical subjects what he preferred to every other. Ever ready to afford assistance, he was happy, when he visited a sick friend, to be able to give medical advice, and also to judge of his own situation which he often thought precarious. The danger of such an inclination, which can never lead to anything farther than empiricism, is evident. His best friends, among whom we may reckon the veteran of the healing art, the venerable Dr. Kapp, at Dresden, sometimes reproved him for this; but it remained his favourite hobby-horse. He had drawn up a very ingenious table of diseases according to the stages of human life, from infancy to old age: he was a sworn enemy to vinegar and all kinds of milk diet, but a determined beef-eater. In other respects he lived very temperately, drank

but little wine, and was especially and anxiously careful about warm clothing and warm rooms. He first visited Carlsbad, when a boy of only 14 years of age, and had since been there 41 times. Here, even in the latest part of the autumn, he always acquired new strength. Had not imperious circumstances hindered him this time from visiting at an earlier period the salutary fountain, which had become absolutely necessary to him, he would perhaps have still lived. He was fond of travelling, and spoke with emotion and pleasure of his visit to Paris in 1802, where he was received with the greatest respect. Though not indifferent to external distinctions, to the diplomas of foreign academies and learned societies, he never sought or asked for them, and in conversation never attached any value to them. However, he was justly proud of being a member of the Institute of France, and of the Wernerian Society in England. Even on his death-bed he learned with joy from his former pupil and faithful friend, the Professor of Natural History at Edinburgh, Jameson, that not only several Mineralogical Societies flourished in Great Britain, but that Professorships of Mineralogy on Werner's principles were founded at Oxford, Cambridge, London, Glasgow, Cork, Dublin, and Belfast. At his suggestion a society of friends of natural philosophy and mineralogy was formed last winter in Dresden, over which Werner himself presided.

He was in the best sense of the expression a citizen of the world. His house was the constant rendezvous of curious travellers, of all countries and of all ranks; and he shewed to them all, with uncommon patience and attention, his museum, and especially his collection of precious stones, which excites surprise by the value and variety of the specimens. He did not, however, like writing letters, because he preferred personal intercourse to every thing, and dreaded the loss of time. This disinterested participation in whatever promoted in any

country the interests of knowledge and humanity, did not hinder him from being the most faithful son of his own country, the most loyal reverer of his king. He refused every invitation from abroad, (and he received at an early period several very brilliant and alluring ones,) and was for many years contented with a very moderate salary, supporting himself by private lectures. He made presents to all the academies and public schools of Saxony, and endeavoured by this means every where to excite a predilection for natural philosophy. Those who were most intimately connected with him enjoyed his tenderest interest and care.—“In his house,” said Boettiger, in his Farewell Address, “on the eminence of Gorbitz, company daily assembled for his advice, and the same hand with which he felt the pulse of Nature, raised and supported every unfortunate. His simple manners, his cordial cheerfulness, and his social playfulness, made him the favourite of his fellow-citizens. When Werner entered, every countenance brightened; the women, too, loved the company of a man who, without insipid compliments, always had something delicate and entertaining to say to them. In his earlier years his feeling heart would doubtless have made him highly susceptible of enjoying the sweets of domestic life; but he did not find what he sought. In later years he renounced the idea of them, out of love to science, and was fully indemnified by the cordial attachment of his pupils and friends. Penetrated with that true devotion which worships God in spirit and in truth, he often preached to his pupils the purest morality, which he confirmed by his own example; and even in his lectures often rose with genuine enthusiasm from the miracles of nature to their Divine Author. Such was the man of whom his contemporaries and his country will ever be proud; a man equally distinguished by his rare learning, his goodness of heart, and unspotted character.”

ORIGINAL POETRY.

O D E
ON THE RETIREMENT OF
JOHN PHILIP KEMBLE, Esq.
FROM THE STAGE.

By JOHN TAYLOR, Esq.

THE Tragic Muse had sunk in grief,
That seem'd almost to spurn relief,
When Siddons left the stage;

Yet was she sooth'd as Kemble still
Remain'd, her Shakspeare's scenes to fill
With dignity or rage.

His *Brutus* she beheld with awe,
And stern *Coriolanus* saw
With all his lofty mien;
Time seem'd in backward course to glide,
And Rome to rise in ancient pride,
To grace Britannia's scene:

The piteous woe of frantic *Lear*,
 The direness,* yet compunctious fear,
 That marks th' ambitious *Thane*;
 Malignant *Richard's* savage ire,
John's baleful gloom, and *Percy's* fire,
 But chief the *Princely Dane*.

Nor less his zeal, acute and sage,
 To clear the text of cank'ring age,
 And brighten ev'ry line—
 A praise which few with him can share—
 That *Avon's* Bard, the Nation's care,
 In purest light may shine†.

The Muse, his worth thus pond'ring o'er,
 His form majestic, classic lore,
 Then utter'd with a sigh:—
 "Alas! my lofty scenes, I fear,
 "Which now in living truth appear,
 "Will soon with *Kemble* die!

"Too soon the scenic sphere he leaves,
 "Too soon the Public he bereaves
 "Of *Shakspere's* breathing page;
 "Too soon, like *Siddons*, he retires,
 "While glowing with his wonted fires,
 "And unsubdued by age.

"Too soon he quits an Art design'd
 "To charm and moralize mankind,
 "Where Pleasure leads to Right;
 "An art which could that Bard inspire,
 "From whom all other Bards retire,
 "Lost in his glorious light.

"Hail to that Art, in early time
 "By me inspir'd, august, sublime,
 "Religion's aid below,
 "That Man reflects through all his course,
 "Makes conscious Guilt feel keen remorse,
 "And conscious Virtue glow.

"And hail to him whose ardent aim
 "To give that Art its noblest fame,
 "In splendour rais'd it high;
 "So high, had Fortune been inclin'd
 "To aid his bold and pregnant mind,
 "With Athens it might vie.

"But with consoling joy I find,
 "Taste, Judgment, Friendship, have combin'd
 "To dedicate a day,
 "With emulative zeal to meet,
 "Genius to grace on his retreat,
 "And well-earn'd honours pay."

Thus spoke the Muse, and while we share
 Her fond regret, be now our care
 A just and grateful deed—
 Let then at once this social band
 Rise, with the votive glass in hand,
 "To 'Kemble's health' decreed.

Distant, long distant, be the day
 That calls him from Life's stage away,
 Where, well perform'd his part,

Where, far aloof from vulgar strife,
 He shone the grace of private life,
 The Model for his Art.

But when her awful curtain Fate
 Shall drop upon his mortal state,
 May he depart serene—
 Depart as much devoid of pain
 As those whom he so oft had slain
 Upon the mimic scene.

And let the last recording stave,
 Inscrib'd upon his honour'd grave,
 Declare, with no parade,
 "Here lies the Man who, when his art
 "Assum'd a wise and Noble Part,
 "It then himself display'd."

INSCRIPTION FOR AN ARBOUR.

Pilgrim! whether thy devious footsteps stray,
 By chance directed, from the beaten track
 Of Life's vocations; or, by Friendship's
 voice

Invited hither to enjoy the sweets,
 The luscious sweets, that social intercourse
 To temperate minds affords—all welcome!
 But ere thou enterest, observe how still
 Creation sleeps, then look within thyself,
 And ask if that serenity be there.
 For thou art here unworthy visitant,
 If aught of Life's tumultuous passions reign
 Within thy breast, to mar its quietude.
 This spot is only sacred to the few
 Who, thus remote from all the world calls
 great,

Can live contented—free—and happy.

J. M. BARTLETT.

* * Permit me to take this opportunity of
 thanking your correspondents W. U. S. and
 R. S. L. for their very polite replies to my
 inquiry.

ON SEEING THE TOMB OF SIR JOHN MOORE AT CORUNNA.

Who lieth here—entomb'd by night—
 Whose fame no trophies tell?
 He fought for Spain's eternal right,
 In Freedom's cause he fell!
 No varied sculpture decks his tomb,
 No far-seen pillar gleams;
 But still amidst surrounding gloom
 The light of glory beams.

How sleeps the brave who sinks to rest!
 In Honour's bed who lies!
 His fame for ever stands confest,
 His spirit never dies!
 To help the injur'd was his aim,
 To succour the distress'd,
 And e'en in death triumphant, Fame
 Shall call him ever bless'd.

Lowly he lies, whose valiant arm
 Oft caused the Gauls to flee;
 Peaceful he sleeps—from all alarm
 And every tumult free.

* Vide *Macbeth*, Act V. Scene V.

† Vide "*Macbeth* and *Richard the Third*
 an Essay," written by Mr. Kemble; and also
 his new editions of many of *Shakspere's*
Plays, which he revised and corrected.

With glowing pride his course we trace
 To conquer and to save;
 Unfading laurels ever grace
 The British hero's grave!
 Farewell to thee! in glory slain
 Upon this distant shore;
 Farewell! but when we meet again
 We meet to part no more!
Aug. 14, 1817.

JUVENIS.

NOMINAL CONJURATION.

A TRUE STORY.

*From some inedited Metrical Effusions
 entitled NUGÆ CANORÆ.*

IN life now and then real facts have occur'd,
 [quite absurd;
 Which in Novels, or Plays, would be deem'd
 Such a Tale then I'll tell of fortuitous magic,
 In the comical style, for I deal not in tragic:
 Forty years since it happen'd, or more, have
 gone by, [a lie.
 And tho' true, it appears, I must own, like
 It chanc'd that one ev'ning arriving in
 town,
 As to rest I retir'd at the Old Bell and Crown,
 The chamberlain blunder'd, and open'd a
 door [the floor;
 Where a gentleman slept, thro' mistaking
 J. P. on his trunk; and next morning his
 name [he came.*
 By chance I found out, and the place whence
 A young gent. sat at breakfast—no doubt it
 was he— [see—
 Conversation began—soon acquainted, d'ye
 Told where he was going—scarce knew the
 way there— [Square.
 So I promis'd to guide him to Bloomsbury
 Thus a friendship began, which seem'd joyous
 to him—
 When in came a friseur to powder and trim.
 A young man, I had heard, quite reduced by
 his father, [lather.
 In town was then handling pomatum and
 Some likeness I fancied; then ask'd—"Is
 your name
 "So and so?"—"Yes, it is, Sir."—"Your
 other?"—"The same."
 Here I felt myself sure, but was balk'd in a
 minute, [been in it!
 When the county was nam'd, he had never
 Frizzle stared with surprise—"Sure you never
 saw me [said he.
 Before, so you can't know my name, Sir,"
 "Nay, I've told it," said I, "from your face
 it was plain." swain—
 Exit Frizzle astonish'd!—nor less my young

* Meeting, as soon as I came down in the morning, with Lomax, the then landlord, I happened to mention to him this circumstance. "O Sir," said he, "it is a young gentleman from Oxford," telling me his name at the same time.

"You're in joke, Sir," said he, "such a tale who can credit,
 That not knowing his name, in his face you have read it!"
 "This you can't do at Oxford." I answer'd,
 "That's true;
 "But you know not what we men of Cambridge can do."
 Struck with this, he replied,—“Well, I'm positive still
 "That my name you can't tell, view my face how you will.”—
 "Don't be sure, Sir," said I. Then pretending
 to scan
 His features with care, I to conjure began,
 And perform'd—inly smiling, I own, at the
 fun— [done.
 What the Reader well knows was so easily
 Here surprise was extreme, and so great was
 his fright,
 That the youth watch'd my eye, and soon
 vanish'd outright!
 Sure the Bell and Crown, Holborn, he'll
 never forget, [gret;
 Tho' it brings to my mind some alloy of re-
 For virtuous, and modest, and gentle he
 seem'd, [dream'd;
 And of future acquaintance I pleasingly
 But he must have suspected I dealt with Old
 Harry,
 Thus to conjure the names of GEORGE MORE
 and JOHN PARRY!

To this last, if alive, could this story be
 shewn, [own.
 It might tickle his fancy, as much as my
 Whether fix'd in the country, or still at his
 college, acknowledge;
 I would thank him his share in this scene to
 Of his notice and friendship I'm still an
 inviter,
 And the New Monthly Mag. can direct to
 the writer.

Scribblethorpe Hall. ARCHY M'SCRIBBLE.

** G. M. the young friseur was a Durham man; his namesake whom I meant was from Lincolnshire. Should the above Mr. P. either see or hear of these lines, it would be taken as a very great favour if he would communicate his situation to the Author through the New Monthly Magazine.

LINES.

Written on the Funeral of a travelling Female Pauper who Died on the Road, and was decently interred in an adjoining Church-yard.

A Traveller on Life's dreary road
 Here lays her down to sleep,
 Nor funeral pomp adorns her grave,
 Nor friends are there to weep.
 Alive, no resting place appear'd,
 No refuge from the storm;
 She sunk—she died—a stranger's hand
 Compos'd her faded form.

Now mingled with the silent dust,
And sheltered by the sod,
Rests the tired wand'rer, and awaits
The coming of her God.

'Tis then this pilgrim on the earth
Shall burst Oblivion's tomb,
And claim a mansion in the skies
While angels greet her home.
Dec. 1816.

FRAGMENT OF AN UNPUBLISHED POEM.

For, sure, to quit the object that we love,
And absence' pangs perhaps for ever prove;
To bid a long farewell to all that's dear,
Nor stay to dry Affection's hallow'd tear;
To know one's self the cause of woman's grief,
And yet refuse to lend the wish'd relief—
Or more or less than man's must be that
heart

Which could consent to act so sad a part,
Nor feel the inward pang which Love must
know,

Love, strong in pleasure, stronger still in woe.

There is a time when Hope's delusive ray
No more beguiles Life's solitary day;
When calm Reflection sheds its fainter beam,
And wakes the thoughtless sleeper in his
dream;

'Tis then the mind reflects on days gone by,
And pays the parting tribute of a sigh;
Thinkson those halcyon hours which once
have been,

Then turns to gaze upon Life's later scene:
Sad though it be, still in this hour of night
One joy remains to glad his wearied sight;
One charm exists, and only one below
To heighten pleasure and to lessen woe—

'Tis woman's smile! that gilds the cheerless
day,

'Tis woman's love! that laughs the storm
away! R. D.

IN HOMINEM GALLUM, QUI AEROS- TATICI OPE IN AEREM ASCENDIT.

Qualis purpuream Auroram cum voce sa-
lutans,

In cœlum celeri fertur alaunda fuga,
Qualis et astra ferit nervo percussa sagitta,
Gaudet et ælios antevolare notos;
Talis se sphaeræ ætheriæ moderamine Gallus
Libravit, superos ausus adire domos.

Miramur nova gesta viri, miramur et æque
Quod levior Gallus fit levitate sua.

FIVE MILES FROM TOWN.

*** Perhaps some one of our classical
readers will favour us with a translation of
these lines.—EDITOR.

INTELLIGENCE IN LITERATURE AND THE ARTS AND SCIENCES.

DR. UWINS, physician to the City and
Caledonian Dispensaries, will commence
a course of Lectures on the Theory and
Practice of Medicine, at his house, No. 1,
Thavies' Inn, Holborn, on Friday, the
3d of October, at seven o'clock in the
evening precisely; and in spring Dr.
Uwins will commence a course of lec-
tures on *Materia Medica* and Pharmacy.

Dr. ROCHE will speedily publish the
following works:—

1. *The Sceptic*; consisting of Essays
on Morals, Manners; Philosophy, and
Politics; Theology, Literature, and the
Arts, in 3 vols. 12mo.

2. An Inquiry concerning the proper
objects of Philosophy and the best mode
of conducting Philosophical Researches;
containing a full exposition of Lord Bacon's
Logic of Induction, in one vol. 8vo.

3. *Philosophical Researches* concern-
ing the Mental Faculties and Instincts
of the lower animals as compared with
those of Man, with a view to ascertain
how far they agree and in what they
differ, in an octavo volume.

4. *Memoirs of the late Rt. Hon.*
George Ponsonby, giving a full account

of his public and private Life, with se-
lections from his Correspondence, and a
complete collection of his Judicial and
Parliamentary Speeches, in two volumes.

The *Transactions of the Literary So-
ciety of Bombay*, vol. I. in 4to. illus-
trated by numerous engravings, will ap-
pear shortly.

Miss A. M. PORTER, author of the
Recluse of Norway, &c. &c. is preparing
for publication, *The Knight of St. John*,
a romance.

Mr. ROBERT WALPOLE's *Memoirs* on
European and Asiatic Turkey, from the
Manuscript Journals of Modern Travel-
lers in those Countries, will appear
shortly in one volume 4to. illustrated
with plates.

The third volume of the *Personal Nar-
rative of M. DE HUMBOLDT's Travels* to
the Equinoctial Regions of the New
Continent, translated by HELEN MARIA
WILLIAMS, under the immediate inspec-
tion of the author, is in the press.

A new novel, entitled *Rob Roy*, by
the author of *Waverley*, &c. is in the
press.

Mr. BRIGLAND is preparing for publica-

tion Letters on Universal History, and also Letters on English History.

Mr. MOIR, an indefatigable compiler of several useful publications, announces another selection under the title of Curious and Interesting Subjects of History, Antiquity, and Science, containing the earliest information of the most remarkable cities of Ancient and Modern Times, their Customs, Architecture, &c. &c.

Shortly will appear a new edition of the Abridgment of *Ainsworth's Latin Dictionary*, revised by J. CAREY, LL.D.

The Rev. DAVID WILLIAMS will have ready for publication in the middle of September, in one volume 12mo. The Preceptor's Assistant, or School Examiner in Universal History, Science, and Literature, containing a comprehensive and interesting view of the liberal and polite Arts; 2dly, the Useful and Mechanic Arts; 3dly, the Fine Arts; 4thly, Universal History; and 5thly, Science and Literature in general.

Dr. JOHN MAYO proposes to publish *Some Remarks on Insanity*, in addition to those already published by Dr. THOMAS MAYO.

Shortly will be published in octavo, *An Essay on Public Credit*, by DAVID HUME, with Observations on the Sound and Prophetic Nature of its Principles.

We have great pleasure in announcing the commencement of another of those useful collections which are honourable testimonies of the present general thirst of knowledge, by the title of the Oxford Encyclopædia, or Dictionary of Arts, Sciences, and General Literature. It will be published in 25 parts, forming, when complete, five 4to volumes.

Mr. ACCUM has in the press *Chemical Amusements*, comprising a series of curious and instructive experiments, easily performed and unattended with danger.

The late Mr. RICHARD LOVELL EDGEWORTH is said to have left some memoirs of his life, which will soon be given to the public.

Dr. DODS, of Worcester, announced some time since his intended publication of *The Physician's Practical Companion*, which was to contain the natural and chemical history of every medicine and remedy of distinguished efficacy, together with a full description of their operations and medical uses. The plan of this undertaking is now considerably extended; and it will embrace definitions of all the acute and dangerous diseases, both medical and surgical, particularly those which come under the cognizance

of the physician, such as the various kinds of fevers, inflammations, &c.; likewise their symptoms, causes, diagnosis, prognosis, and the most recent and best modes of cure.

A translation of ORFILA's *Elementary Treatise of Chemistry* will shortly appear.

A gentleman of Bristol is about to publish, from authentic sources, a *Narrative of the Life of Carraboo*, the extraordinary female impostor, who recently appeared in the neighbourhood of that city.

Sir WM. ADAMS will speedily publish in an 8vo. volume, *A Practical Inquiry into the Causes of the frequent Failure of the Operations of extracting and depressing the Cataract, and the Description of a new and improved series of Operations, by the practice of which most of the causes of failure may be avoided.*

It is expected that Mr. ABERNETHY will publish his excellent observations on the discoveries of the late celebrated John Hunter in comparative and human anatomy, delivered at the College of Surgeons during his lectures. He has shewn that we are in reality indebted to Hunter for many facts in natural history and the kindred sciences appropriated to themselves by the modern writers on physiology.

Shortly will be published a *History of the Helvetian, Austrian, Apennine, Pyrenean, and Northern Floras*, considered with respect to the points of origin from which the different families of plants have travelled to the valleys and plains and become mixed together; illustrated by a botanical map of the regions assigned to each.

Professor JAMESON, of Edinburgh, is preparing for publication, in two 8vo. volumes, a *Treatise on Geognosy and Mineral Geography*, with numerous plates illustrative of the mineralogical structure of the earth in general, and that of Great Britain and other countries in particular.

Dr. BANCROFT has in the press a *Sequel to his Essay on Yellow Fever.*

Mr. W.G. MOSS's *History and Antiquities of the Parochial Church of St. Saviour, Southwark*, will consist of four parts, each containing three sheets of letter-press and four engravings, forming one volume 4to. which will be completed within nine months from the present time. The first part, now ready for delivery, affords a highly creditable specimen of the industry and talents of Mr. Moss, and of the editor of the literary

department, the Rev. Mr. NIGHTINGALE.

The Life of Dr. WATSON, late Bishop of Landaff, written by himself, and revised in 1814, will speedily be published in a 4to. volume, by his son, the Rev. RICHARD WATSON, prebendary of Landaff and Wells:

Mr. WRIGHT, surgeon, &c. of Bristol, has nearly ready for publication a work on the Human Ear, in which the structure and functions of that organ will be anatomically and physically explained; the means considered not only of restoring its integrity when vitiated, but of preventing many of the diseases with which it is affected, and some observations on the causes of the alarming increase of the deaf and dumb; illustrated by descriptive etchings.

On the 1st of September will be published the fifth and last part of the series of designs by ALBERT DURER, illustrating a Prayer-book. It will be accompanied with a Portrait of that celebrated artist, introductory matter, and an index explanatory of the designs. This work printed on stone is the first production of ACKERMANN'S Lithographic press, and conveys a high idea of the characteristic excellencies of that process.

The same publisher is also printing from stone a collection of Ornaments from the Antique, for the use of architects, sculptors, painters, and ornamental workers, in 40 folio plates, which will be ready on the 1st of October.

It is asserted that the fatal effects of hydrophobia in the human species might be prevented by a law to enforce the worming, or the extracting of a ligament like a worm under the tongue, of all dogs; as dogs which have been wormed never bite under the influence of the disorder, but die quiet and harmless. A writer on this subject advises an appeal to the celebrated Dr. Jenner by any one desirous of ascertaining the correctness of this assertion. We should be happy to receive a confirmation of it from that enlightened philanthropist.

A cheap and durable method of roofing is formed by dipping sheets of coarse paper in boiling tar and nailing them on boards or laths in the same manner as slates. The whole is then painted over with a mixture of pitch and powdered coal, chalk, or brick-dust. This forms a texture, which completely resists all kinds of weather* for a great length of time without requiring repairs. As the roof is made to rise not more than two inches in a foot, the quantity of timber required

is much smaller than for any other mode.

Colonel MUDGE states that as soon as the operations of the trigonometrical survey in Scotland and the Orkneys are completed, he shall proceed with M. BIOT to Yarmouth, in Norfolk, where they hope to be joined by M. ARAGO another member of the French Institute, and one of the Commissioners of the Board of Longitude. By this co-operation, having accurately ascertained the latitude of that place, a notable addition will be made to the arc running south from Dunkirk to Formentera, independent of the great one running north to the Orkneys. After repeating the experiments of the pendulum at Yarmouth, the party will proceed to Blackdown, near Weymouth, to the meridional limit of the English arc; where, having again observed the pendulum and made observations with the zenith sector on the same stars as have been observed in the Orkneys, their united operations will close with Messrs. Biot and Arago erecting their clock at the Royal Observatory at Greenwich. The whole arc from Formentera to the Orkneys, observes Col. Mudge, will contain nearly 22° of the earth's meridian, and thence the quadrantal arc of the whole meridian from the equator to the pole being ascertained, will afford the best of all possible standards of length and capacity, whenever it shall be determined by the legislature of both countries to equalize their weights and measures by the same common standard. The great arc deduced from these operations will be found to pass over a part of Spain, all France, and Great Britain; Belgium has already followed the example of France, and has taken the standard from the same natural source. Thus if by this participation, the three nations, from their united meridian, shall agree to take the same standard derived from it, there seems little reason to doubt that the rest of the world, without loss of time or difficulty, would follow their example.

A remedy for stone is stated to have been obtained in America by the following circumstance:—A physician who for twenty years had been afflicted with this painful disorder, repaired two years ago to the medical springs at Bedford, in Pennsylvania, to make use of the waters. After taking them some time to no purpose, an African negro offered to cure him for a few pounds. This offer he treated with contempt—till at length finding that he could not long survive

without relief, he sent for the negro, who disclosed the secret at the price of his freedom, and the patient was cured in four weeks. A quarter of a pint of the expressed juice of horse-mint and a quarter of a pint of red onion juice are to be taken evening and morning till the cure is perfected. White onions will not have the same effect as red. To obtain the juice cut them in thin slices, salt and bruise them between two pewter plates. The horse-mint however possesses the chief virtue and a strong decoction of that alone will in general effect a cure, but the dose must of course be considerably larger.

Sir GEORGE CAYLEY has proposed a public subscription for the purpose of ascertaining how far the principle of balloons supporting heavy burdens in the air may be made useful as a medium of conveyance. When the subscription amounts to 1000*l.* he suggests that an annual committee of seven members be appointed, and that no experiments be undertaken but by order of this committee with the advice of such civil engineers as they chuse to consult. Towards this object Sir George offers 50*l.*, but by no means wishes gentlemen disposed to forward it to subscribe upon a high scale, as a greater amount may probably be obtained in smaller sums.

Mr. J. TATUM has found, from recent experiments, that vegetables like animals convert the oxygen of the atmosphere into carbonic acid gas; and that those very gases which are fatal to animals are equally so to vegetables. By observations on the effects of fruits, flowers, new-cut grass, &c. on the atmosphere, he has found that in most cases the whole of the oxygen was converted into carbonic acid gas in a few days.

FRANCE.

M. CHAMPOILLON FIGEAC has published the inedited Letters of Fontenelle from MSS. in the library of Grenoble. A relation of that celebrated writer lately died in the department of the Orne, leaving to his son some valuable manuscripts, among which is a work by Fontenelle and a considerable collection of Memoirs and Letters of Marshal Catinat who was uncle to the deceased.

Among the effects of the late eminent astronomer, M. Messier, sold after his death, was a map exhibiting a curious specimen of Chinese geography. It was engraved at Pekin about the beginning of the last century, and comprises that part of Asia situated between 35 and 55 degrees of north latitude and 31 and 33

degrees of longitude. It is 14 feet long and six wide; the characters to the north of the great wall of China are Tartar Mongol, and those to the south of the wall Chinese. The map was sent from Pekin by some Jesuit missionaries and conveyed by M. Lange to Petersburg in 1720.

M. ABEL REMUSAT has published in the *Journal de Savans*, some curious particulars relative to a Japanese geographical work in his possession. It is a description of the parts contiguous to Japan, published at Yedo, in 1785, and was brought to Europe by M. Titsingh, formerly ambassador to China. It is in the Japanese language and accompanied with five maps drawn with great care and having the degrees marked. The first is a general map of the parts adjacent to Japan, representing Kamschatka, Jesso, the island of Tchoka, the coast of Tartary, the peninsula of Corea, the coast of China as far as Formosa, the Japan and Lieou-Khieou islands, with another group which will be noticed presently. 2. The particular map of Yesoo, with the neighbouring part of the continent, and the northern point of Japan. It furnishes curious details respecting the whole southern part of Yesoo, often visited by and since that time subject to the Japanese. The north is not so full of names, and we may perceive the efforts made by the Japanese geographers to reconcile their own information with the notions derived from Europeans concerning the island of Tchoka, the mouth of Sakhalian-Oula, &c. 3. The map of Corea. That which d'Anville introduced into his atlas was drawn up by Father Regis from the descriptions given to that missionary by Chinese and Mantchous. It is but natural that the two maps should widely differ from one another. That of the Japanese is very detailed and seems extremely exact: the distinction of capital and secondary towns, villages, fortresses, encampments, &c. is carefully marked by particular signs, and the distance of the principal places from the capitals of each province is expressed in days' journeys. Unluckily the names are written in Chinese only, with the exception of the capitals to which the Japanese names are added: hence we have not the native names which the Corean pronunciation must render very different from the others. 4. The map of the islands of Lieou-Khieou, Madjikosima, and Thaiwan, with those of the south west point of Japan. The number of islands composing these different groups

is much more considerable than in our latest maps, and even in that drawn up in 1809 from the journal of the Frederic of Calcutta. The distances between the principal, and the tracks from Japan to the Chinese continent are marked in ri, or Japanese miles. 5. Lastly, the map of a small archipelago which has no name, or rather which has not yet found a place in our maps. They are called by the Japanese *Bo-nia Sima*, Uninhabited Islands, not because they are at present uninhabited, but because they were long so to their knowledge, till colonists removed thither from the south-east point of Ni-fon. They lie nearly to the south of the latter, apparently between the latitude of 25 and 29 degrees, and occupying about two degrees of longitude. The Japanese description reckons two large, four of middling size, and four small ones. The largest are respectively 7 and $7\frac{1}{2}$ leagues in circumference. The rest 80 in number, have no particular designation, and are mere rocks. The author enumerates the different kinds of trees and animals found in these islands. Among the former he mentions the *kian-mou*, or *hard tree*; this, he says, is the most valuable; another very high tree, the Japanese name of which is unknown to M. Remusat, the *arcca*, the white *louan*, the *katsiyasi*, the sandal, the camphor-tree, a large tree with shining leaves as if varnished, and many others. Enjoying a very mild temperature the hills and valleys produce all sorts of pulse and corn, wheat, rye, small rice, &c. Birds and fish are equally abundant. The Japanese government has never taken formal possession of this group of islands, but as M. Remusat observes, it is more than probable that it would take umbrage at the formation of an European settlement upon them.

M. de Souza is printing the *Lusiad* of Camoens at Didot's press. It is intended to be a perfect specimen of elegant typography, and will be embellished with designs by Gerard. The work is not for general circulation; a select number of copies only will be taken off for the purpose of presentation to particular persons.

The French government is proceeding in a spirited manner with the grand *Description of Egypt*, begun by the command of Buonaparte. Two *livraisons* as it is well known, have appeared. The third will be divided into two sections, the first of which is nearly ready. This section contains 200 plates; 74 of antiquities, 45 belonging to the modern state, and 81 to natural history. They are accompanied with four parts of text—

namely, two of antiquities, one of modern state, and one of natural history. The price of this section is 800 francs on fine and 1200 francs on vellum paper. The second half of the third *livraison*, which will complete this magnificent work, will appear in the course of the year 1818. It will contain 200 engravings belonging to the three departments of Antiquities, Modern State, and Natural History, and a geographical atlas of Egypt, comprising a general map of the country, in 53 plates. The price of the two papers will be 1200 francs and 1800 francs.

An edition of the Complete Works of BUFFON, arranged by LACEPEDE, with notes and plates, is announced in 10 vols. 8vo.

A periodical work is about to commence at Paris with the title of *The French Israelite*, to contain:—1. Translations of select portions of the Bible, extracts from works of Jewish theology, biographical accounts of doctors of the law, and other eminent Israelites: 2. accounts of events and facts interesting to the Jews, and analyses of works concerning their civil and moral situation: 3. researches into the history, antiquities, laws, and literature of the Jewish people.

The *Academy of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres* has adjudged its prize for the "History of the School of Alexandria from its commencement to the beginning of the third century of the vulgar æra," to a memoir written by M. MATTER, of Strasburg. It has also adjudged a prize to a memoir on the question:—"Which are the works of the ancient philosophers and of Aristotle in particular, the knowledge of which was most generally diffused in the west by the Arabs?"—but the author is not yet known.

A variety of wheat, indigenous in Egypt, which grows so rapidly that it is fit to reap three months after sowing, has been for some years cultivated in Belgium. Several agriculturists are endeavouring to introduce it into France. They assert that the bread made with it is of far superior quality to that of rye. It is obvious that under various circumstances this new acquisition may be a resource of the highest importance.*

On the shore of the island of Teneriffe

* Is this species of grain known in England?—If not might it not be worth the while of some of our spirited agriculturists to make enquiry concerning it?—Can any of our correspondents at home or abroad favour us with a more particular account of its qualities and the mode of cultivation? EDITOR.

there is a cavern which opens towards the sea, and into which the waves precipitate themselves at equal intervals. At the extremity of this cavern there is a natural conduit which vertically traverses the solid rock and terminates at the surface of the ground which is far above the level of the Atlantic. The water propelled into this conduit has not time to escape before a second wave enters the cavern; the impulsion which the compressed air receives from the latter is communicated with violence to the column of water contained in this vertical passage, and drives it out to a considerable height above the aperture made in the surface of the superior soil. The proprietor of a salt-work at Teneriffe having attentively observed this phenomenon, resolved to produce an artificial imitation of it, for the purpose of raising a great mass of sea-water, without any expense, machine, attention, or any other agent than the natural mover. Having failed in this attempt he applied to a French mathematician, soliciting him to calculate the force necessary to be employed for this object. This question, extremely complicated in its examination though very simple as to the fact to which it relates, has furnished the subject of an interesting memoir read at a late meeting of the Royal Academy of Sciences. The author is not only confident that he has resolved the problem, but is of opinion that this method of raising a great mass of sea-water is susceptible of easy, general, and advantageous application for canals, mines, salt-works, &c.

M. LAYA has been elected successor to the Count de Choiseul Gouffier in the Royal French Academy, and M. RAYNOUARE perpetual secretary, in the place of the late M. Suard.

M. DE LALANDE, one of the directors of the Museum of Natural History, is preparing for a new voyage for the promotion of that science. During a short excursion to Brazil he collected more than four thousand zoological subjects, which prove how much yet remains to be done before we can acquire just and sufficiently extensive notions of those remote regions.

M. DEPPING has prepared for press a new edition of his *Soirées d'Hiver*, entirely re-written and enlarged. It will appear in October in four small volumes. We scarcely know of any work which has obtained so universally the approbation of our periodical critics as *The Evening Entertainments*, by which title Mr. Dep-

ping's performance was introduced to the public in an English dress.

The titles of all the daily papers published at Paris, classed according to seniority, are as follows:—

La Gazette de France.
Le Journal general d'Affiches.
Le Journal de Paris.
Le Moniteur.
Le Journal de Debats.
Le Journal du Commerce.
La Quotidienne.
Le Journal general.
Les Annales politiques.
Le Bon Français.
Galignani's Messenger (in English).

GERMANY.

The Emperor of Austria, desirous of advancing useful knowledge and transplanting to his dominions some of the valuable natural productions of the New World, has availed himself of the opportunity of the marriage and departure of his daughter the archduchess Leopoldine, to send to Brazil a number of men of science, who, with the permission of the King of Portugal, are directed to explore the most remarkable parts of that country, to examine the different productions of the three kingdoms of nature, and to enrich the European collections with specimens of them. His imperial majesty has granted the sums necessary for the expedition, and given the chief direction of it to Prince Metternich. The persons appointed to proceed to Brazil for this purpose are:—Dr. MIXON, a physician and professor of botany at Prague; M. GATTERER, belonging to the cabinet of natural history; M. ENDERS, landscape painter; M. SCHOTT, botanical gardener at the palace of Belvedere; Professor POHL, advantageously known by several works on mineralogy; M. BUCHBERGER, painter of plants; and M. SCHICK as librarian. The first four sailed from Trieste in the frigates Austria and Augusta; and the other three will embark at Leghorn with the archduchess. M. SCHREIBER, director of the imperial cabinet of natural history is appointed to write the account of the voyage. Messrs. SPIX and MARTINS, members of the Academy of Sciences at Munich, have joined the expedition.

By an agreement concluded by the courts of Weimar and Gotha, the clear revenues of the university of Jena have been augmented to more than 3,500*l.* sterling, so that with the other resources which it possesses, it will in future enjoy an income exceeding 5,500*l.*

On the 3d of July the Royal Academy

of Berlin celebrated by a public meeting the anniversary of Leibnitz, its founder. The class of History and Philology resolved to offer a prize of 100 ducats for the best historical and juridical account of the proceedings of the Athenian courts of justice both in public and private causes. M. Bode read a memoir on the newly discovered planets, Ceres, Pallas, Juno, and Vesta, and produced a brass model, shewing the true position of their orbits in the solar system : and M. Uhden communicated some observations on the mortuary lists of the ancient Etruscans.

RUSSIA.

Letters from Constantinople of the 13th September, 1816, announce the death of the celebrated Russian traveller Mr. J. Richter. He had not been long returned from his tour in Egypt, Syria, and other southern regions. He has left many very curious antiquities and interesting manuscripts. His death was occasioned by a putrid fever caught while examining the environs of ancient Ephesus.

At the end of May the Bible Society of St. Petersburg held its fourth general meeting at the palace of Tauride under the presidency of Prince Gallitzin. From the report read on the occasion, it appears that there are already more than a thousand societies engaged in distributing the Holy Scriptures among the lower classes of society; of these there are upwards of 700 in Europe and more than 200 in the other parts of the world. America contains about 150, thirteen of which were founded by females.

The university of Dorpat in Livonia now numbers 300 students, some of whom come from very remote parts of the empire as well as from the provinces bordering on the Baltic. The buildings for the university are finished. One is occupied by a philosophical cabinet, and another by the library containing nearly 30,000 volumes. In these buildings have also been provided halls for public orations and other solemn acts of the university. The professors hold their lectures in a fine and spacious edifice situated on the Dornberg; the anatomical theatre is arranged with taste. From amidst the ruins of the ancient cathedral rises another superb structure, one part of which contains the museum, and the other serves for the university church. Professors Jäsche and Morgenstern are distinguished by their worth and erudition. In the *Lounge*, or reading room, a stranger meets with all the scholars of Dorpat, and also the foreign

literary, political and philosophical journals.

ITALY.

The Abbate MAI has published at Milan an advertisement, dated May 1, 1817, relative to a small work of Philo edited by him last year. This Treatise on Virtue, which in the Milan MS. bears the name of Philo, was written according to other M.SS. by George Gemistes Pletho, a Greek author of the 15th century. It has even been long printed with the name of the latter (*græce et latine*, Basileæ, Oporin, 1552, 8vo.—*græce, cum Stobæo*, Antuerpiæ, Plantin, 1575, fol. &c.) M. Mai therefore declares that he shall erase it from the list of inedited works lately published by him, observing at the same time that it would not be impossible to assert the claim of Philo to this little treatise, 1. because the Milan M.S. attributes it to him; 2. because the style seems not unworthy of antiquity; 3. because Gemistes Pletho, who has borrowed from various ancient authors, as Aristotle, Theophrastus, Xenophon, Plutarch and Arrian, might have done the same in regard to Philo; 4. because Philo actually composed books, no longer extant, upon virtue. Anticipating, however, the answers that might be made to these four observations, and unwilling to engage in any dispute on the subject, M. Mai requests scholars to consider his edition, of which he distributed but a very small number of copies; as cancelled.

M. FONTANI, librarian at Florence, announces the speedy publication of the inedited Letters of Poggio in two or three 8vo. volumes. He also purposes publishing the catalogue of the M.SS. of the Riccardian library. This catalogue will occupy three or four folio volumes, each of which will cost the subscribers a ducat and a half.

A letter from Rome dated the 15th May last gives the following interesting particulars relative to the antiquities lately discovered in that city: "You have probably heard of the discovery near Albano, of an ancient burial place covered with the lava of the volcano which afterwards produced the lakes of Albano and Nemi. At this place were found a great quantity of vases of terra cotta, containing others of a peculiar form of the same material, also utensils, *fibula* of bronze, small wheels and ashes of the dead. M. Alexander Visconti, in a dissertation read before the Archæological Academy, attributes them to the Aborigines. It is certain that as these vases

were covered with lava, they must be anterior to the foundation of Alba Longa, which was built after the extinction of the volcanos.

"The excavations are continued at the Forum, as also on the declivity of the Capitol facing it. The Portuguese ambassador, the Count de Funchal, a very intelligent man and zealous antiquary, has caused the ancient *Clivus Capitolinus*, or street which ascended from the Forum to the Capitol to be cleared at his own expense. The ancient pavement was found constructed in the usual manner of Roman pavements, of basaltine lava which they called *silex*. The street ran from the arch of Septimus between the temples commonly called those of Jupiter Tonans and of Concord; and in the distance of 140 feet between those two temples and the arch there is a difference in the level of 13 feet, which must have rendered the ascent very inconvenient.

"By the side of the temple of Jupiter Tonans, towards the Mamertine prison, the government has just cleared the remains of an edifice hitherto totally unknown and highly decorated. It seems to have been destroyed by fire; but there is still an ancient pavement formed of slabs of Numidian, Phrygian, and African marble; and many fragments and blocks of marble which formed the decorations. They are of the most exquisite workmanship, very delicate and very rich, which leads me to believe that the building was of the age of the Ves-pasians; and since it is known that near the arch of Septimus stood the temple of Vespasian, I am inclined to attribute these relics to that edifice, especially as the trunks of two colossal statues have been found there, one of an emperor, and the other of a female having the air of a Juno, but who might possibly be an empress under that form. This however is but conjecture. Among these relics have been found fragments of columns of Numidian and Phrygian marble, which decorated the interior of the *cella*. The walls were also faced with Phrygian and Carystian marble. It is to be hoped that some inscription will remove all doubts on the subject, and determine the use of the edifice.

"The column of Phocas is almost entirely cleared, at the expense of the Duchess of Devonshire, and under the direction of our mutual friend M. Akerblad. Two sepulchral inscriptions have been found here. They do not belong to the column, and must have been

brought hither in the middle ages. A very interesting discovery has however been made respecting this column, namely, that it was erected on a pyramid of steps, one of the four sides of which is in good preservation.

"It has been erroneously stated that the discoveries made near the edifice commonly called the temple of Jupiter Stator, or the temple of Castor and Pollux, corroborate the idea that these are the remains of the Museum. There was no edifice at Rome known by that name; but the most likely opinion is, that it was the *Comitium*, or place to which the people resorted to vote for the acceptance of the *senatus consulta* and the election of priests: and this opinion, first advanced by Nardini, is daily rendered more probable. There is every appearance that the Forum will be entirely cleared—a work of very great interest for the topography of Rome.

"Without the gate of St. Sebastian, near the *Via Ardeatina*, in a farm belonging to the Duchess of Chablais, called Tor Marancio, have been found a considerable number of ancient Mosaic pavements, antique paintings, and fragments of sculpture. Inscriptions on the leaden pipes which conveyed the water thither seem to indicate that this was the villa of the Munatia family. The pavements represent nothing but trellises or compartments, only one of which displays different colours; the others generally are white or black. One of these pavements is very remarkable: upon it are seen the ship of Ulysses and the Syrens, one of whom with birds' feet, is playing on a lyre. In another part of it is represented Scylla, half woman and half fish, enfolding two men with her two tails, and striking the water with a ship's rudder. The paintings decorate a small chamber, and are remarkable for the subject alone; they represent three females of infamous celebrity, but in the most decorous attitude. They are inscribed beneath: *Psippaë*, *Myrrha*, and *Canace*. A fourth, whose name is effaced, appears to be Scylla."

M. GRANET, a French painter, having heard much of the cascade of the river Marta, in the territory of Toscapella, an ancient Etruscan town, paid it a visit last month. Enchanted with the beauty of the spot he made a drawing of it. In the deep valley into which the Marta precipitates itself, after issuing from the lake of Bolsena, he found numerous caverns hollowed out of the tuff and puzzolana, which appear to have served for

habitations. This observation tends to support the conjecture of a scholar who was of opinion that the ancient Etruscans dwelt in caverns. At Toscanella itself may still be distinguished the site of the ancient town; here are seen baths which, in spite of their present ruinous state, attest the magnificence of the period in which they were erected. In the palace of the government at that town a beginning has been made to form a collection of Etruscan and Roman inscriptions found in the neighbourhood. Here too are seen Etruscan sarcophagi, vases of terracotta, pateræ adorned with figures, instruments of metal, &c. It is to be regretted that these articles are still badly arranged, and that care has not been taken to provide a suitable place for their reception. It is rather singular that a foreigner should have been the first to make known all these curiosities to the Romans, for it was the account of them inserted by M. Granet, on occasion of his visit, in the *Diario di Roma* that introduced them to the notice of the people of Rome. Among the modern edifices of Toscanella, M. Granet points out particularly to the attention of travellers the church of St. Peter, a fine monument of the time of the Eastern Empire. It is divided by marble columns into three naves; it is paved in mosaic and the walls have been adorned with fine frescos.

Unfortunately this structure is neglected and fallen to ruin. It is to be hoped that measures will be taken to save it from total destruction. According to this account it appears that Toscanella contains curiosities enough, both of nature and art, to be worthy of being seen by all travellers who visit Rome.

M. MICHELE LEONI has lately translated Goldsmith's *Traveller* into Italian verse. In the preface to this version which was published at Florence, the translator endeavours to vindicate Italy against what he terms the prejudices of the British poet.

Mawe's *Travels in Brazil* have also been recently translated into Italian. The *Bibliotheca Italiana*, a very interesting periodical publication which appears in monthly numbers, contains a good review of that work.

UNITED STATES.

An American journal states that Mr. DAVID HEATH, jun. of New Jersey, has made a very important improvement in the steam engine, by which all accidents may in future be prevented. It consists in a new contrivance of the boiler, by which a high temperature of the steam is obtained without the use of the condenser. The balance wheel and the beam are rendered unnecessary, so that a whole engine of four horse power is reduced to the small space of 60 cubic feet.

NEW PUBLICATIONS IN JULY AND AUGUST, WITH CRITICAL REMARKS.

ARTS, FINE.

The Civil Architecture of Vitruvius, comprising those Books which relate to the Public and Private Edifices of the Ancients. Translated by Williams Wilkins, jun. M. A. F. A. S. Part II. elephant 4to. 3l. 3s. roy. fol. 6l. 6s.

The Genuine Works of Hogarth, with Biographical Anecdotes. By John Nichols, F. S. A. and the late George Steevens, F. R. S. Vol. III. 4to. 4l. 4s.

ASTRONOMY.

Eight Familiar Lectures on Astronomy, intended as an Introduction to the Science. By William Phillips. 12mo. 6s. 6d.

BIBLIOGRAPHY.

The Second Part of Lackington and Cos. Catalogue, containing the Classes, Curious and Rare Books, Poetry and the Drama, the Fine Arts, Natural History, Mathematics, Medicine, &c. &c.

BIOGRAPHY.

The Sexagenarian, or Recollections of a Literary Life. 2 vols. 8vo. 1l. 1s.

Biography of late years has been attended to with so much diligence that scarcely does any person of peculiar habits, or respectable talents, move off the stage, than his memoirs appear for the satisfaction of survivors and the information of posterity. Some have even gone so far as to publish the private anecdotes of men before they become fit subjects for history; and there have been instances where authors, fearful perhaps that their literary merits may not receive a due portion of praise, have kindly favoured the world with their own lives and characters, leaving only some good-natured friend to tell the rest. The work before us is rather unique in its kind, and so constructed as to make it a question whether the plan deserves praise or censure. At first we were almost inclined to view the book in the light of an agreeable romance, or at least as being partly true and partly fictitious, with a dash of good-humoured satire upon authors, booksellers, and patrons. Having formed this idea we were disposed to admire the ingenuity of the design and to commend the execution; but upon reading on, our own recollections brought before us the shade of an old acquaintance, whose learning we respected, and whose misfortunes we pitied. The former he applied to a good use, and the latter were the consequence of that simplicity which Fielding has

described so well in the character of Parson Adams, and Goldsmith with more delicate humour in Doctor Primrose. Many of the incidents related in the volumes we know to be true; and most of the persons alluded to are easily discovered. As some of the latter are yet in being, perhaps the course now adopted of sketching an outline of our brother reviewer and reverend friend, was the best that could have been devised to avoid giving offence. Yet, on the other hand, while we admit the correctness of the representation, and have been highly amused with our biographical, or rather gossiping entertainment; we should upon the whole have been better pleased had the narrative been exhibited less in the form of a literary masquerade. It is impossible that the disguise can for a moment deceive any intelligent reader, or prevent him from recognising both the immediate subject of the memoir, and the numerous characters here introduced. There may be reasons indeed for suppressing some circumstances connected with the history of the translator of Herodotus, but not enough for the entire concealment of his name, and the principal features of his literary life in this entertaining collection of anecdotes.

Memoirs of the Rt. Hon. R. B. Sheridan.
Part II. 4to. 1l. 11s. 6d.

BOTANY.

A Practical Introduction to Botany, illustrated by references, under each definition, to Plants of easy access, and by numerous figures; and also comprising a Glossary of Botanic Terms. By the Rev. W. Bingley, A. M. F. L. S. 12mo. 4s. 6d.

Botany is one of the most delightful and edifying studies that can engage the application of young persons; but it is also in fact one of the easiest, and requires only a little patience to ensure success. It has besides the peculiarity of contributing essentially to the improvement of other sciences without deriving much aid from them; or requiring a circuitous and multifarious course of reading to render the elementary principles intelligible. The vocabulary may indeed be somewhat perplexing at first, and forbidding in appearance, but difficulty and disgust will quickly give place to agreeable sensations, and the student as he proceeds finds continually new pleasure rewarding his industry, while an inexhaustible store of treasures is expanded to his view as an encouragement to perseverance. The little manual here presented to the public is admirably calculated to facilitate the acquisition of this science, as far as relates to English botany; the principal definitions being arranged in systematic order, and illustrated by references to indigenous plants, or those of the most frequent occurrence in flower gardens. The value of the book is enhanced by an excellent set of illustrative plates.

A Botanical Description of British Plants in the Midland Counties, particularly of those in the neighbourhood of Alcester. By T. Purton, surgeon. Alcester. 2 vols. 8vo. 1l.

DIVINITY.

The Advent of Christ, considered in a course of Six Sermons, preached before the University of Cambridge, in December, 1815. By the Rev. William Mandell, B.D. Fellow and Tutor of Queen's College. 8vo. 6s.

An excellent body of divinity throughout all the branches of doctrinal, practical, casuistical, and

hortatory religion might be compiled from the published sermons of the established clergy; but though the works of our old divines are so excellent as almost to supersede the necessity of any addition to the stock of theology, we are decidedly of opinion that a relaxedness in this respect would be prejudicial to the interests of Christianity by giving an advantage to infidels and libertines. So long as the world shall stand in need of instruction and of warning; so long as the weak shall be in danger of falling by craft, and the young be exposed to old deceptions dressed up in new forms; so long will it behove the experienced teachers of religious truth to maintain the sacred cause entrusted to them from the press as well as from the pulpit. The universities in particular are under the obligation thus to keep enquiry alive, and by convincing the gainsayers that if they are not easily converted, they will at least not be suffered to assume the honour of a triumph. We have been led to these remarks by the satisfaction derived from the volume before us, which exhibits a luminous view of the great mystery of redemption, in the following order,—"On the antecedent testimonies relative to the advent of Christ:—on the nature of the office which Christ came down to fulfil:—on the reception which Christ experienced:—on the spiritual advent of Christ:—on the nativity; and on the final advent of Christ." Such are the contents of this volume of discourses, in which the serious reader will be delighted with what the French call the *unction* of religion, freed from frivolous conceits and the extravagancies of enthusiasm.

Female Scripture Biography: including an Essay on what Christianity has done for Women. By Francis Augustus Cox, A. M. 2 vols. 8vo. 1l. 1s.

Works of this description are common, and have proved of eminent utility, particularly to young persons. The present author has made good use of the labours of his predecessor, but with the exception of Hunter and Robinson, he has not been candid enough to acknowledge his obligations, nor has he even condescended to mention one popular book having the same title with his own. We allude to the Scripture Biography by Dr. Watkins, which has found its way into most seminaries and private families. It comes within our knowledge that the late Bishop Horsley and Bishop Porteus recommended this book in warm terms, and the former great prelate caused it to be read in his household every Sunday evening. It would have been liberal in Mr. Cox when treading the same ground if he had noticed the performances of others in this line as well as two which he could not avoid specifying: The essay on the benefits rendered to women by Christianity is pleasing and instructive; but the author might have given the subject more animation by shewing the instrumentality of female piety in the propagation of the gospel.

Stories explanatory of the Church Catechism. By Mrs. Sherwood. 12mo. 5s.

There is a peculiarity in this little work which will prevent it from being so extensively useful as it otherwise would be. All the stories have a local character and relation, the scene being uniformly laid in Hindostan, but the moral and religious improvement is of universal concern. We are told in the advertisement prefixed, that the stories were written for the use of the children of his Majesty's fifty-sixth regiment, at that time stationed at Cawnpore in the East Indies, which explains the feature that runs through the whole work. All the stories which uniformly convey some useful instruction

for the regulation of conduct and the correction of the heart, are related in a very agreeable manner, and afford an entertaining view of oriental customs. That of Black John, a native christian, is an admirable narrative.

Observations Critical, Explanatory, and Practical on the Canonical Scriptures. By Mrs. Cornwallis, of Wittersham, Kent. 4 vols. 8vo. 2l. 2s.

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HISTORY.

Authentic Memoirs of the Revolution in France and the Sufferings of the Royal Family; deduced chiefly from Accounts by Eye-witnesses. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

A work of this kind must prove at all times seasonable, for although no more than a compilation, it inculcates a powerful lesson upon states and individuals, teaching the one to guard against innovations, and the other to cherish those principles of moral and political duty which are the great security of public and private happiness. We remember to have seen attempts made to abolish the commemoration of the thirtieth of January in this country, and there are many in France who, no doubt, would be equally willing that the memorial of their sanguinary revolution should be buried in oblivion. But if history be philosophy, teaching by example, the minute records of such atrocities cannot be too faithfully preserved, and prominently exhibited, to the view of successive generations, that men may learn to avoid that spirit of discontent which has enabled the crafty and turbulent to overturn monarchies and enslave the people. The present volume, which is very judiciously abstracted from the most authentic sources, contains a luminous, affecting, and candid narrative of the history of revolutionary France, particularly of the unparalleled sufferings of the virtuous Louis and his family.

An Historical Display of the Effects of Physical and Moral Causes on the Character and Circumstances of Nations: including a Comparison of the Ancients and Moderns in regard to their intellectual and social State. By John Bigland. 8vo. 14s.

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If the practice of duelling is so far established by prescription as to be almost past any attempt to abolish it, the only thing to be done is to regulate it in such a manner as to prevent single combat from being a still greater evil. The author of this little work is fully aware of the objections, moral and legal, which may be raised against this remnant of chivalry: nor is he disposed to justify duelling upon any abstract principle of reasoning. He is of opinion, however, that in some cases recourse to this mode of defending honour is indispensable; and at present the regulations of our military system are certainly in his favour. Under these circumstances he gives judicious directions to principals and seconds in regard to the management of weapons, the positions and distances; with some excellent advice for the accommodation of differences. The anecdotes interspersed are amusing, but the historic sketches of ancient chivalry and modern duelling are very defective: and should the work be revised for a second edition, we would recommend more attention to this part of the work, because the instances upon record are numerous, and tend in a variety of ways to illustrate the rules of social life, by which young men who mix much in the world ought to be guided.

Provincial Letters, containing an Exposure of the reasoning and morals of the Jesuits. By Blaise Pascal: originally published under the name of Louis de Montalte. Translated from the French. To which is added a View of the History of the Jesuits, and the late Bull for the revival of the order in Europe. 8vo.

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This little volume has stronger claims upon the public than many of those pompous performances which, by the arts of the trade and the ingenuity of friendship, the influence of patronage and the weight of a name, are forced into popularity. There is a touching simplicity in most of the pieces, which indicates a true poetical feeling, and a mind harmonized to the sublimity of nature as well as the beauty of virtue. We were disposed to have given one or two extracts in this place, but upon recollection it appeared, that in copying the prefatory advertisement we should render the author more service.—“The writer of the following pages deems it necessary to state, that he received no other education than what could be acquired at a crowded school during the space of a few months in the twelfth year of his age. Being compelled at that period to engage in a profession which greatly impaired his constitution, he was deprived of every subsequent opportunity of obtaining literary information, except employing the short intervals of leisure his business afforded in perusing those books chiefly which a few friends were kind enough to favour him with. He indulges the hope, however, of being enabled, by the profits arising

from this publication, to place himself in a situation which may prove less injurious to his health, and at the same time afford him the means of indulging in those studies, to which alone he has been accustomed to resort for pleasure and improvement."

The Lament of Tasso. By Lord Byron. 8vo. 1s. 6d.

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The Swiss Patriots, with other Poems. By W. Mackenzie, of Edinburgh. 8vo. 5s. 6d.

TOPOGRAPHY.

A Topographical History of Staffordshire, including its Agriculture, Mines, and Manufactures; Memoirs of Eminent Natives, &c. With a succinct Account of the Rise and Progress of the Staffordshire Potteries. Compiled by William Pitt. 8vo. 1l. 5s.; large paper, 1l. 15s.

History and Antiquities of the Abbey Church of St. Peter, Westminster. By J. P.

Neale. Part III. roy. 4to. 16s.; imp. 4to. 1l. 4s.; proofs, 2l. 12s. 6d.

Ormerod's History of Cheshire. Part IV. Gazetteer of the County of Cornwall. 7s. 6d.

A new History of Berwick-upon-Tweed, with Historical Notices of the neighbouring Villages, including a compendium of Border History; accompanied with a Plan of the Town. By the Rev. T. Johnston. 12mo.

VOYAGES AND TRAVELS.

Narrative of a Voyage to Hudson's Bay in H. M. S. Rosamond; containing some Account of the north-eastern Coast of America and of the Tribes inhabiting that remote Region. By Lieut. Edward Chappell, R. N. 8vo. 12s.

Guide in a Tour through France, particularly descriptive of the Southern and Western Departments. By Henry Cox, esq. 12mo. 7s.

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

Les Suivantes, No. I. Sonate pour le Forte Piano, composée et dédiée à Monsieur le Baron Nicolas de Krufft, par J. B. Cramer. Op. 57. Clementi and Chappell. 5s.

While Mr. Cramer, in his retirement, puts forth such finished pieces as this, we may hail his retreat from the bustle and perplexity of teaching, as a happy circumstance for the musical world. The learning and science thrown out in this elaborate performance are enough to set up an ordinary composer for life; yet this gentleman's muse seems inexhaustible, as the number of opera he has written sufficiently testify.

O Pescator dell' Onda, with variations for the Piano-forte. Composed and dedicated to Mrs. Chapman, Maids House, by Miss Jane Waite. Jones. 1s. 6d.

This effusion of a grateful mind will no doubt be received with due appreciation. The theme is simple, and harmonized according to the strict rules of modulation; yet taste and feeling are not wanting in the progress of the five variations of which it consists. To expect elaborate science from a girl at a boarding school would be unreasonable. A few more summers added to the eleven she has passed, may give an increased attraction to the offspring of her infant muse.

Select Melodies, with variations for the Flute and Piano-forte; composed by C. Nicholson, and J. F. Burrowes. No. I. and II. Goulding and Co. 3s. each.

The first of these melodies consists of the popular air of "Is there a Heart that never lov'd?"—by Braham, and dedicated to Lord Deerhurst. The flute part is done by Mr. Nicholson, the piano-forte by Mr. Burrowes. Each party in his turn has endeavoured, and we think successfully, to display the powers of his respective instrument. The cadences are all noted down at length, and nothing seems omitted to render them complete duets. The theme of the second melody is "Cease your fanning," dedicated to the Hon. Thos. Coventry. In

this Mr. Nicholson has soared a flight beyond his usual out-doings, and treads closely on the heels of Monsieur Drouet. The whole is well engraved, respectably got up, and reflects great credit on the gentlemen concerned.

The Peasants of Ravenburgh, a favorite Rondo, for the Harp or Piano-forte; composed by F. J. Klose. Phillips and Co. 3s.

The versatile talent of this composer is eminently displayed in the different sorts of music he exhibits. Songs, waltzes, dances, &c.—nothing comes amiss to him:—"Seneca cannot be too heavy, nor Plautus too light." Less redundant in this than in some other of his productions, his success has been proportionally greater. A beautiful vignette, engraved by Barrett, adorns the title page.

Calder Fair, a Divertimento for the Piano-forte; composed by T. H. Butler. Bland and Weller. 2s.

This gentleman is well known from his popular tune of Lewie Gordon: this dance is executed after the same manner, but with more gaiety and execution. The younger part of our readers will, we trust, feel great delight in the practice of it.

'Tis Love in the Heart; the admired Rondo sung by Mr. Horn in the Election, as performed at the English Opera; the words by S. J. Arnold, esq.; composed by C. E. Horn. Williams. 1s. 6d.

Few ballads possess more intrinsic merit than this. Yet we perceive here and there a sprinkling of something we have heard before. "'Tis not Love," and "O Listen to the Voice of Love," have furnished a few hints, perhaps imperceptible to the author himself.

"Signior Sol Fa Tink a Tink," sung by Mr. Taylor; "Mottoes, or Mankind are all Scramblers," sung by Ditto; "Farewell to Love," sung by Miss Childs; "The Banner of Battle," sung by Mr. Cogan; "Oh La-

dies beware," sung by Miss Turner. Composed by John Parry. Bland and Weller. 1s. 6d. each.

Here is a fresh cargo of summer-songs just arrived. Mr. Parry's muse is very prolific; and though his songs are not fated to be sung at Vaux-hall this season, yet, like Doll in the Recruiting Officer, he is determined not to lose his "teeming time," and has therefore brought forth his usual quota of summer music.

Themes, with variations, for the Flute, from the works of Beethoven, Gelinek, Mozart, &c. intended to facilitate the student in reading at sight. Inscribed to Capt. J. M. Bagnold, by J. Coggins. Phillips and Co. 1s. 6d.

This work is to be continued in Numbers; the subject of the present is "Ah vous dirai-je." They are mere exercises without any bass; of course they cannot afford much entertainment, though they may prove acceptable to our numerous amateur flute-blowers, who are wasting their lungs in straining to imitate the rapid execution of Nicholson and Drouet.

"Twas his own Voice. Recitative and Air from "Lalla Rookh," written by Thomas Moore, esq.; the music by Sir John Stevenson, Mus. Doc. Power. 2s.

To shew what powerful effects may be produced by a few simple notes, is the peculiar privilege of genius. Whoever tries this air will soon perceive that it is indited by a master-hand. We shall say no more, but leave our vocal readers to warble out these delightful words:—

'Twas his own voice—
She could not err;
Throughout the breathing world's extent
There was but *one* such voice for her,
So soft—so eloquent.

Oh! sooner shall the rose of May
Mistake his own sweet nightingale,
And to some meaner minstrel's lay
Open her bosom's glowing veil,
Than love shall ever doubt a tone—
A breath—of his beloved one.

NEW ACTS,

PASSED IN THE FIFTH SESSION OF THE FIFTH PARLIAMENT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.—57 GEO. III. (1817.)

[The figure which follows the date of each Act, denotes the number of sheets of which it consists: each sheet is sold for THREEPENCE.

Cap. XXI. An Act to revive and continue for two years and from thence until the end of the then next Session of Parliament, Two Acts made in the 47th and 50th years of his present Majesty for the preventing improper persons from having Arms in Ireland. Apr. 29. 1.

XXII. To amend two Acts of the 54th and 55th years of his Majesty's reign to provide for the better Execution of the Laws in Ireland, by appointing Superintending Magistrates and additional Constables in Counties in certain Cases. Apr. 29. 1.

XXIII. To further continue until the 25th day of March, 1820, an Act of the 7th year of King George II. for the free Importation of Cochineal and Indigo. Apr. 29. 1.

XXIV. To alter and enlarge the Powers of an Act passed in the 54th year of his present Majesty's reign, intitled *An Act for the further Improvement of the Land Revenue of the Crown.* May 23. 2.

The Act of the 53d Geo. 3, here referred to, was for making a more convenient Communication from Mary-le-Bone Park and the Northern parts of the Metropolis to Charing Cross, and that of the 54th authorized the raising of two sums of 500,000l. and 100,000l. by loan upon the credit of the Land revenues of the Crown, from any persons, bodies corporate, or companies, except the Bank of England, and the South Sea and East India Companies. Since that time the Royal Ex-

change Assurance Company has advanced 300,000l. and the present Act is designed to enable the Companies before excluded to lend such part of the above-mentioned sums as may still be wanting. Every such loan is hereby declared a loan upon parliamentary security; to be charged upon the land revenues; and in case any part of the principal or interest remain unpaid three months after it becomes due, the same shall be advanced by the Treasury.

XXV. To explain and amend an Act made in the 48th year of his present Majesty, for repealing the Duties of assessed Taxes and granting new Duties in lieu thereof; and to exempt such Dwelling-houses as may be employed for the sole purpose of Trade, or of lodging Goods, Wares, or Merchandize, from the Duties charged by the said Act. May 23. 1.

Tenements which have been occupied as dwelling-houses shall not be charged to Duties under recited Act when employed solely for the purposes of Trade, or as ware-houses. Such tenements may be brought into the assessment; but persons claiming relief are to give notice to the assessor or surveyor, who shall be at liberty to inspect such tenements from time to time. Assessments made on such premises for the years ending Apr. 5, 1816, and Apr. 5, 1817, shall be discharged, and the money paid under such assessments repaid by the receiver-general. Mills, or places of manufacture, or ware-houses, not being part of a dwelling-house, are not liable to duty though a servant li-

censed by the commissioners of the district to guard the same abide therein. One glazed window in a dairy, or a cheese-room of a farm house shall be exempted from duty after Apr. 5, 1817.

XXVI. To amend and render more effectual four several Acts passed in the 48th, 49th, 52d, and 56th years of his present Majesty, for enabling the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt, to grant Life Annuities. May 23. 2.

By this Act the granting of annuities is extended to persons 21 years old and under 35. Commissioners may receive 4 and 5 per cent. stock, or money for the purchase of life annuities. Money to be paid into the Bank of England.

XXVII. For repealing the Duties of Customs on Buck Wheat imported into this kingdom, and for granting other Duties until the 25th day of March, 1821, in lieu thereof. May 23. 1.

Instead of the former duties 10s. per quarter shall be paid from June 1, 1817.

XXVIII. An Act to extend the Powers of two Acts for allowing British Plantation Sugar and Coffee, and other Articles imported into Bermuda in British ships to be exported to America in Foreign Vessels; and to permit Articles the Produce of America to be imported into the said Island in Foreign Ships, to certain other Articles. May 23. 1.

In addition to the articles enumerated in the recited acts, fruit and vegetables may be imported and rum and molasses exported.

XXIX. To extend to Newfoundland the Provisions of an Act passed in the 52d year of his present Majesty's Reign, for permitting the Exportation of Wares, Goods, and Merchandize, from any of his Majesty's Islands in the West Indies to any other of the said Islands and to and from any of the British Colonies on the Continent of America and the said Islands and Colonies. May 23. 1.

XXX. To regulate the Interests and Periods of Payment of Navy, Victualling and Transport Bills. May 23.

Treasury may regulate the interest and period of payment of Navy Bills, &c. provided no such bills shall carry an interest exceeding 3½. per cent. per diem.

XXXI. For granting to his Majesty a Sum of Money to be raised by Lotteries. May 23. 7.

XXXII. To repeal the Duties of Excise on Stone Bottles and charge other Duties in lieu thereof. June 16. 1.

XXXIII. To reduce the Allowance of Spirits, Tea, and Tobacco for the use of Seamen on board certain Ships or Vessels making short Voyages. June 16. 1.

XXXIV. To authorize the issue of Exchequer Bills and the Advance of Money out of the Consolidated Fund to a limited Amount, for the carrying on of Public Works and Fisheries in the United Kingdom, and Employment of the Poor of Great Britain in manner therein mentioned. June 16. 6.

By this act his Majesty is empowered to authorize the Commissioners of the Treasury to issue Exchequer Bills to the amount of 1,500,000l. to bear an interest of 2½d. per cent. per diem. The Lord-lieutenant of Ireland may order the advance of 250,000l. out of the produce of the Consolidated Fund there, for the purposes of this act. Persons, bodies, or companies to whom bills shall be advanced to enter into security. Deposits of stock may be received instead of personal security. Commissioners to require mortgages of tolls of public works as a collateral security. Proprietors of such works empowered to mortgage with priority over all securities except those of *bona fide* creditors entitled to repayment of their principal as well as interest. Money may be advanced for public works in Ireland on mortgage of rates under the management of commissioners appointed by the lord-lieutenant or under the management of corporations without personal security, provided that on all money so advanced there be paid an interest of 6 per cent. and that the principal be repaid by means of a Sinking Fund at the rate of 6 per cent. within such time as the commissioners for the execution of this act shall appoint. A similar clause is introduced in regard to Great Britain, with this difference, that the rate of interest and the amount to be annually repaid by Sinking Fund are each fixed at 5 per cent. Money may be advanced for rebuilding or repairing churches. Trustees of roads and commissioners of drainage to whom advances are made, may increase tolls for repayment. Advance not to be made to parishes unless application be made with consent of majority in number and three fourths in value of persons paying poor-rates; or where there is a select vestry, with consent of four fifths of that body: such application from parishes to have the sanction of two justices. Advance to any parish not to exceed the amount of last half year's poor-rate; overseers to pay instalments out of poor-rates, and to make rates if necessary for the purpose. Where four fifths of the proprietors of lands in any parish apply for an advance, the rate for repayment may be made on the proprietors. No advance to be made to any parish unless the poor-rates in the year ending at Easter, 1817, or the usual quarter-day immediately preceding it, shall exceed by three fourths the average annual amount of the money expended for the relief of the poor for three years preceding Easter, 1816, or by one half the amount so expended for

the year ending at that date. Advance to parishes to be repaid within two years from Easter, 1818. The principal sums of Exchequer Bills with interest to be repaid by instalments. The Commissioners may extend the periods of repayment. Upon default of payment process may issue. The Bank may advance 1,500,000l. on the credit of this act. The Commissioners are required from time to time to lay an account of their proceedings before Parliament.

XXXV. For punishing Mutiny and Desertion, and for the better Payment of the Army and their Quarters. June 20. 17.

XXXVI. To regulate the Trade to and from the Places within the Limits of the Charter of the East India Company, and certain Possessions of his Majesty in the Mediterranean. June 20. 2.

XXXVII. To explain and amend an Act of the 53d year of his present Majesty, relating to Tolls on Carriages used in Hushandry, and to remove Doubts as to Exemption of Carriages not wholly laden with Manure from Payment of Toll. June 20. 1.

By this act the exemption of carriages laden with manure from toll, on passing through any turnpike, is limited to the distance of fifteen miles from the Royal Exchange.

XXXVIII. To continue until the 15th day of June, 1818, an Act of the 52d of his present Majesty, for the more effectual preservation of the Peace, by enforcing the Duties of Watching and Warding. June 20. 1.

XXXIX. To extend certain Provisions of the Acts of the 36th and 52d years of the reign of his present Majesty to Matters of Charity and Friendly Societies. June 20. 1.

XL. To authorize the rewarding Officers of the Customs for their Services in preventing illicit Distillation in Scotland, under an Act passed in the last Session of Parliament. June 20. 1.

XLI. To repeal two Acts passed in the 54th and 55th years of his present Majesty, relating to the Office of the Agent General, and for transferring the Duties of the said Office to the Offices of the Paymaster General and Secretary at War. June 20. 1.

XLII. To revive and continue until the 25th day of March, 1819, an Act made in the 44th year of his present Majesty, for permitting the Exportation of Salt from the Port of Nassau, in the Island of New Providence, the Port of Exuma, and the Port of Crooked Island, in the Bahama Islands, in American Ships coming in Ballast. June 27. 1.

XLIII. For granting for two years from the 5th day of July, 1817, Bounties on Sugar refined otherwise than by Claying. June 27. 1.

XLIV. To allow Corps of Yeomanry or Volunteer Cavalry, when assembled for the Suppression of Riots or Tumults, to be quartered and billeted, and Officers on Half-pay to hold certain Commissions in such Corps, and to exempt Members in such Corps from serving the Office of Constable. June 27. 1.

XLV. For the Continuation of all and every Person or Persons in any and every Office, Place, or Employment, Civil or Military, within the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Dominion of Wales, Town of Berwick-on-Tweed, Isles of Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney, Sark, and Man, and also in all and every of his Majesty's Foreign Possessions, Colonies, or Plantations, which he or she shall hold, possess, or exercise, during the Pleasure of the Crown, at the Time of the Death or Demise of his present Majesty, until removed or discharged therefrom by the succeeding King or Queen of this Realm. June 27. 1.

XLVI. To prevent the issue and circulating of Pieces of Copper or other Metal usually called Tokens. June 27. 2.

No tokens, of copper or mixed metal, to be made or issued on penalty of forfeiting not less than 1l. nor more than 5l., at the discretion of the justice or justices who shall hear and determine such offence. No such tokens to be circulated after 1st January, 1818, on a penalty for each of not less than two nor more than ten shillings. This act not to affect Bank of England Tokens. Sheffield penny tokens issued for the relief of the poor may circulate till March 25, 1823; and those issued at Birmingham for the like purpose till March 25, 1820.

NEW PATENTS.

ROBERT FORD's, Crouch End, Hornsey, chemist, for a Medicine for the Cure of Coughs, Colds, Asthmas, and Consumptions, which he denominates "Ford's

Balsam of Horehound." Dated Nov. 21, 1816.

Take of horehound 3½lbs. and the same quantity of liquorice root; add a sufficient

quantity of pure water to infuse in a still for six days, but the quantity of water must depend entirely on the nature of the horehound. Take of the infusion or extract 16 pints; add 12 pints of spirit of wine or best French brandy; gum camphor 14oz; extract of Turkey opium 1oz; benjamin 1oz; dried squills 2oz; oil of aniseed 8 drachms; clarified honey 3½ lbs. and digest the whole in a close cask or vessel for 28 days. For any greater or less quantity increase or diminish the ingredients in the like proportions.

JOHN STUBBS JORDEN's, of Birmingham, copper window-frame maker, for a Method of Glazing Hot-Houses, Green-Houses, and all Horticultural Buildings. Aug. 20, 1811.

Mr. Jorden's method, which he denominates perforated shield-glazing, consists in uniting panes of crown or common glass, previously cut out in the shape of shields on coats of arms, which he causes to lap over one another in the manner of fish scales, in frames of metal or wood. Instead of common putty he unites the panes with a cement on which the action of air, water, and frost has but little if any effect, leaving an aperture at the base of the shield, so that the condensed steam or water may pass off, which in the common manner of glazing falls upon the plants to their great injury. By this shape and method of shield-glazing the lap-over of the glass becomes an inclined line, and the cement being furrowed out on the under side, forms a channel for the condensed water to escape without freezing, between the laps of the glass, as is the case in the common method of glazing, which is very destructive to the glass and occasions a very heavy annual expense for repairs.

GEORGE MONTAGUE HIGGINSON's, of Bovey Tracy, Devon, Lieutenant in the Navy; for certain Improvements in Locks. Feb. 1, 1817.

This improvement consists in the adoption of a cylindrical roller, attached so as to prevent the introduction of picklocks for opening the works. The interior of the works differs little if any from those of common construction. There is a cap-plate for covering the works as usual, to which is attached a cylindric box, the key-hole of the box being reversed to that of the cap-plate. Within the cylindric box is a roller with a slight spring only for the purpose of tightening it within the box. The object of this roller, which revolves by turning the key, is to cover the key-hole from the introduction of a pick-lock; for when the key is out of the lock, this roller prevents all communication with the key-hole, and consequently with the interior, until by its revolution the aperture for the key to pass is brought opposite to the key-hole of the cap-plate.

Another mode adopted by the patentee for the same object, consists of a cylindrical piece sliding upon the circular ward and closing or preventing all access to the works from the centre, having an aperture for the introduction of the key, by which the cylindrical piece is carried round, and upon withdrawing the key the aperture remains opposite to the hole of the cap-plate; or by the adoption of a revolving cross fitting to, and acting within, the wards so as to exclude all passage to the inner works. To preclude the introduction of a pick-lock through the outer channel of the wards, the patentee places a projecting piece bearing against the circular ward and supported by a spring lever to admit the passage of the key. This piece, if attempted to be raised by a pick-lock or any other force, would recede into a notch in the bolt and prevent the latter from returning; or instead of attaching this projecting piece to a spring, it may be suspended and a spring made to act against it for the same purpose.

PATENTS RECENTLY GRANTED.

THOMAS WEDLAKE, Hornchurch, Essex, for Improvements on Ploughs. Dated July 5, 1817.

DAVID BREWSTER, of Edinburgh, L.L.D. for a new Optical Instrument called the Kaleidoscope, for exhibiting and creating beautiful forms and patterns of general use in all the ornamental arts. July 10.

SAMUEL BROWN, Mark Lane, Commander in the Royal Navy, for an improvement in the construction of a Bridge, by the formation and uniting of its component parts in a manner not hitherto practised. July 10.

WILLIAM HENRY SIMPSON, of Bickington, Devon, Mechanic, for Improvements in the Machinery for spinning Wool, Cotton, and other fibrous substances. July 10.

RICHARD FARMER BRAIN, Salford, Lancaster, brewer, for an Improvement or Apparatus calculated to obtain or generate gas in a more economical manner than heretofore, from coal or any other article, material, or substance for lighting or heating houses, manufactories, or other places where light or heat is required. July 10.

HENRY TRITTON, of Clapham, esq. for an Apparatus for Distilling. July 15.

THOMAS ASPINWALL, esq. of Bishopsgate Church-yard, for an Elliptic Valve-pump box, communicated to him by a foreigner residing abroad. July 16.

REUBEN PHILLIPS, Exeter, gent. for a method of purifying Gas for the purpose of illumination. July 19.

GEORGE WYKE, of Bath, esq. and EDWARD SHORTER, of Southwark, Mecha-

nic, for Improvements in the construction of Wheel Carriages. July 19.

PETER HAMBLIN, Camberwell, Merchant, for Improvements in the making a Cement or Composition for Ornaments and Statues, and for making artificial Bricks, or an imitation of Bricks, Tiles, and Stones, and joining and cementing the same, and for erecting, covering, and decorating buildings internally and ex-

ternally; and also Improvements in the mixing, working, and moulding of the said cement, or composition, upon any sort of materials, or in working and moulding whole and entire erections and substances therewith. July 19.

FREDERIC BRUNTON, Bride Lane, gent. for a mode of employing Silk and other materials in the making of Hats and Bonnets. July 19.

REVIEW AND REGISTER OF THE FINE ARTS.

“Non ego paucis
Offendar maculis, quas aut incuria fudit
Aut humana parum cavit natura.”

HORACE.

MR. MUDIE'S NATIONAL MEDALS.

MEDALS have ever been a popular mode of commemorating great national events, and although deficient in the sublime influence of the higher branches of the arts of design, they certainly possess much of beauty and of interest. Their in-frangible and lasting composition enable them to outlive the productions of the pencil or the chisel, and their minuteness and cheapness render them very proper as a medium to disseminate and perpetuate among all classes the importance and extent of our victories. We cannot however but consider that the greatness of these achievements would be compromised and disgraced were they not to be recorded by the more exalted exercise of sculpture, and the votive offerings of the sister arts of painting and of architecture. The motto which Mr. Mudie has chosen for his prospectus is very appropriate, and assigns to these works their peculiar merit, with that happy union of taste and truth for which Pope is justly distinguished—

“The medal, faithful to its charge of Fame,
Thro’ climes and ages bears each form and name;

In one short view subjected to our eye,
Gods, Emperors, Heroes, Sages, Patriots, lie.”

In France the art of medal engraving has been much more successfully practised than in England. Simon, who lived in the time of the Commonwealth and of the reign of the second Charles, is almost the only medallist of note which this country has produced, a circumstance at which we are the more surprised, as we conceive excellence in this department much easier of attainment than in those higher arts which in Britain have always maintained an equal rank with her continental rival: our poets, our painters, our sculptors, and our architects, have hitherto sustained the intellectual reputa-

tion of the island, and we are certain that native medallists only need patronage and encouragement to enable them to support with equal success the honourable claims of English artists. At present so little is the art practised or understood, that recourse is obliged to be had to French professors to commemorate the defeat of their own countrymen, an employment which is no less disreputable to us than it is ungracious to them.

Mr. Mudie proposes to publish 40 medals illustrative of events connected with the history, and commemorative of the valour and talent of the British—of these only fifteen have appeared; but if the remainder of the series be as well designed and executed as those before us, our only regret will be that no more are intended. We shall proceed to consider them individually, transcribing as nearly as possible from the prospectus, Mr. Mudie's own description of the medals.

No. 1. is entitled HIS PRESENT MAJESTY. *Obverse*—Head of the King with this motto: “*Hoc auspice orbis salus* 1817.” *Reverse*—Figures personifying Religion and Faith, or Honesty. This in union with the rock behind the cornucopia and the rudder, imply that Religion, Integrity, and Constancy, have steered Britannia successfully through all her dangers up to the present period; marked on the exergue 1817. The head is uncommonly well given, it is a likeness of the king in his best time, and for freedom, accuracy, and relief, deserves to be well studied by those who appreciate good medal engraving. We wish that our new coin had been as well executed. The reverse presents an allegory, which is highly expressive and elegant. The head is by Webb—the reverse by Depaulis.

No. 2. **THE PRINCE REGENT.** *Obverse*—Head of His Royal Highness, with the inscription "George Prince Regent, 1816." *Reverse*—A Figure of Peace is here allegorically represented with wings at rest, reclining on an anchor amidst trophies of war conquered from France, among which is the significant emblem of the annihilated power of Buonaparte—a broken eagle. In her hand is a serpent, the type of wisdom. On a pedestal supporting the figure is inscribed "*Treaties of Paris*," on the exergue "*30th May 1814; 20th Nov. 1815*;" above is the inscription—"Armis et consiliis." The obverse is by Mr. Mills, an English artist. The reverse we suspect to be the workmanship of Depaulis. The head is excellent. The reverse is rather crowded with trophies, fewer would have expressed with equal force and more taste the destruction of Buonaparte's power; the figure of Peace is good and beautifully executed; the pedestal whereon she stands is too small; it would have been well had more of its surface intercepted the trophies at the bottom of the medal.

No. 3. **THE DUKE OF YORK.** *Obverse*—Head of the Duke, with the inscription round the face of the medal "*Field Marshal F. Duke of York*." *Reverse*—The Queen presenting Colours to the Students of the Military College at Sandhurst. On one of the colours is the motto—"Vires acquirit eundo." Behind are the college portico, and two attendants on her Majesty; one of them the Duke of York, the founder of the college. Above is this legend—"Presentation of Colours by her Majesty, August 1813;" on the exergue is the College with the date of its foundation. The head of the duke is excellent in texture and accuracy of representation; it is by Mr. Webb. The figures on the reverse are finished very highly, and are, considering the very small scale on which they are executed, remarkable for truth and neatness. The college on the exergue is also well managed.

No. 4. **GENERAL ABERCROMBY.** *Obverse*—Bust of Lieut.-Gen. Abercromby. *Reverse*—The Horse starting as he advances, and the three Pyramids behind plainly refer to a transaction in Egypt, which the inscription round the face of the reverse, and the date on the exergue, shew to be the hostile reception experienced by the British on their landing, for the purpose of expelling the French from that country. The bust is in very high relief, and presents nearly a front

view of the face. This we do not much like; we think a profile or a position very nearly approaching to it, the best adapted to medallion representation; the reverse is highly beautiful in execution, although we do not consider it peculiarly happy in design. The horse is a new national emblem, and does not identify the actors in the drama; it may represent any other force as well as the British. The lion would have been equally pictorial and more national. There is also an unfortunate attempt to represent cloud or vapour surmounting the apex of the most remote pyramid, which completely fails in effect. It is in this that bas relief and sculpture is deficient; the absence of colour cannot be supplied by the most delicate handling. The cloud we are talking of looks like a wen of masonry growing out of the pyramid rather than a light floating vapour. The horse, however, makes ample amends; it is a fine and muscular representation of that noble animal; he starts back amazed but not alarmed, and seems exulting in conscious strength and superiority.

No. 5. **DUKE OF WELLINGTON.** *Obverse*—Head of the Duke; legend, "*Arthur, Duke of Wellington*." *Reverse*—An allegorical display of the arrival of the British army in the Peninsula to assist it against the French, whose military power and success in that country are portrayed by the eagle with a fulmen or thunderbolt pursuing the armed force of Spain and Portugal, who are personated by two females imploring the British aid. Round the face of the medal is inscribed "*The English Army arrives in the Peninsula*." On the exergue is the date of the arrival. In the distance are the Pyrenean mountains, which divide Spain and France, which are also indicated by two columns. The obverse of the medal is very fine. The head of the Duke is admirably shewn by Brenet, a French artist. The allegory in the reverse is excellently told: the eagle, however, is quiescent, rather than in motion.

No. 6. *The same title and obverse.* *Reverse*—The surrendering of Pampeluna is described by a female with turreted head, presenting her keys to a warrior on horseback. The legend "*England protects the town of Pompei*." On the exergue "*Capitulation of Pampeluna, October 31st, 1812*." In the personification of Pampeluna, the willing surrender of the keys of the town is excellently depicted. The horse and his rider are

excellently given by a foreign artist of the name of Droz.

No. 8. *The same title and obverse.* *Reverse*—An allegorical representation of the British driving the French across the Pyrenees into France. The French eagle is retreating before the British lion, who has dispossessed the former of the fulmen. Round the face of the medal is the legend, "*The English Army pass the Pyrenees.*" On the exergue, "1813." The fable on the reverse is well managed: perhaps the lion had better have been made to grasp the fulmen he has wrested from his opponent, than to hold it in his mouth, where it reminds one rather of something for his dinner, than a trophy of his prowess.

No. 14. *Same title and obverse.* *Reverse*—The colonnade of the Louvre is inscribed at top. The colonnade occupies the centre and diameter of the medal; below is inscribed, "*The English Army enters Paris the 1th of July, 1815.*" This beautiful facade, (esteemed the chef-d'œuvre of French architecture,) is well represented.

No. 7. LORD HILL. *Obverse*—Head of Lord Hill, inscribed "*Lieutenant-General Lord Hill.*" *Reverse*—An allegorical representation of the successful progress of the British arms under Lord Hill at Almaraz, where he assaulted and carried a strong fort at the approach of the bridge. We do not greatly admire the reverse of this medal; the figures of Bellona and Victory are of a size greatly disproportionate to the bridge. It is inexpedient to introduce distant objects, which we suppose the bridge is intended to be, as the effect of distance is never attained without colour or aerial perspective, both of which are impracticable in bas relief.

No. 9. BRITANNIA. *Obverse*—Head of Britannia, with a helmet, crowned with laurel, and embossed with the national emblem of her power, a Lion. *Reverse*—The figure of Wellington is seen planting a lifted standard and holding a laurel wreath and palm, resting on a trophy of French military articles; the legend "*Battle of Toulouse,*" the date on the exergue "*10th April, 1814.*" The head of Britannia, by Guyard, is in very fine relief, and designed and executed with much feeling and judgment. The reverse by Brenet is not the best specimen of his talents.

No. 10. FLIGHT OF NAPOLEON FROM ELBA. *Obverse*—The Flight of the Emperor Napoleon is emblematically expressed by an eagle, with a thunderbolt,

advancing to the French coast from the Isle of Elba. The broken down doors of the Temple of Janus shadow out the rupture of the general peace consequent on the emperor's flight. The date of this flight is on the exergue. *Reverse*—Mercury is carrying an account of the event throughout Europe, with an invitation "*To Arms.*" On the face of the medal is marked "*Declaration of the Congress of Vienna.*" On the exergue is the date of the declaration, "*13th March.*" The pure expanse in the obverse of this medal is exceedingly well expressed by Brenet. The complimentary personification of the Emperor, the eagle, is beautifully executed—he appears in dignified motion. The architecture of the Temple, inscribed "*Templum Jani,*" is defective. The reverse by Depaulis, exhibiting Mercury, is graceful and aerial.

No. 11. MARQUIS OF ANGLESEA. *Obverse*—Head of the Marquis, round which is inscribed "*Henry William, Marquis of Anglesea.*" *Reverse*—The Marquis is leading his famous charge of cavalry against the French imperial guard. A French soldier in despair, is on the approach of the Marquis, breaking an eagle. The inscription is, "*Charge of the British at Waterloo.*" The head on the obverse is from a bust of one of our first rate sculptors, Chautry; it is well rendered by Mr. Mills. The reverse is by Depaulis, and is beautifully executed: the figures, although on so small a scale, are in exquisite form and keeping; they are also highly animated.

No. 12. A SCOTCH SOLDIER. *Obverse*—The Bust of a Scotch Soldier in his military accoutrements, with the motto "*Nemo me impune lacessit.*" *Reverse*—United branches of the laurel and thistle, with the dates and names occupying the middle of the medal, and shewing the different countries in which Scottish valour has signalized itself. The features and contour of the Scotch head are not characteristic; the head resembles a Grecian warrior in a Scotch dress; it is, however, beautifully wrought. The reverse is unassuming and pretty.

No. 13. WATERLOO. *Obverse*—Head of Wellington, by Brenet. *Reverse*—A broad wreath of laurel, among which is entwined the names of the principal victories in the Peninsula and France. In the centre is inscribed the name of the final victory over Buonaparte with its date. Above are joined hands, emblems of the co-operation of the allied generals on that great event. The head of the duke is the same as we before noticed.

The design on the reverse is elegant and simple. The broad wreath of laurel is excellently made out, and the joined hands above are very expressive and appropriate. They do not however collapse with so much cordiality as we could wish; perhaps this side of the medal is the workmanship of some foreign artist; if so the circumstance may be intentional.

NO. 15. NAPOLEON BONAAPARTE. *Obverse*—Bust of Bounaparte in his military dress. *Reverse*—A British man of war, in full sail, with the imperial eagle on the flag staff. Another ship is seen beyond. The legend is “*Surrendered to his Britannic Majesty’s ship Bellerophon, Captain Maitland.*” On the exergue the date of this event, “*15th July, 1815.*” The bust on the obverse is, we think, the best specimen of medal engraving in the series. The texture of the flesh and hair is exquisitely maintained. It is from Canova, by Brenet. The reverse

is very well engraved. The machinery of the vessel is said to be very accurate, and is certainly very minutely and laboriously performed. The eagle on the flag staff is so placed in derision; but we do not think its purport is obvious; it may as well be considered as the genius of the French army still clinging to its fallen leader.

In leaving the subject for the present, we heartily recommend these interesting productions to the notice and the patronage of our readers; and offer to Mr. Mudie our sincere congratulations for the talent and taste which he has introduced to the notice of the public. In the remainder of the series we take the liberty of advising him to be sparing in his allusions to heathen mythology; and, if possible, to abolish the Latin language from his legends: the triumph of English arms should be recorded only in an English motto.

DIGEST OF POLITICAL EVENTS.

In the absence of every thing like political novelty, at least in an authentic shape, we shall occupy this department of our present number, with the highly interesting Report of the Committee of the House of Lords, on the Poor Laws—which as involving a most important branch of our national domestic economy, claims the most serious attention. This Committee continued to sit for about two months, and from the amount of their labours must have been most energetically employed. The witnesses examined before them amounted to 35, among whom were members of both houses, namely, the Earls of Egremont and Romney, Lord Dynevor, Marquis Cambrden, Sir John Riddell, Messrs. Finlay, Calvert, Phillips and Hall. The Report of the House of Commons on the same subject, is still more voluminous. We perfectly coincide in the observation that when such proofs have been given of the attention of both houses to procure information on this important subject preparatory to legislative measures in the ensuing session, it would be but decorous in private individuals to await with deference the determination of parliament, before they attempt to establish any favourite schém of their own formation.

REPORT OF THE LORDS’ COMMITTEE ON THE POOR LAWS.

Ordered to be printed, July 10, 1817, .

By the Lords Committees appointed to consider of the Poor Laws, and report to the

House; and who were empowered to report the evidence taken before them from time to time to the House; and to whom several petitions on the subject have been referred.

ORDERED TO REPORT,

That in applying themselves to the important subject referred to their consideration, the Committee have felt it their duty in the first instance, to direct their attention to the laws which are to be found upon the Statute Book at an early period, the provisions of many of which were afterwards embodied in the Act of the 43 of Elizabeth, and laid the foundation of the present system. The Statute of Labourers of the 22d of Edw. III. appears to have been enacted in consequence of the melancholy effects arising from a pestilential disorder that had prevailed at that period, and which caused so great a scarcity of labourers in husbandry, that an Act was passed containing the following provisions: “That every person under sixty years of age, able to work, and not deriving any fixed maintenance from trade, handicraft, or personal property of his own, nor possessing land requiring his own labour, and not being already engaged in other service, should, if required to engage in a service fit and suitable to his station, be held to be so engaged by the person so requiring him; and should receive the usual wages of the part of the country in which he should serve, on an average of the last twenty, or six, or five years.”

There are other provisions to prevent a greater number of labourers being employed by any one person than are necessary for his service; and also for punishing of those who

shall refuse suitable service and employment, by imprisonment; unless proper security shall be given.

There then follows a series of Acts of the same year (23 Edw. III.) to prevent agricultural labourers from quitting their service before the time agreed upon, without license or reasonable cause; and against the giving or receiving of higher than the accustomed wages; under pain of imprisonment in the case of the artificers or workmen, and of the forfeiture of treble the value in the case of a Lord of a town or manor offending against the statute.

The 2d of Rich. II. confirms the above Acts, and in the 19th of Rich. II. other statutes were enacted, restraining labourers and servants from leaving the hundred, rape, or wapentake in which they had resided and were employed, without a certificate of the cause of their departure, and specifying the time of their return (12 Rich. II. cap. 2.)

The 12th of Rich. II. cap. 4. prohibits the giving or taking of more wages than are limited by statute.

The 5th chapter of the same year directs, that no person who has been brought up to the occupation of husbandry to the age of twelve years, shall be afterwards put to any other trade; and that all covenants of apprenticeship contrary to this Act shall be null and void. At the same period a law was passed for the punishment of itinerant mendicants who were able to work; and for providing for such beggars as were impotent, in the towns and cities in which they might be resident at the time of the Proclamation of the statute; and providing further, that "if the people of the above cities and towns were unwilling or unable to maintain them, they should be conveyed to other towns in the hundred, rape, or wapentake*," or to the towns where they were born, in forty days after the said proclamation. It further provided, that all those who went in pilgrimage as mendicants, being able to work, should be treated in the same manner as the afore-said servants and labourers, unless they had letters testimonial of their pilgrimage, under the seal of the Ordinary. Clerks of the University, who go about begging, are also required by the Act to have letters testimonial from their Chancellor, under the same penalty.

The 12th of Rich. II. cap. 9. ordains, that the Act relating to servants and labourers begging and wandering, shall have force, and be executed as well in cities and boroughs as in other towns and places of the kingdom.

By the 13th Rich II. cap. 8. it is accorded and appointed, that the Justices of Peace

* Et si les Gentz des ditz Citees ou Villes ne voillent ou ne poient suffir de les trover, qe les ditz Mendinantz soi trahent aus autres Villes dans le Hundred, &c. &c.

in every county, at their Sessions held between Easter and Michelmas, shall make proclamation at their discretion, according to the pice of victuals, how much every mason, carpenter, tyler and other artificers and workmen, and also labourers by the day, as well in harvest as in other times of the year, shall receive daily, either with or without meat and drink, during that period, between the aforesaid Sessions.

The 15th of Rich. II. cap. 6 directs that in every license from thenceforth to be made in the Chancery of the appropriation of any parish church, it shall be expressly contained and comprised, that the diocesan shall ordain a proper sum of money, according to the value of such churches, to be paid yearly, of their fruits and profits, to the poor Parishioners of the said churches, in aid of their living and sustenance for ever; and that the Vicar be well and sufficiently endowed. Other statutes were passed in the reign of Henry the Sixth and Henry the Seventh, for continuing the statutes of Richard the Second concerning the wages of labourers, to which reference has been made; and also for preventing persons wishing to change their service from leaving their employers without sufficient notice to enable them to provide other servants in their place.

Some of the early statutes which have been already cited, and particularly that of the 2d of Rich. II. refer to the principle of settlement by residence; but appear to have been enacted rather in the view of providing against the scarcity of labourers in husbandry (which was occasionally felt in those times), than to have had any reference to the claim of individuals to relief from particular districts; but they provide for the aged and infirm, and those unable to maintain themselves, who were therefore compelled to subsist by begging; the statutes having for one of their objects to prevent itinerant mendicity.

The first law in which imperative words are used in respect to the relief of the Poor, is the 27th of Henry VIII. cap. 25. by which provision is ordered to be made by "all Governors of Shires, cities, towns, hundreds, &c. by way of voluntary and charitable alms, for the finding and keeping of every aged poor, and impotent person which was born or dwelt three years within the same limit." It also contains provisions for the prevention of begging, and for putting to service in husbandry and other crafts or labours, all children above five and under fourteen years of age, who live in idleness, and are taken begging.

The 28th of Henry VIII. cap. 5. contains some very humane regulations for the protection of apprentices against the exaction of fees, to which they had been subjected "by the acts and ordinances of divers wardens and fellowships, contrary to the meaning of an act of the 10th of Henry VII.: and also to

prevent their being restrained by oath or bond from keeping or setting up any shop after the expiration of their apprenticeship."

The 3d and 4th of Edward VI. relates to the punishment of rogues and vagabonds; revises the statute of 22d Henry VIII. cap. 12. for the relief of impotent and aged persons; and directs that maimed, sore, aged, and impotent persons shall be relieved and cured, and habitations provided for them, by the devotion of good people of that city, town, or village where they were born, or had dwelt three years.

The 5th and 6th of Edward VI. cap. 2. and the 3d and 3d of Philip and Mary, cap. 5. relate to the same object of relief: the latter providing a "remedy where a parish is not able to relieve the poor therein, and where a town surcharged with poor standeth in or near two counties."

The next act which appears upon the statute book, is the 3d of Elizabeth, cap. 3. which provides, that the poor and impotent persons of every parish shall be relieved of that which every person will of their charity give weekly; and that the same relief shall be gathered in every parish by collectors assigned, and weekly distributed to the poor; for none of them shall openly go or sit begging. And if any parishioner shall obstinately refuse to pay reasonably towards the relief of the said poor, or shall discourage others, then the justices of the peace at the quarter sessions may tax him to a reasonable weekly sum, which if he refuse to pay, they may commit him to prison. And if any parish have in it more impotent poor persons than they are able to relieve, then the justices of the peace of the county may license so many of them as they shall think good, to beg in one or more hundreds of the same county.

The object of this act was probably to encourage private charity, by providing for its proper distribution; as well as to prevent begging, either by itinerants, or persons placing themselves by the way-side for that purpose.

It is also the first statute that is absolutely compulsory in respect to an assessment for the relief of the poor.

The very next statute of the same year, the 5th Elizabeth, cap. 4. entitled, "An act containing divers orders for artificers, labourers, servants of husbandry, and apprentices," relates to so great a variety of regulations upon this subject, that your Committee will merely give an abstract of the preamble, to convey an idea of the Act itself.

"Although there remain and stand in force presently, a great number of statutes concerning the retaining, departing, wages, and orders of apprentices, servants, and labourers, as well in husbandry, as in divers other arts, mysteries, and occupations; yet partly for the imperfection and contrariety that is found in sundry of the said laws, and for the variety

and number of them, and chiefly for that the wages and allowances limited and rated in many of the said statutes are in divers places too small, and not answerable to this time, respecting the advancement of prices of all things belonging to the said servants and labourers, the said laws cannot conveniently, without the great grief and burden of the poor labourer and hired man, be put in good and due execution: and as the said several acts and statutes were at the time of the making of them thought to be very good and beneficial for the commonwealth of this realm (as divers of them are), so if the substance of as many of the said laws as are meet to be continued shall be digested and reduced into one sole law and statute, and in the same an uniform order prescribed and limited concerning the wages and other orders for apprentices, servants, and labourers, there is good hope that it will come to pass that the same law (being duly executed) shall banish idleness, advance husbandry, and yield unto the hired person, both in the time of scarcity and in the time of plenty, a convenient proportion of wages."

The above act appears to proceed upon the presumption, that persons who could find employment would earn sufficient for their support; and the 43d of Elizabeth was undoubtedly formed upon the same basis; the consequence of which would necessarily be, that it was only such as could not find work themselves, that the parishes were obliged to employ.

The 18th of Elizabeth gives power to the justices in respect to the mothers and reputed fathers of bastard children, who were to be charged with the weekly payment of money, or assist in providing of other sustentation for their relief; and in default thereof to be committed to the common gaol.

It also contains provisions for the conveyance of rogues from one parish to another; for providing a stock to set the poor on work in every city and town corporate; for establishing Houses of Correction in every county; and providing also that lands holden in socage, may, during twenty years, be given towards the maintenance of Houses of Correction, and stock to the poor.

The 31st of Elizabeth, cap. 7. though not referring to the employment or relief of the poor, is so much connected with the subject, that it seems proper to refer to it in this place. It provides, that for the avoiding of the great inconveniences which are found by experience to grow by the erecting of great numbers and multitudes of cottages, which are daily more and more increased in many parts of the realm, no persons shall erect any manner of cottage for habitation or dwelling, unless the same persons do assign and lay to the same cottage or buildings four acres of ground at the least, to be occupied or manured therewith, so long as the same cottage shall be inhabited. There are exceptions for

cottages in cities and market towns; and for the habitation of workmen in mines and quarries; and also for cottages within one mile of the sea: for cottages on forests, chases, warrens, and parks; and for dwellings of herdsmen and shepherds.

The probable object of this act was to enable the labourer to maintain himself partly by the produce of the land under his own management, and partly by working for others; thus raising a middle class of labourers between the farmer and the mere day-labourer.

The 39th of Elizabeth directs who shall be overseers of the poor, by whom and when they shall be appointed, their office and duty, their accounts, their forfeitures, &c.

The Committee did not conceive they should have performed the duty intrusted to their charge, if they had not endeavoured to bring under your lordships' view a short summary of the laws preserved on the statute book upon this subject, from the periods at which the different parts of the system appear to have been first established. That summary is now brought down to the 43d of Elizabeth; in which the different laws and provisions that had previously existed for several years, are united and consolidated. From lapse of time, and a departure from the true spirit of the above act, arising frequently from the humane exercise of its supposed powers, abuses have undoubtedly been introduced into the general administration of the Poor Laws of England; but the Committee are nevertheless decidedly of opinion, that the general system of those laws, interwoven as it is with the habits of the people, ought, in the consideration of any measures to be adopted for their amelioration and improvement, to be essentially maintained. It is under this act that the fund for employing the poor who are able to work, and for maintaining those who are unable to do so, is raised at this day, with several modifications and alterations, however, that have been enacted by subsequent statutes.

It must be obvious to any one who considers the general scope and probable view of many of the statutes which have been enumerated, that at the period of their enactment the state of the country was extremely different from that in which it is now placed, in many important instances; and that consequently, though in the opinion of the Committee the system of the Poor Laws ought to be maintained, yet it must be admitted that some of their provisions are less applicable, and perhaps more difficult in the execution under present circumstances, than at the time of their original establishment. At that period, the population of the country was chiefly agricultural; and from the tenour of some of the early laws to which reference has been made, it appears that apprehensions occasionally existed of a deficiency, even in that population, for the necessary occupa-

tions of husbandry. The progressive increase which has since taken place in the general population of the kingdom; and the great proportion of that population which during a long series of years has found a constant and advantageous employment in the occupations of trade, handicraft, and manufacture, and in attendance upon the more opulent members of the community (whose numbers have also increased in a great proportion), have produced important changes in the operation of the Poor Laws; for upon the sudden failure of demand for some of those manufactures which had so long afforded the greatest encouragement and the most ample means of subsistence to the population of entire districts, the most serious distress has ensued. The consequence has been, that those classes of persons upon whom the assessments are made for the necessary maintenance and relief of the manufacturer and artisan, when suddenly deprived of their accustomed means of support, have, in some instances, been exposed to a degree of pressure and embarrassment which has probably never been experienced to so great an extent at any former period. At the same time, however, that the attention of the Committee has been drawn to the distress which has existed in some of the manufacturing districts, they think it material to observe, that considerable distress likewise appears to have prevailed in many parts of the country which are exclusively agricultural.

In the prosecution of this important and extensive inquiry the Committee have examined a variety of witnesses, several of whom have attended voluntarily, without summons, for the purpose of offering such information as they possessed respecting particular districts. From the general result of the evidence, it has appeared to the Committee, that though in some of the districts, and in some country parishes not containing any large or populous towns, the increase in the rates has not been of any great amount, and in some less than might have been expected under all the circumstances of the present time (referring more particularly to the effects of the unfavourable harvest of last year throughout Europe, and also to the want of employment which has been severely felt in many parts of the country); yet in other districts which are almost exclusively agricultural, the Committee have reason to believe that very great distress has prevailed, and that the rates have been considerably augmented. In the manufacturing districts, as has been already observed, where the population has of late greatly exceeded the demand for labour, the burden of the rates has been particularly severe, notwithstanding the large subscriptions which have been raised by private benevolence, and (as will appear from the evidence annexed) a very general and meritorious attention to the administration of the funds, on the part of the overseers

and other persons appointed to superintend the management of the poor in some of the great manufacturing towns.

In the course of the evidence many details are enumerated of the actual amount and comparative increase of the rates in different places and at different periods; and information has been also collected of the manner in which relief is given, and of the description of persons who partake of it in different parts of the kingdom. In many parishes a system has been adopted, in consequence of the decrease in the demand for work, of employing labourers in rotation amongst the farmers; and in some places this practice has been carried to such an extent that fewer regular labourers have been employed than the necessary works in husbandry would have required upon each farm; those works having been performed by (what are called) roundsmen, at less than the usual rate of wages. Wherever superfluous labourers have been employed in works not of absolute necessity, but which have been undertaken and executed by individuals for the sake of affording relief and furnishing employment to those who could not otherwise have obtained it, this practice must have afforded an important though temporary relief: but in the case referred to, as stated in the evidence, the effect of the system of roundsmen has been to throw upon the general rates of parishes in which the system has prevailed, in the most direct and obvious manner, a very considerable proportion of the wages of that labour, the charge of which ought to have been defrayed by the individuals for whom it was performed.

The Committee have also observed, in the course of their enquiry, that a practice which appears to have commenced at the period of scarcity in the year 1795, and which was continued in the years 1800 and 1801, of making up to labourers with families the insufficiency of their usual wages by aid from the Poor's Rates, has been regularly continued in many parts of the kingdom; a practice which, though it may have prevented for some time the raising of the direct price of labour, has been to a certain degree attended with the injurious effect of taxing those who have no interest in it with a proportion of the expense.

Independently of this indirect addition to the Poor's Rate, the general amount of it receives a still further increase by other charges of a public nature, in no way applicable to the maintenance or relief of the poor. Of this description are the various charges connected with the militia, and whatever sums are expended in the building and repairing of gaols, of county bridges, of shire halls, the expense of criminal prosecutions, of indictments for roads, and fines in consequence of such indictments; as well as other charges which are of a public nature, and defrayed out of the county rate.

The Committee have, therefore, felt it an important part of their duty to inquire into the mode of assessing property to the Poor's Rate; and into the construction that has at any time been put upon those words in the statute of the 43d of Elizabeth, which, in describing the persons on whom the rate is to be levied, appear to raise a distinction between the inhabitants of a parish and the occupiers of land and houses.

It appears, that in different instances personal property has been assessed to the Poor Rates, though in some cases appeals have been made against such a mode of rating. From the decisions of the Courts, the principle of rating other property than land and houses appears to have been generally admitted to be consistent with law; but the difficulty has consisted in describing the sort of property which is liable to assessment; as it has been deemed essential that it should be some local and visible property within the parish for which the assessment is made.

Upon the subject of the general mode of assessment for the relief of the poor, the Committee are of opinion, upon the fullest consideration, that nothing can tend to keep the present system of the Poor's Rates within reasonable bounds, but that the assessment should continue to be levied upon those who are immediately interested in the disbursement; and who, from personal knowledge of the character and situation of the individuals, are best enabled to judge of the justice of their claims, and the extent of their wants, in cases of application for relief.

The Committee have thought it right to examine evidence respecting the management of the poor in Scotland; where, though a power exists by law, to impose a compulsory assessment for the relief of the poor, recourse has seldom been had to it, except under particular circumstances, and in populous and manufacturing towns. Considerable sums are raised by regular collections at the churches, which are applied to the purpose of relieving the poor at the discretion of the minister and elders, composing (what is called) the Kirk session. By means of these collections, and of further, voluntary contributions on the part of the heritors and other inhabitants, the necessity for a compulsory assessment is generally avoided, except in times of particular distress. Upon this subject a report received from the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, on the management of the poor in that part of the United Kingdom, having been referred to the Committee, together with some interesting details contained in other documents, they subjoin them for your lordships' information.

It would have been gratifying to the Committee, in the discharge of the important and arduous duty imposed upon them by your lordships, if they could have suggested any measures that would have produced a dimi-

nution of those burdens which have pressed so heavily of late years upon the occupiers of land and houses ; and in this view they have endeavoured to collect the opinions of those witnesses, who, from their general knowledge and experience, were most likely to afford information as to any alterations that might be suggested in the present laws, as well with a view to the interests and comfort of the poor, as to an alleviation of the pressure upon those who are liable to the rates.

It must be evident to your lordships, that the subject is in its nature so extensive and difficult, that little more can be expected, especially in the first instance, from any exertions that can be made by individuals, or perhaps from the collective wisdom of parliament, than such alleviation of the burdens, as may be derived from an improved system of management, and from rendering the laws more simple in their execution. The great increase in the amount of the rates, of late years, has arisen not only from the causes which have been enumerated, but from the general disposition to resort to that species of maintenance on account of the facility with which it has been frequently obtained ; which has tended to weaken amongst the poor that disposition to economy which formerly existed in many parts of the country, and which it is highly desirable, on account of their comfort and independence, to encourage and revive.

Though there is reason to believe that the general amount of the expense of litigation, arising from appeals, has been at all times rather exaggerated, yet it is undoubtedly desirable, not only in the view of lessening the charges, but for the sake of those who may be the objects of removal, to make some alteration in the law of settlements. The Committee, therefore, submit to the consideration of the House, whether it might not be expedient to provide, that every person residing for three years in any parish without being chargeable (and who has been employed during the above period in the said parish), shall obtain a settlement ; and that, in case that mode of settlement should be adopted after a time to be fixed, no person shall acquire a settlement by hiring and service, or by apprenticeship ; and the Committee think they may safely recommend that no settlement shall be acquired in any parish by renting a tenement, unless it shall consist of an house or land, or of an house with land, and shall be held under one landlord and in the same parish, at an annual *bond fide* rent of twenty pounds, and for not less than one year.

The Committee likewise submit, particularly from the evidence which they received from Manchester and Birmingham, that a power should be given to remove persons belonging to counties not within the operation of the poor laws, who shall become chargeable to any parish, to their respective homes.

It has also appeared to the Committee, that great advantage would arise (particularly in large parishes) from the appointment of permanent overseers and surveyors of the highways, with salaries, and from the union of small parishes for a similar purpose ; and that it is advisable to give a power to parishes, in certain cases, to occupy land, with a view to the employment of the poor.

It might likewise be proper to regulate the right of voting in vestries, on all questions relating to the management of the poor, according to the proportion in which the individual is assessed to the Poor Rates.

In addition to the above suggestion of the appointment of a permanent overseer, the Committee are of opinion that great advantage would arise, in various ways, from procuring, by means of regular and periodical returns to be made to the magistrates of counties, a clear and systematic account of the state of every parish in respect to the management of the rates imposed for the relief of the poor, and the employment and relief of those who are entitled to the care and attention of the overseers ; such accounts to be returned once in the course of the year to the Quarter Sessions ; to be regularly preserved, and accessible to the inspection of any person applying to examine them.

It is unnecessary to dwell upon the advantage of publicity in all accounts of public concern, and particularly on the advantage that might be expected to arise from it in accounts of this description, partaking both of general and individual interest ; and involving questions on which many of the persons to whose observation they would be regularly submitted, are not only competent to judge, but interested in forming a correct and impartial judgment.

The Committee are also decidedly of opinion, from every information they have received, that it is expedient to recommend the adoption of Providence or Saving Banks, as likely to increase the comforts and improve the condition of the poor, and to render them less dependent on parochial relief ; which, under the best and most considerate administration of it, can never be so satisfactory to the person who is the object of it, or so consistent with those honourable feelings of pride and independence which are implanted in the heart of man, as that resource which is the result of his own industry and the produce of his own exertions.

The Committee cannot conclude this Report, without endeavouring to impress upon your Lordships, and upon all persons of weight and influence throughout the country, the great importance of a just, correct, and vigilant administration of the laws relating to the poor ; and of recommending, in the most earnest manner, to all who have the opportunity, the most unremitting attention to improve their general manage-

ment, and to correct those evils which may have arisen from a negligent or mistaken administration of them.

The advanced period of the Session will, of course, preclude the possibility of any immediate alteration in the present laws; but so far from considering this circumstance as a matter of regret, the Committee are of opinion, that more advantage will ultimately

arise from affording time for deliberation upon the different suggestions which have been made, than from hastily adopting alterations, which, however useful they may at present appear, might possibly hereafter in the detail be found inconsistent with a more general plan of improvement in the system itself.

INCIDENTS, PROMOTIONS, BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, &c. IN LONDON AND MIDDLESEX.

With Biographical Accounts of Distinguished Characters.

Bulletin of the King's Health.

Windsor Castle, August 2.

"HIS Majesty has been generally in good health and tranquil spirits during this last month, though perhaps less uniformly than for some months preceding. His Majesty's disorder has suffered no alteration."

July 26, a party of seven persons in a skiff with a sail, were upset through mismanagement in the middle of the Thames, opposite Brentford, and three of them perished, leaving wives and children. At the suggestion of the coroner the law relative to deodands was enforced in this case, as a caution to the owners of boats not to lend them out with sails to persons unskilled in managing them.

Aug. 3, about five o'clock in the afternoon, the workhouse of the parish of St. Saviour, Southwark, situated near the Elephant and Castle at the entrance of the Kent Road, and built entirely of wood, were consumed by fire. The whole of the inmates were saved, but not without the greatest exertions.

Mr. Owen, the proprietor of an extensive cotton manufactory at Lanark, in Scotland, has been for some time past assiduously promulgating a plan for the better support and government of the poor, the outlines of which are as follow. He proposes to make the poor national, and to raise funds by mortgaging the present poor's rate to the amount of five or six years of its annual value. The money so raised in sums as required, he would have applied to the purchase of land, in portions of different magnitudes, and erect establishments thereon, for the accommodation of from five hundred to fifteen hundred people. Of these buildings Mr. Owen has furnished a plan, on a scale for 1200 persons, men, women, and children. The buildings are surrounded by a regulated quantity of land for *spade* cultivation—say an acre each person, including the site of erections—and they are designed for a pauper community, which is to supply every thing for itself; and to be superintended on the principle of combining moral culture and reformation with industry and frugality. The occupants are both to farm and manufacture, and conse-

quently to employ the faculties of each description of the poor. Besides comfortable lodging rooms, the buildings are intended to contain a public kitchen, mess rooms, and all requisite accommodations attached to comfortable cookery and eating; a chapel, infant schools, schools for adults, grounds for exercise and recreation, planted and beautified with trees; the lodgings for the married poor, each to be sufficient to accommodate two children with their father and mother; dormitories for children above three years of age; manufactories and gardens; a complete farming establishment; malting and brewing houses; corn mill, dairy; and, in short, all the constituents for self support. To the men are assigned the labours of agriculture, and the heaviest part of the manufactures. To the women the care of their children and houses; the cultivation of vegetables; the making of cloaths; and an attendance in rotation on the kitchen, mess room, and dormitories. The children to be trained in the lighter occupations, until fit for manly and womanly employment, &c. The expense of this establishment for twelve hundred persons is estimated at 96,000*l.* or a capital of 80*l.* for each individual; and in Mr. Owen's opinion, the scheme may be modified for parishes, districts, towns, or counties.—On the 14th of August, in pursuance of public notice from Mr. Owen, a very numerous meeting was held at the London Tavern for the purpose of discussing this plan: Alderman Rowcroft having been called to the chair, Mr. Owen read a long address introductory to a series of resolutions, which he submitted for the adoption of the meeting. They proposed in substance, the appointment of a committee of noblemen and gentlemen to investigate his plan, and report the result at a general meeting in May next; also to open a subscription of 100,000*l.* to try one experiment, a public-spirited gentleman (whose name was not disclosed) having offered 1500 acres of land, value at least 50,000*l.* for that purpose. The principles of the plan were strongly combated by Major Torrens, Messrs. Hunt, Wooler, Waithman, and others, who moved

resolutions blending political topics with the object of the meeting. A scene of great confusion ensued, and on the motion of Mr. Owen the farther consideration of the matter was adjourned till the 21st. The meeting held on that day was attended by most of our political reformers, who, as if jealous of every plan of reform not originating with themselves, vehemently opposed that of Mr. Owen, and the business of the day terminated in the rejection of the proposals of that gentleman.

Promotions and Appointments.] JOHN EVANS, esq. and WM. HEN. ROBINSON, esq. knighted.

The Rt. Hon. EDWARD THORNTON, to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary, and the Hon. FRANCIS REGINALD FORBES, to be secretary of legation to the court of Portugal.

The Duke of NORTHUMBERLAND, to be lord lieutenant of Northumberland.

Earl BATHURST to be a Knight of the Order of the Garter.

Ecclesiastical Preferments.] The Hon. and Rev. R. BAGOT, to a prebend in Worcester Cathedral.

Rev. C. CUMMING, to a prebend in Lincoln Cathedral.

Rev. CREAMY DREW, to the vicarage of East Winch, Norfolk.

Rev. JOHN FORSTER, to be a minister of St. George's Chapel, Yarmouth.

Rev. RICH. JEFFREYS, to the perpetual curacy of Little Malvern.

Rev. DAVID LEWIS, to the rectory of Monington-upon-Wye, Herefordshire.

Rev. J. LEWELLYN, to the living of Langathen Gwifne, Carmarthenshire.

Rev. BENJAMIN PHILPOT, to the perpetual curacy of Walpole, Suffolk.

Rev. CHAS. PUGH, to the vicarage of Foxton, Leicestershire.

Rev. THOS. REEVE, to the rectory of Royden, Suffolk.

Rev. GEO. ROUS, to the rectory of Laverton, Somerset.

Rev. J. SPARROW, to the rectory of Hemlock, Devon.

Rev. EDW. THURLOW, to the rectory of Ashby, Suffolk.

Rev. JONATHAN TOWNLEY, to the rectory of Stradset, Norfolk.

Rev. F. S. WALL, to the vicarage of Stoke St. Milbro', Salop.

Rev. JOHN GIFFARD WARD, to the rectory of Chelmsford, Essex.

Rev. MR. WINNINGTON, to the vicarage of Clifton-upon-Teame, Hereford.

Births.] Lady Wm. Fitzroy, of a daughter.

The lady of James Alexander, esq. M.P. of a daughter.

The lady of Major-Gen. Birch. Reynardson, of a daughter.

The Countess Jules de Polignac, of a son.

Married.] Fred. Wm. Woollaston, esq. of Shenton Hall, Leicestershire, to Lucy, only daughter of the late and sister of the present Sir H. Strachey, bart. of Sutton Court, Somerset.

Jos. Fisher, esq. of Bury street, solicitor, to Julia, second daughter of Chas. Herley, esq. of Cork.

Mr. Nath. Graham, of St. Paul's Churchyard, to Jane, second daughter of Wm. Nurse, esq. of Pinner.

Wm. John Denne, esq. of Winchelsea, to Mary, daughter of Alex. Orme, esq. of Fitzroy square.

Mr. Hutchinson, of Clement's lane, to Anne, daughter of the late John Clark, esq. of Camberwell.

P. N. Hurst, esq. to Anne, eldest daughter of P. Turnerelli, esq.

Captain Frederic Colvill, of the 3d Foot Guards, to Mary, third daughter of Jas. H. Leigh, Esq. M.P. of Addlestrop.

Capt. W. J. Campbell, third son of the late Lieut. Gen. C. to Anna Maria, only daughter of the late Sir Francis Vincent, bart.

R. Wilkes, esq. of Stamford street, to Maria youngest daughter of the late J. Edge, esq. of Northampton.

Major Peter Lewis Grant, to Anne, daughter of G. Powney, esq. of Grosvenor square.

Rev. I. H. Brown, to Henrietta, daughter of Mrs. Barber, of Pall Mall.

Viscount Strangford, British Ambassador to the court of Sweden, to Ellen, youngest daughter of the late Sir John Hourke, bart.

Viscount Ebrington, to Lady Susan Ryder, eldest daughter of the Earl of Harrowby.

John Ruxton, esq. of the 24th Light Dragoons, to Anna Maria, youngest daughter of Colonel Patrick Hay, of Nutwood, Surrey.

George Collins Poore, esq. of Grove, in the Isle of Wight, to Charlotte, youngest daughter of the late John Meares, esq. of Eastlington, Pembroke.

Chas. Snoll Chauncey, esq. of Munden, Herts, to Elizabeth eldest daughter of David Beale, esq. of Fitzroy square.

The Rev. Rich. John Meade, of Baliol College, Oxford, to Frances, daughter of the late Geo. A. Arnold, esq. of Halsted place, Kent.

Mr. Theed Pearse, jun. of Bedford, solicitor, to Lucy, eldest daughter of Mr. Stevens, Frederick's place.

Captain Harrison, of the Royal Marine Artillery, to Martha, eldest daughter of R. Seppings, esq.

G. Spence, esq. of Bond street, to Eliza, only daughter of Joseph Pitts, esq. of Kentish Town. Goodenough Hayter, esq. of Lewisham, to Emma, daughter of G. Chilton, esq. of Chancery lane.

Robert Blair, esq. to Catherine, eldest daughter of the late J. Burman, esq. of Lower Eaton street, Pimlico.

Henry Playford, esq. eldest son of H. P.

esq. of North Repps, Norfolk, to Eliza, youngest daughter of Thomas Marsham, esq. of Winchmore Hill.

Martin John West, esq. to Lady Maria Walpole, second daughter of the Earl of Orford.

William Booth Thornton, M.D. of Horbury, Yorkshire, to Ann Maria, only daughter of Mr. John Morton, of Eaton street, Grosvenor place.

Thos. Lloyd, esq. of Trowsced House, Montgomery, to Elizabeth, second daughter of the late Geo. Poore, of Grove, I. of Wight.

Mr. Chas. Read, solicitor, of Worksop, Nottinghamshire, to Charlotte Eliza, eldest daughter of Mr Thos. Deverell, solicitor, of Leighton Buzzard, Beds.

Geo. Tryson, esq. of Roscott, Rutland, to Catherine, daughter of the late Thomas Ivory, esq. of Clifton.

Roberts Fitz Finnes, esq. of Hart street, Bloomsbury square, to Ann, eldest daughter of R. W. Taylor, esq.

John Southwell Brown, jun. esq. to Margaret, second daughter of the late Major-Gen. John Agmondisham Vesey.

R. L. Walker, esq. to Margaret, daughter of Mr. Rob. Norrie, of Berwick.

Mr. Swinburn, of Birmingham, to Matilda, youngest daughter of Joseph Benson, esq. of St. John street road.

At Kensington, Stanley Pipe Wolferstan, esq. to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Swynfen Jervis, esq.—Fred. Corfield, esq. of Taunton, to Louisa, widow of Major-Gen. Sproule, R. A.

At Lambeth, Geo. Hatton, esq. of Middlefield House, Essex, to Harriet, second daughter of Thos. Fasson, esq. of Lambeth.

At Limehouse, Mr. T. Franklin, of Radwinter, Essex, to Miss Rebecca Sewell, of Thaxted.

At Fulham, the Rev. Thos. Bisse, of Portnall, Surrey, to Charlotte, daughter of the late Rich. Price, esq.

Died] In Upper Seymour street, Mrs. Frances Manners, daughter of the late Lord Wm. M.

In Upper Brook street, Benj. Hall, esq. of Hensol Castle, M. P. for the county of Glamorgan.

In Beaumont street, R. Burnet Jones, esq. 67.

In Gray's Inn, Chas. Aprece, esq. son of the late Capt. A. of Pentonville.

In Portland road, Ann, wife of the Rev. Thos. Pettat, of Southrop House, Gloucestershire.

In Upper Berkeley street, Lieut.-Col. the Hon. Wm. Grey, fourth son of the late and brother of the present Earl G.

In Upper Gower street, Mrs. Townsend. The Hon. Wm. Rice, second son of Lord Dynevor.

In Oxford street, Major-Gen. Sir Montague R. Burgoyne, bart. of Sutton Park, Beds.

In Hart street, Bloomsbury, in conse-

quence of being thrown from his horse in Hyde Park, Mr. Charles Roland Drummond, 30.

At Somers' Town, Miss Elizabeth Harley, 23. This young lady, who was highly amiable, had since the recent death of her guardian, exhibited symptoms of despondency, and put an end to her life by hanging herself with a skipping rope.

In Tufton street, John Bessel, esq. clerk in the War Office, 36.

In the Fleet Prison, where he was confined for contempt of the Court of Chancery, Thomas Cooke, esq. An inquest being held to inquire into the cause of his death, which was rather sudden, it appeared to have been accelerated by his being taken from the prison to the Court of Chancery when not in a fit state to be removed. His nephew, Mr. Briant, solicitor, of West place, St. George's Fields, deposed that the contempt for which he was imprisoned consisted in his being unable to answer a bill which had been filed, in consequence of the forcible seizure of his papers by Mr. Stewart, auctioneer, of Piccadilly. If these statements be correct, this is a case of most aggravated hardship and calls aloud for public inquiry.

Near London, Henri Benedict Jules de Betizy, bishop of Uzès, in France, 73.

In Westminster, Sarah Hearn, aged 100 years and 7 months. Her husband, aged 95, followed her to the grave.

At Edmonton, Elizabeth, wife of Silvester Lowden, esq. formerly of Houndsditch.

At Teddington, H. Huguenin, esq.

In the New Kent Road, Alex. Murray Shields, esq. of Lloyd's Coffee House, 68.

At Pimlico, Mr. C. Bassett, Royal Military Surveyor, &c.

At Kensington, Rev. John Marsland, 70. At Walworth, the relict of Capt. Miller, 75.

At Southgate, the widow of Gen. Hotham. At Chiswick, the relict of Capt. Lee, 17th reg. of foot, 34.

At Canonbury, Sarah, widow of Richard Hewitt, esq. of Muswell Hill, and daughter of the late Rev. John Henchman, of Deddington, Oxfordshire, 49.

In Somerset street, Portman square, in his 71st year, Sir Williams Parsons, knr. one of the magistrates of the Police Office, Marlborough street, and Master of his Majesty's band of musicians, to which latter situation he was appointed on the death of Stanley, the celebrated blind organist. He was a great favourite with the royal family, whom he had taught music.

CHARLES MESSIER.

This celebrated astronomer, a member of most of the great academies in Europe, a member of the French Institute and of the Board of Longitude, died at Paris in April last at the age of 87 years. He was born at Badonvilliers in Lorraine, and having early

devoted himself to the study of astronomy, became the pupil and confidant of the celebrated Delisle. When the return of Halley's famous comet was expected, all the astronomers of Paris looked up for its first discovery to Delisle, who had read to them a memoir on the most proper means for facilitating that important observation. Delisle committed the business to his pupil, who soon verified the correctness of the prediction. This good fortune, the result of long and tedious toil, might have obtained great credit for a young man, and have in time opened for him the doors of the Academy. From a weakness, however, unworthy of a man science, Messier's master wished to reserve for himself the honour of having confirmed the return and perfected the theory of the comet. He accordingly commanded secrecy, and refused to show the observations of his disciple, till the astronomers, having received information from another quarter, were able to dispense with that assistance, which two months before they would have gratefully accepted. Some portion of the censure incurred by the master fell upon the too-compliant pupil, whose observations, which for want of an object of comparison could not possess the same accuracy, or inspire the same confidence, were long rejected. M. Messier was not discouraged; he became only the more assiduous in watching the movements of the heavenly bodies. Almost all the comets that appeared during the succeeding years were discovered by him alone, and each of these discoveries procured him admission into some foreign academy. Two astronomical vacancies having taken place in the French Academy, Messier and Cassini were admitted on the same day in 1770, as Lalande and Legentil were in 1753.

Accustomed to pass whole nights in observing eclipses of every kind, in seeking comets and describing nebulae; employing all his days in following the spots on the sun, or making charts of his numerous observations, Messier could never be induced to quit this rather narrow circle, alledging that the field of science was sufficiently extensive for the astronomers to share its different parts, which would thus be but the better cultivated. Moderate in his desires and in his ambition, and connected by the closest friendship with the President Saron, who entrusted him with his most valuable instruments, Messier had no occasion for wealth. The revolution deprived him of all his resources at once; the first retrenchments took from him the moderate salary attached to his place of astronomer to the navy; his friend Saron, the last chief president of the parliament of Paris, fell beneath the revolutionary axe; and Messier, in order to be able to prosecute his labours, was necessitated to go every morning to one of his colleagues to replenish the lamp that had served him in his nocturnal observations.

The storm was fortunately but transient. Ashamed of the excesses into which it had been led, the Convention shewed more liberality to the sciences. Messier found in the Institute and at the Board of Longitude a comfort and independence to which he had been a stranger, and which he enjoyed undisturbed till the end of his life. After sixty years devoted to his profession he became blind like Eratosthenes, Galileo, and D. Cassini.

One of his colleagues, the celebrated Lalande, has formed a constellation in honour of him—the only one that yet bears the name of an astronomer. But independently of this homage paid by friendship, the name of Messier will last as long as the science, as long as the catalogue of the comets in which his name has been so frequently and so honourably inscribed. The world is indebted to him for the discovery of nineteen comets from 1758 to 1800. Few astronomers more profoundly studied or were better acquainted with the heavens than Messier; his name and his labours are conspicuous in the Memoirs of the Academy of Sciences since 1759, the *Connaissance des Temps*, the Ephemerides of Vienna, the Philosophical Transactions, the Memoirs of the Academy of Sciences of Berlin, and other collections. He edited in association with the learned Pingré, the *Voyage of the Marquis de Courtenvaux*, Paris, 1768. 4to.

His remains were interred on the 15th of April, in the burial-ground of Pere Lachaise.

COUNT DE CHOISEUL GOUFFIER.

Marie Gabriel Auguste Laurent' Count de Choiseul was born in 1752. He assumed the addition of Gouffier on his marriage with a lady of that name. At the age of twenty-two, he paid his first visit to Greece. The Abbé de Saint Nom and Laborde were then engaged upon their *Picturesque Tours* in Naples and Switzerland; that of Le Roy in Greece had appeared; and this kind of publications was then in great vogue. M. de Choiseul Gouffier produced, in 1762, the first volume of his researches, under the title of *Voyage en Grèce*. It is accompanied with well executed engravings, but the designs exhibit in some particulars the formality of the old school. Artists had not yet learned to relish and imitate the antique style. The monuments of architecture, measured and drawn with care, form the most important part of this first volume. This magnificent undertaking justly obtained admission for its author into the Academy of Belles Lettres in 1779; and in 1784 he became a member of the French Academy. Chandler, Stuart, and many other travellers have since visited Greece, and have proved that this first volume of M. de Choiseul's, composed amidst the agitations of the capital, contains some inaccuracies and even errors.

In 1784 he was sent as ambassador to Con-

stantinople. He took with him the Abbé Lechevalier, a literary man, M. Cassas, a draughtsman, and also a poet, the Abbé Delille, who, a new Orpheus, seemed destined to celebrate the expedition. M. de Choiseul obtained all possible facilities for the success of his undertaking. He had firmans for himself and his attendants. He caused casts to be taken of the metopes of the Temple of Minerva, representing the battle of the Centaurs and Lapithæ. He sent the persons who accompanied him to explore different parts of Greece, and even to Ionia and Syria. But an oversight had well nigh proved fatal to his enterprize at the very outset. The preliminary address contained an invitation to the Greeks to break their chains and to render themselves worthy of their ancestors. M. de Choiseul who had a printing-office in his palace, caused the page containing the obnoxious passage to be quickly reprinted, and declared the other copies to be spurious. We shall leave the reader to pass his own judgment on this political falsehood.

At the period of the revolution M. de Choiseul sent to the National Assembly the sum of 24,00 francs from the French residing at Constantinople; and though he did not mention the circumstance it was known that he had himself contributed one half. The constitutional government appointed him in 1791 ambassador to England, but he remained at Constantinople and corresponded with the King and Princes alone. This correspondence, being intercepted in 1792, produced a decree for his arrest. Upon this M. de Choiseul quitted Constantinople and proceeded to Russia, where the Empress Catherine gave him the most generous welcome and granted him a pension. On the accession of Paul I. he was appointed a privy counsellor and director of the Academy of Arts and of the imperial libraries. His connection with Count Cobenzel obliged him to quit the court of Petersburg in 1800. The emperor, however, had previously given him substantial testimonies of his esteem, conferred on him a starostie and effected a match between his son and the Countess Potocka.

In 1802 M. de Choiseul was erased from the list of emigrants, and he returned to France. Here he soon involved himself in quarrels with two of the persons who had accompanied him to Constantinople. M. Lechevalier could not resist the inclination to describe what he had seen in the Troad, and M. Cassas had commenced his splendid *Voyage en Syrie et en Palestine*. Government defrayed the expense of this work, the plates of which were magnificent, and M. Datheil had composed the text with very great care. M. de Choiseul, irritated that men whom he had taken with him and kept at his expense should have produced these publications, conceived an animosity against them which nothing could appease. Fortunately the *Voyage dans la Troade* had al-

ready appeared, and its author, appointed keeper of a library, was secure from all attack. M. Cassas fared much worse. Judicial prosecution compelled him to relinquish his undertaking. It is a question which we leave others to decide, whether M. de Choiseul ought not to have sacrificed his resentment to the good of the arts, and not thus have deprived them of one of their most splendid monuments.

In 1803 M. de Choiseul became a member of the Institute. He then began to prepare the second volume of his work, but could never be prevailed upon to correct and reprint the first, for fear of reducing its price by making it too common. Twenty years after the first publication appeared the first portion of the second volume, the remainder of which was expected; but from the deliberation with which the author proceeded, and the little time he had to spare for the work, the public would have had to wait long for it even had he lived. M. de Choiseul was not satisfied with having several successive copies of his manuscript made; but he had it printed in 8vo. and a very small number of impressions worked, and these he gave to the persons whose advice and opinion he solicited. In this manner he communicated his proofs to the Abbé Barthelemy. From these proofs the text was afterwards printed in folio.

M. de Choiseul read several Memoirs to the Academy. One on the *Hippodrome of Olympia*, in 1784, was inserted with additions in the 49th volume of the Academy, which appeared in 1808. He also read to the Institute Memoirs on the *Bosphorus of Thrace* and on *Homer*. To his liberality the public is indebted for the publication of the Greek treatise of Lydus, *de Magistratibus*, of which M. Fuss has given a good edition, preceded by an able preface by the learned Hellenist, M. Hase.

The monuments brought by M. de Choiseul from Greece are not so numerous as the Elgin collection, but several are of high importance. The most valuable are the fine basso relievo of the Parthenon representing a procession, which is at the Museum; the metopes already mentioned; the basso relievo of the dispute between Minerva and Neptune on the subject of giving name to the city of Athens. The inscription underneath contains a statement of the sums expended in the celebration of the festivals of Minerva. It has been learnedly explained by the Abbé Barthelemy. Several other monuments have long been in the Museum of Marseilles. The casts of the metopes and those of the caryatides of the Temple of Pandrosa which he employed with taste in the edifice in his garden of Idalia, where he had collected his monuments, are important objects, which the government will doubtless secure. M. de Choiseul had lately kept a very intelligent young artist, M. Dubois, to

travel in Greece, whence he had brought him several monuments, and others are still left at Constantinople and in the Morea.

The king, on his return created Count de Choiseul a peer of France, and on the new organization of the Institute his majesty nominated him a member of the French Academy and of the Academy of the Fine Arts. After the death of his first wife, he married Madame de Beaufremont, of the family of Lavauguyon. He was a man of elegant and polished manners, and a highly cultivated mind. He died on the 22d of June of an apoplectic seizure at Aix, whither he had repaired for the benefit of the waters.

J. B. ANT. SUARD.

M. Suard, born in 1733, was of a good family at Besançon where he received his education. His father probably destined him for the bar as he attended the law-schools of his native city. The pupils of those schools and the officers of the garrison were almost always at war. The officers claimed a superiority over the citizens; but the students, quitting the lectures for the fencing-school, there acquired the art of giving effect to their legitimate opposition; and every night one of them was charged with maintaining the honour of the school. It came to young Suard's turn. An officer passed. "Who goes there?"—"A student at law."—"Take the left."—"Take it yourself, or draw."—Their swords were immediately crossed, and M. Suard laid his antagonist lifeless at his feet. He was apprehended, torn from his family, and thrown into one of the dungeons of the castle of Joux where he was not permitted to see any person; and it was long before he obtained his liberation. After this adventure he removed to Paris, where a handsome person, pleasing manners, and a cultivated mind gained him admittance into the best company. His literary attainments, which were by no means profound, rendered him partial to works of taste. He wrote in a pure style and his chief application was directed to the writers of England. He was well acquainted with the language and literature of this country, which enabled him to execute the translations and extracts that formed the ground-work of his reputation.

M. Suard soon after his introduction into the brilliant circles of Paris, received the title of *royal censor*. At that period the acceptance of this office was equivalent to a renunciation of independence and qualified a man for receiving court-favours, places and pensions. The first work of his which attracted any notice was entitled *Lettre écrite de l'autre Monde, par L. D. F.* (l'abbé Desfontaines) & M. F. (Fréron); it was anonymous. Soon afterwards he applied his knowledge of English to the conducting of the *Journal Etranger*, which dropped in 1762. He then associated himself with a man of letters, who covered the shallowness of his erudition with

the graces of an elegant style, and in 1764, published together with the Abbé Arnaud the *Gazette littéraire de l'Europe*, which was a continuation of the preceding work. In 1768 they reprinted the most curious articles in those journals by the title of *Variétés littéraires*, a new edition of which appeared in 1804.

About this time the French booksellers were diligently on the watch to catch up every thing that appeared in England, especially voyages and travels, historical works and novels. They paid to obtain the sheets as fast as they were printed, and kept literary men in their employ to translate them. Letourneur and Demeunier, afterwards a senator, were the principal of those retained by the celebrated Panckoucke, and they also acquired small fortunes. It was in the same manner that M. Suard laid the foundation of his. He executed a translation of Byron's *Voyage round the World in 1764 and 5*. This was a mere bookselling speculation; but his translation of Robertson's *History of Charles V.* was distinguished for the correctness and elegance of the style. Nothing but a pretext was wanting for the admission into the Academy of a man who had produced no original work, but whose chief merit consisted in the manner in which he had studied the French language and in the delicacy of his taste. He was admitted in the same year, August 1774, on the same day with the Abbé Delille.

It was but natural that success so easily obtained should excite jealousy and cause the shafts of criticism to be directed against him. From this period till the commencement of the revolution, he was engaged, in association with several other literati, in various undertakings from which he derived much less fame than pecuniary advantage. Among these were translations of Hume's *Life* by himself, Robertson's *History of America*, the *Voyages of Cook*, Byron, Carteret and Wallis; in 13 vols. 4to.; editions of *Maximes de la Rochefoucauld* and *Caractères de la Bruyère*, with an excellent sketch of the character and writings of the authors prefixed; of each of which only 25 copies were printed; and a collection of *Mémoires pour servir à l'Histoire de la Revolution dans la Musique par M. Gluck*.

Through the favour of M. Le Noir, lieutenant of police, M. Suard was appointed censor of the minor spectacles. This kind of censorship did not then consist as at present in taking care to prevent the appearance of any thing which the government might deem hostile to the welfare of the state. The duty of M. Suard consisted only in watching lest the privileges of the great theatres should be infringed and their interests compromised, and this task he fulfilled with extreme severity. No piece, if at all well conducted, was suffered to pass, or it was mutilated in such a manner as to destroy all harmony and pro-

bability. It was necessary also that the subject should be trivial, and the characters were not allowed to be of a higher class than attorney or commissary of police, which were the lowest in what was then termed the *bourgeoisie*.

The *Journal de Paris*, the first daily paper published in that capital, was suppressed soon after its commencement on account of an anecdote respecting an actress and a gentleman of Bretagne, which had been inserted in it, but which was certainly unworthy of notice. The proprietors, however, obtained permission to resume it, on condition that it should be under the censorship of M. Suard, to whom they were obliged to allow a considerable salary. Notwithstanding the extreme prudence of M. Suard, the journal and pension were again in great danger for having reprinted the pretty song of the embassy of M. de Bouffiers, extracted from *Quatre Saisons Littéraires*.

M. Suard favoured the first ideas of the revolution, but his integrity and moderation kept him aloof from all excess. He undertook a daily paper with the title of *Nouvelles Politiques*, the principles of which were sound and in hostility to the mobocracy which began to be established. His colleague perished on the scaffold and Suard retired to Switzerland. He returned to France under the consular government, was appointed a member of the Legion of Honour, a member of the Institute, perpetual secretary of the Class of French Literature, a member of the Commission of the Dictionary, and had a pension assigned him in addition to these various employments. He resumed by the title of *Publiciste* the journal which had caused his proscription; but some disagreeable circumstances in which he was involved by it obliged him to relinquish the conduct of this journal. In 1803 he edited, with the Abbé Vauxelles, *Opuscules philosophiques et littéraires*, most of them posthumous and inedited, with biographical accounts; and in the following

year co-operated in the *Archives littéraires*. His other literary performances are:—A life of Tasso, prefixed to Le Brun's Translation of the Jerusalem delivered; *Mélanges de Littérature* 1803-5, 5 vols. 8vo.; an edition conjointly with the Abbé Morellet of *Œuvres complètes de Vauvenargues*, preceded by an account of his life and writings, 1806, 2 vols. 8vo.; and *Confessions de Madame de **** principes de Morale pour se conduire dans le monde*, 1817, 2 vols. 12mo. To this curious work of a female of superior understanding who died some years since, M. Suard has attached a preface; but he is censured for having neglected to suppress some passages. Several bibliographers attribute also to his pen, the translation of Robertson's *History of Scotland*, 1764, 3 vols. 12mo. Besides these works he drew up numerous reports distinguished by elegance and clearness for the Academy, and furnished a very large proportion of the articles in the *Biographie universelle*.

On the return of the king, Suard was re-appointed secretary to the French Academy and officer of the Legion of Honour, and continued, till the latest period of his life, to be the delight of all those companies in Paris, where agreeable conversation is preferred to games of commerce or of chance. Since his return he gave parties once a week, and the advantage of being admitted to them was highly appreciated. His memory was unimpaired, his conversation untinged with acrimony, full of intelligence and urbanity. A catarrhal fever carried him off in a few days on the 20th of July, aged 84 years.

M. Suard was united to a lady who was the delight of his youth, the felicity of his maturer years, whose constant attention rendered his old age happy—a lady in every respect worthy of that homage which he paid her with his dying breath.

His remains were deposited in the burial-ground of Père Lachaise, the ordinary place of interment for members of the Institute.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

IN THE COUNTIES OF ENGLAND, ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. King, of Bedford, to Miss Brown, of Carlton.

At Biggleswade, Mr. S. Attack, to Henrietta, only daughter of Mr. W. White.

BERKSHIRE.

Married.] John Camidge, esq. of York, to Elizabeth, daughter of Charles Dickinson esq. of Farley Hill, Reading.

A. H. Richardson, esq. late of the 29th regt. to Mrs. Bradburne, of Windsor.

At Reading, Mr. Wm. Champion, to Miss Wayland.

Died.] At Maidenhead, Mr Geo. Gibbon Fox, son of the late Mr. W. F. solicitor.

At Wallingford, the widow of Mr. Alderman Burgess.

At Reading, the widow of Thos. Trenham, esq. 75.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] At Great Marlow, the Rev. T. S. Geary, of Brentford, to Eliza, fourth daughter of Mr. T. Roles.

At Newport Pagnell, Captain Edward Dewes, son of Robert D. esq. of Enfield, Middlesex, to Anne, eldest daughter of I. H. Handscomb, esq.

Died.] At Stonedean, the relict of Chas. Molloy, esq.

At Buckingham, Mrs. Martha Goode.—Mr. Miller, attorney.

At Quainton, the Rev. Bladon Downing, rector of that place and perpetual curate of Nonnington, Kent.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

Married.] John F. Ambrose, esq. only son of the Rev. Dr. A. to Henrietta, youngest daughter of the Rev. Dr. Thomson, of Long Stowall.

The Rev. James Speare, rector of Elmset, Suffolk, and late Fellow of Clare-hall, to Miss Headley, of Cambridge.

Mr. Wm. Pridgen, druggist, of Lynn, to Margaret, eldest daughter of Mr. Thomas Adams of Wisbech.

Died.] At Haddenham, Geo. Clay, esq. 68.

At Barrington, Mr. Pearce, sen. 67.

At Cambridge, Mrs. King.—The wife of Mr. Leech.—Mrs. Whitehead, formerly of the Black Bear Inn, 67.

At Wisbech, the wife of Mr. Thos. Bamber, of the Hare and Hounds Inn.

At Royston, the wife of Mr. Thos. Wells, 57.

At March, Mr. E. W. Elam, 49.

CHESHIRE.

Married.] Rev. Wm. Williams, of Llangollen, to Miss Griffiths, of Chester.

At Bidston, Thos. Washington, esq. to Miss Daulby.

At Prestbury, Rev. John Jackson, of Brasenose college, Oxford, to the daughter of Mr. Thos. Molincaux, of Macclesfield.

Died.] At Altrincham, Mary, wife of Isaac Worthington, esq.

At Chester, Mr. Kelsall, 87.—Mr. Edward Dawson, 20.—Mr. Thos. Parsons.—Mr. Wm. Hughes.—Mr. Wm. Morgan, 65.

At Alpraham, Mr. Rob. Done, 97.

At Northwich, Mrs. Mary Mann, 61.

CORNWALL.

One of the fore legs of a cow, the property of Mr. Little, of Hossenford, was accidentally broken some time ago, and Mr. Little being unwilling to kill it, had the leg amputated just below the knee joint, and the part being perfectly healed, a pad and wooden leg were braced on, and the poor animal now walks about, lies down and rises with much facility.

Another rich lode has recently been discovered in Pembroke copper mine, near St. Austell, which promises considerable advantage to the adventurers in that concern.

The address with which the head of the government was lately insulted by a small discontented party in this county, falsely claiming to be the organ of the public opinion there, has produced a counter-address; in which the nobility, magistrates, freeholders, and respectable inhabitants of Cornwall protest against the dangerous theories of the self-styled reformers, and spurn with indignation a document which imputed to them

a participation in the guilt and folly of menacing the head of the British empire for the attainment of ill-defined purposes, and for the correction of matters ill understood.

Married.] At Madron, Capt. Giddy, R.N. to the daughter of the Rev. Geo. P. Scobell.

Died.] At Truro, of a pulmonic consumption, Mr. Nettleton, printer and proprietor of the *Royal Cornwall Gazette*, son of Mr. Nettleton, of Plymouth, bookseller, 29.—To the advantages of a lively genius, Nettleton added the accomplishments of a liberal education, blended with the urbanity of a gentleman, and the humility of a Christian. If he have left behind him no elaborate monument of his literary attainments, his friends will remember with pleasure the vivacity of his correspondence, and the elegance of those numerous wild flowers which he gathered at will in the bowers of Parnassus. The sprightly sallies of his conversation, in which he was peculiarly fitted to excel, will long be cherished in the memory of a large circle of acquaintance: his affable and unassuming manners are confessed by all with whom he had the slightest intercourse. Exemplary in the discharge of the social duties, Mr. Nettleton might have entered the highest lists of competition as a dutiful son, an affectionate husband and brother, a sincere friend, and a kind master. To the appeals of charity his heart was never closed, nor his purse contracted. In his political principles he was warmly attached to our venerable Constitution in church and state; and without being blind to the defects which time or neglect might have occasioned in that matchless fabric, he justly regarded it, as a whole, as the most perfect form of government ever established. The page of history, and the experience of the recent convulsions in Europe, tended only to confirm his opinion, which he was always prepared to maintain in that fair and liberal manner that best evinces the consciousness of contending on the side of truth, reason, and justice.

At Ponsanooth, the wife of Mr. Lovey.

At Redruth, Mr. Jas. Stacy.

At Penzance, the wife of Mr. Holmes, of the Ship Inn, 57.

CUMBERLAND.

Married.] At Kirk Braddan, Isle of Man, Geo. Lowcay, esq. late lieutenant in the 57th regt. to Mary, youngest daughter of Leonard Stevenson, esq.

At Kirk-Malew, John Kelly, esq. to the eldest daughter of Jas. Moore, esq.

At Moresby, Rev. Hen. Thompson, minister of Barton, to Miss Sarah Sibson, of Parton.

At Maryport, Capt. Alfred Edmondson, to Miss Sewter.

Died.] At Whitehaven, the relict of J. Dixon, esq. 79.—Mr. W. Boyer, 24.—Miss Catherine Crane.—Eleanor, wife of Mr. Jos.

Kessick, 33.—Elizabeth, wife of Mr. John Steele, 42.—Hannah, wife of Mr. Christopher Armstrong, 26.—The relict of Capt. John Robinson, 78.—Mr. Thos. Bland, 24.—Miss Barbara Cleasby, 26.—Mr. Wm. Armstrong, 63.

At Egremont, Elizabeth, daughter of the late Capt. John Folder, 21.—Mrs. D'Arcey Curwen, 82.—Mr. J. Thompson, 85.

At Great Clifton, Mrs. Jane Mucklewean, 65.

At Rockliff Cross, Mr. Geo. Armstrong, 72.

At Northcroft, Mr. Jas. Calvert, 66.

At Richardby, Ann, eldest daughter of Jas. Graham, esq. 25.

At Maryport, Mrs. Sarah Hall.—Mr. Jeremiah Wise, 34.—Mr. John Wharton, 53.—Mrs. Jane Brown.—Elizabeth, wife of Mr. Jos. Simon, 47.—Ann, wife of Mr. Geo. Parkinson.—Mr. W. Little, 67.

At Douglas, I. of Man, Mrs. Eliz. Cowley, 98.

At Millbeck, near Keswick, Mr. Jos. Gill.

At Wetheral, Mrs. Eliz. Harrington, 61.

At St. Bees, Mrs. Eliz. Marley, 92.—Mr. Thompson, 86.

At Sear Green, Mr. Wm. Dixon, 70.

At Wigton, Mr. Jon. Bell.—Mrs. Ann Sarjeant, 66.—Margaret, daughter of Mr. Wm. Smith.

At Carlisle, Mr. Sam. Lewthwaite, 38.—Mr. John How, 47.—The wife of Mr. John Taylor, innkeeper, 61.—Mrs. Ann Henderson, 64.—Jane, widow of Mr. Wm. Lamb, 80.—Mrs. Porter.—The wife of Mr. John Jollie.—Mr. Frederick M. Nevinson, 24.—Mr. Thos. Carlyle, 84.

DERBYSHIRE.

Died.] At Stanton-by-Dale, Wm. Woodward, esq. 74.

At Castleton, the wife of Mr. Isaac Hall, 67.

DEVONSHIRE.

The Grand Jury, at the late assizes for this county presented the Prison for debtors to be inconvenient and wholly insufficient for its purpose—agreeably to the statutes which direct this mode of proceeding in order to a County Prison being rebuilt.

Married.] Frederick Johnston, esq. to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Capt. Halliday.

At Teignmouth, Mr. Hen. Hughes, son of the late Rich. H. esq. to Miss Mary Edgecumbe of Plymouth.

At Exeter, Jos. Beavis, esq. to Sarah, third daughter of Orlando Lockyer, esq. late of Exmouth.

At Stonehouse, Rev. Edw. Chave, to Mary, eldest daughter of the Rev. Wm. Tanner, Rector of Meshaw.

Died.] At Exeter, Wm. Todd, esq. 75.—Sarah, eldest daughter of the Rev. Rich. Twopeny, rector of Little Casterton, Rutland. At Appledore, Mrs. Mary Smith.

At Dunsland, A. Bickford, esq.

At Torr, Capt. G. Williamson.

At Kenn, Mr. Geo. Cornish, 35.

At Southernhay, Mrs. Rhodes, daughter of the Rev. John Sleech, formerly archdeacon of Cornwall, and prebendary of Exeter cathedral, and widow of the Rev. George Rhodes, late vicar of Colyton.

At Mutley, Lieut. Jas. Pengelly, R. N.

At Totness, Mr. J. Calley of the Stamp Office, Somerset Place.

At Sonehouse, Barbara, eldest daughter of Capt. Sandys.

At Plymouth, Mr. Dennis, 39.—Mrs. Eliz. May, 84.

DORSETSHIRE.

At a meeting held at Dorchester it has been resolved that a plan for the lowering and improvement of Ridgeway-Hill, between Weymouth and Dorchester, be carried into effect under the direction of a Committee; and that in aid of the annual sum appropriated to the work from the Turnpike Tolls, the Committee be authorized to receive subscriptions for the more speedily and effectually completing the same.

Married.] At Westham, Mr. John White of Blandford, to Mary Miller Bristowe, eldest daughter of the late Miller Bristowe, esq. of Priesthaves, Sussex.

Died.] At Poole, Rich. Wade, esq.

At Cheselbourne, the Rev. C. Birch, rector of that place.

DURHAM.

A sliding rudder for a ship has recently been invented by an ingenious ship-builder, at South Shields. In vessels using bar harbours it will be found to be particularly useful, as by hauling upon a tackle, the lower part of the rudder slides upwards two or three feet from the line of the after-keel, and can be let down again at pleasure.

Died.] At Bishopwearmouth, Mr. Thos. Norris, 106.—Mrs. Warwick, 69.

At Escomb, the widow of Mr. Wm. Garry, 58.

Near Wolviston, Mrs. Mary Stephenson, 104. It is remarkable that her mother died at the age of 108, a sister at 107, another sister at 105, and a brother at the age of 97.

At Barnardcastle, Mrs. Ann Monkhouse, 66.—Dr. Harrison.

At Weardale, Mr. Jos. Harrison, 75.

At Sunderland, Mr. Wm. Fleeman, 86.—

Mr. Thos. Morrison, 103.—Mrs. Barbara Wood, 54.—The wife of Mr. Robt. Pearson, 31.—Mrs. Reed, 76.

At Bishopwearmouth, the wife of Mr. Warwick, 69.

At Old Elvet, Mrs. Eliz. Mallam, 86.

At Cockfield, Mr. Thos. Wilkinson.

At Witton-le-Wear, Mr. Jos. Buston, 65.

At Cleasby, the wife of the late C. Wright, esq. 56.

At Darlington, Mr. John Harle, 68.—Geo. Merryweather, esq. 83.

At Durham, Mr. Thos. Cumming, 56.

ESSEX.

Married.] At Leyton, the Rev. N. Cotton, rector of Thornby, to Charlotte, daughter of Joseph Cotton, esq. Deputy Master of the Trinity-hoase.

Thos. Dickinson, esq. of Upton, to Miss Kemm of Stratford.

Died.] At Quendon, Sarah, relict of T. L. Foster, esq. 68.

At Coleman's Finchingfield, J. Smith, esq. 62.

At Walthamstow, John Harman, esq. 78.

At Tendring, Rev. John Barnes, rector of that place.

At Boxted Hall, John Lay, esq. 74.

At Saffron Walden, Mr. Augustine Rolfe, late of Thundersly Hall, 92.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

The proprietors of the Gloucester and Berkeley Canal have announced that they are ready to contract for the immediate excavation and finishing of the work as far the Stroud Canal; by which means a direct communication by water will be opened with the metropolis and other districts. When the work is so far completed, there can be little doubt that means will be found for the instant commencement of the extended line to the river Severn.

The new Stire Hall, Gloucester, is in a progressive state of completion, and when finished will present one of the best rooms in the kingdom for musical performances. The workmanship is neat and elegant, and the room will be lighted by three splendid chandeliers, holding eighty lights each: its dimensions are 85 feet 9½ inches long, by 54 feet 9½ inches wide, and 35 feet 8 inches high; and it is calculated to be capable of containing 2500 persons.

The remains of Catherine Parr, widow of Henry VIII., had been removed from a vault in Sudeley Castle (where they were deposited upwards of two hundred years since) to a more secure sepulchre in Sudeley Chapel. After her marriage with Thomas Lord Seymour, she died in childbirth at the Castle, September 5th, 1548, and was buried with costly pomp. Some years since, the body then in a state of perfection and beauty, was disinterred at midnight by four bestial drunkards, and treated with the greatest brutality.

Married.] At Gloucester, Major Evans, 38th regt., to Frances, youngest daughter of the late Jas. Halliwell, esq. of Broomfield, Lancashire.

At Rockhampton, Mr. Saml. Gooden, of Bristol, to Hester, second daughter of D. T. Haythorne, esq.

At Newland, Rob. Gun, esq. to Elizabeth, daughter of Archibald Hamilton Foulkes, esq.

Died.] At Painswick, the relict of the Rev. C. Winter, 87.

At Marshfield, Mr. W. Goulding, many years steward to Sir C. B. Codrington, bart. •

NEW MONTHLY MAG.—No. 44.

At Cheltenham, Jas. Steers, esq. of Bernard-street, Russell-square.—Wm. Mackintosh, esq.

At Clifton, Mary Ann, third daughter of the late Capt. Edmund Priest.

At Syde, Elizabeth, wife of Mr. T. Lyne.

At Didbrook, Mrs. Mary W. Paytherus.

At Charlton House, Mr. Cooper, 68.

At Bradley House, Rachael, youngest sister of the late Rich. Nelmies, esq.

At Churcham, Mrs. Crump, 74.

At Candle-Green, Mr. Thos. Smith, 72.

At Tetbury, Hen. Julius Biedermann, esq. 35.

At Norton-in-Marsh, Eleanor, wife of Mr. Hen. Goodear, 51.

HAMPSHIRE.

J. P. Anderdon, esq. of Beech House, near Christchurch, has for some time past supplied the poor families in his immediate neighbourhood with the best bread, bacon, and many other necessary articles of consumption, at very reduced prices. From the last Report of the Hampshire Society for the education of infant poor, it appears also that this gentleman has built two school-rooms, with a tenement for the master and mistress, at his own expense, and has opened two schools, for 50 boys and a like number of girls, in union with the Hampshire Society.

On the 14th of August, as 20 of the passengers of the Mary Ann lying off Yarmouth in the Isle of Wight were returning from that place, the boat was upset by striking against the ship's cable, by which accident 17 of them besides the waterman were drowned.

Lord Cochrane's mansion and lands at Holly Hill were purchased at the late sale by Mr. Haygarth of Bath for 10,220*l*.

Birth.] At Lacham House, the lady of Lieut. Col. Tuffnell, of a daughter.

Married.] At Southampton, Thos. Wyatt, esq. son of Chas. W. esq. M. P. to Eliza, only daughter of Hen. Coxwell, esq. of Millfield House.

Died.] At Winchester, Jane, youngest daughter of the Rev. Jas. Austen, rector of Steventon. She was the ingenious authoress of the novels entitled *Emma*; *Mansfield Park*; *Pride and Prejudice*; and *Sense and Sensibility*.

At Ash Park, Wm. Dearsley, esq. 77.

At Shorwell, Mr. Hopgood, 90.

At Lower Wallop, Rev. H. P. Ryves, curate of that place.

At Alresford, the wife of Mr. Phabay, surgeon, 47.

At Clarendon, Miss S. Judd.

At Ryde, Frances, second daughter of the late T. Coulthard, esq. of Burkhamp House.

At Newport, Miss White of the Swan Inn.

At Southampton, the relict of H. P. Wyndham, esq.—Mr. Daniel Beckingsale, 85.

In the Isle of Wight, the Rev. Matthew Rolleston, M. A. Fellow of University-college, Oxford, 30.

VOL. VIII.

2 A

At Romsey, Mrs. Clark, 67.
At Southbridge House, Mr. John Willis, 55.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

The late assizes for this county were held for the first time in the courts which have been recently erected in the New County Hall. This building, which affords another specimen of the admirable genius of Mr. Smirke, the architect, is alike honourable to the taste and public spirit of the county, and ornamental to the city of Hereford.

Married.] Wm. Symonds, esq. of Hereford, to Mary, daughter of S. Beale, esq. of Upton.

Mr. Chas. Alsager, of Hackney Wick, Middlesex, to Mary Ann, third daughter of F. W. Weaver, esq. of Hereford.

At Hereford, Mr. Thos. Darker, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Mr. G. Anthony.

Died.] At Hereford, Mrs. Cam, relict of Dr. C. receiver-general for this county, 82.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Broxbourne, Hen. Auber, esq. to Jane, daughter of the late Rev. John Auber, of Blaisdon, Gloucestershire.

Died.] At Julians, the wife of Adolph. Meekerke, esq. 65.

At Lamer, Chas. Drake Garrard, esq. 62.

At Little Grove, the widow of the late John Tempest, esq. M.P. for the city of Durham.

At Watford Place, Archibald Paxton, esq. 79.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

Married.] At St. Ives, Mr. H. Manning, surgeon, to Frances, daughter of — Lindsell, esq.

Died.] At Huntingdon, Mrs. Langhorn, formerly of the George Inn, 84.

At St. Ives, the wife of Mr. T. Berridge, of the White Hart Inn.

At Little Stukeley, Mr. John Robinson.

KENT.

With a view to the improvement of the harbours of Dover and Folkestone, the commissioners for the issue of exchequer bills have resolved to grant 10,000l. to the former, and 12,000l. to the latter, under the conditions and securities specified by the Act passed last Session. The assistance of government is also promised for the contemplated erection of a bridge across the Swale.

Workmen are at present employed in reducing the height of the road over Shooter's Hill which is to be lowered 14 or 15 feet.

Married.] At Canterbury, Rev. H. T. Dryden, to Elizabeth, third daughter of the Rev. Mr. Hutchinson, of Woodhall Park, Herts.

Died.] At Barrow Hill, Wm. Stringer, esq.

At Pluckley, Mrs. Theobalds.

At Woolwich, Lieut. Col. Fluker, 34.

At Chatham, Mrs. Burr.

At Dover, Mr. Hen. Elvey, 50.

LANCASHIRE.

A patent has been obtained by two gentle-

men of Salford, for an entirely new and cheap method of lighting up private houses, or any other places, with gas, from fires in constant use. The method appears to be most simple: a retort is placed by the fire, which appears like a common hob, and without the least additional expense (except the first fitting up) a brilliant light is communicated to any or every part of the premises, and without the least offensive smell.

The *Manchester Herald* says, that the stock on hand of manufactured cotton goods in the market of that place, and of good yarns, both twisted and worsted, is less by one fourth than some years since, and that trade is improving there.

Married.] Mr. Ackers, solicitor, of Manchester, to Harriett, youngest daughter of the late John Middleton, esq. of Barton House.

At Wigan, Mr. Jas. Stroyan, to Martha, eldest daughter of the Rev. J. Toothill.

At Sephton, Mr. Rich. Kent, surgeon, to Alice, second daughter of Mr. Caw, of Ford.

At Ashton under Lyne, Jos. Higgins, esq. to Mary Anne, eldest daughter of Mr. Jas. Ogden, surgeon.

At Liverpool, Capt. Jas. H. Corden, of the Favourite, to Miss Mary Ann Mervin.—Capt. Rowlands, of the sloop Fanny, of Beaumaris, to Jane, second daughter of the late Mr. Edw. Owen.—Mr. Thos. Herbert Robinson, to Miss Clarissa Belmont, of Handsworth.

At Bispham, Mr. J. Edge, of Rusholme, to Eleanor, only daughter of the late Rev. Jas. Barton, rector of Aldingham.

At Leigh, Mr. John Simmons, son of the Rev. John S. of Wigan, to Miss Farrington, daughter of the late Rev. John F. of Astley.

Died.] At Manchester, Mr. W. Donbavand, 70.

At Rochdale, the Rev. Wm. Horton, a Justice of the Peace for this county, 54.

At Thornton, Mary, wife of Mr. John Fleetwood, 54.

At Little Green, near Manchester, Mr. Geo. Worthington, 54.

At Adgarley, Sarah, wife of Mr. Richardson Dickinson, 69.

At Lancaster, the wife of Mr. Smith, surgeon, 35.

At Warrington, Mr. Thos. Leigh.

At Liverpool, Mr. Jas. Holder, 25.—Eliza, youngest daughter of the late Capt. Jas. Phillips, 17.—Mr. Thos. Heaton, 53.—The relict of Capt. Peter Bell.—Mr. John Huddleston, 84.—Jas. Gregson, esq. 60.

At Ormskirk, Mr. John Burton, 76.

At Preston, Capt. John Palmer, of the Amounderness Local Militia, 49.

At Gateacre, Sarah, wife of Mr. Abraham Rawlinson, 30.

At Hawkshead, Mrs. Marg. Robinson.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

The frame-work knitters of Leicester have published an address in which they acknow-

ledge with gratitude the essential service rendered them by the magistrates and parochial officers, and admit that the majority are now fully employed at prices which will enable them to maintain their families in comfort without parochial assistance. The parish officers also announce a considerable decrease in weekly payments, and express a hope that every extra expense will shortly be done away.

Married.] At Leicester, Rev. Geo. Woodcock, of Caythorpe, Lincoln, to Ann, eldest daughter of Sir W. Walker, of Leicester.

The Rev. J. M. Cooper, M.A. rector of Peckleton, to Christian, only daughter of Wm. Marvin, esq. of Folesworth House.

At Claybrook, Mr. Spuckman, surgeon, of Lutterworth, to Miss Simons of Ullesthorpe.

Died.] At Leicester, Thos. Leach, esq. 65.

At Loughborough the wife of Joshua Marston, 21.

At Ashby Parva, N. Day, esq. late of Wil-
loughby Waterless, 85.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Married.] At Lea, Lieut. Jas. Jones, R.N. to Ann, second daughter of T. Ashforth, esq.

The Rev. Thos. Wright, jun. of Upwell, Norfolk, to Henrietta, youngest daughter of Willingham Franklin, esq. late of Enderby.

Died.] At Boston, the wife of Jos. Smith, esq.—Mrs. Mary Fletcher, 86.—Mrs. Goe, 78.—Mr. Sam. Darby, 56.—Mr. Chas. Martin, 65.—Sarah, wife of Mr. Sawyer, 33.

At East Kirkby, Mr. John Bow.

At Leadenham, Mrs. A. Forster, formerly of the George Inn, 78.

At Spalding, Mr. J. Brown.—Mrs. Ann Sindall.

At Lincoln, Miss Mary Watson.—Jephth Foster, esq. Proctor and Registrar to the Archdeacon of Snow.

At Mumby, Mrs. Sarah Pickworth, 66.

At Thorpe, Mr. Thos. Hall.

At Ropsley, Mr. Winter, surgeon.

At Blyton, Mr. Hindley, 64.

At Ludborough, Sarah, wife of Mr. Thos. Elwich, 46.

At Grantham, Rev. T. Easton, vicar of Grantham, Great Gonerby and Braceley, 79.

At Aslackby, Mrs. Pattison.

At Langworth, the wife of Mr. W. Elsham, 48.

At Clee, Mr. W. Weldon, 74.

At Coleby, near Lincoln, Mr. Wm. Skinner, 75.

At Moulton, the wife of Mr. John Smith, 84.

In his 67th year, the Rev. Samuel Partridge, M.A. F.S.A. He had been 32 years vicar of Boston, was also vicar of Wigtoft cum Quadring, and magistrate for the parts of Lindsey and Holland. He was born at Salt-hill, where his mother kept the principal inn, and after receiving his education at Eton, was sent to Magdalen College Oxford, where

he obtained a fellowship and took his degree. He was author of the following publications: A Charge to the Grand Jury of the Hundreds of Kirton and Skirbeck concerning the Standard Measure of Corn and Seditious publications, 8vo. 1793—Sermons altered from French Writers, 2 vols. 8vo. 1805—9—Religion essential to the Temporal Happiness of a Nation, a Sermon, 8vo. 1805—Prudence, a sermon, addressed to Young Clergymen, 12mo. 1806—The Rich Ministers of Divine Providence, a sermon, for the benefit of the County Hospital, Lincoln, 8vo. 1807—Three Discourses preached at Boston, 12mo. 1808—Charges given to the Grand Juries at the Quarter Sessions, 12mo. 1809—A Sermon preached to the Holland and Boston Local Militia, 8vo. 1809—A Sermon on the Jubilee, or the 50th Year of his Majesty's Reign, 8vo. 1809—Account of the late Inundation in the Neighbourhood of Boston, 12mo. 1811—Remarks upon, and proposed Improvements in the Bill respecting Parish Registers, 8vo. 1812.

NORFOLK.

A writer in the *Norwich Mercury* has endeavoured to impress upon the people of that city the advantages of lighting it with gas.

The inhabitants of Yarmouth have determined that the disposal of the Poor's Rates shall be regularly printed for general information. This novelty has been introduced on the Poor's Rates being raised from six to nine shillings in the pound.

Married.] At Yarmouth, Capt. Brady, to Mrs. Warren.

Died.] At Diss, Mr. Williams, 70.

At Cranworth, Mr. Fras. Clark, 93.

At Ludham, Mr. John Saul, 48.

At Fincham, Walter Hammond, esq. 56.

At Boxted Hall, John Lay, esq. 73.

At Norwich, Mr. Thomas Rising, of the Castle Inn.—Mrs. Eliz. Wharton, 59.—Mr. Stephen Utting 76.—F. Sayers, M.D. 54.

At West Winch, near Lynn, Mr. Maclean, 71.

At Shipdham, Mrs. Lacey, 79.

At Yarmouth, Mrs. Swanborough, 81.—Mr. J. Feltham, 58.—Mrs. Mary Bell, 63.

At Hoveton St. John, Thomas Blofield, esq. a deputy lieutenant, and during many years, one of the chairmen of the quarter sessions of the peace for this county.

At Spixworth, Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. Geo. Howes, and daughter of Rob. Fel-lows, esq. of Shottisham, 30.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married.] At Gayton, Geo. Fisher, esq. of the Commissariat Department, to Miss R. Salmon, of the I. of Wight.

Died.] At Christchurch, Mr. Walter Rose, 83.

At Peterborough, Mrs. Ann Bowker, 69.—Mrs. Filby, 75.

At Werrington, Mrs. Whitwell, 85.

At Slapton, Mr. John Betts, 74.

At Ecton, Mr. Henry Norris, 74.

At Spratton, the wife of Mr. Thos. Stanton.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

In one of our late numbers we announced the formation of a plan for a canal through this county and Cumberland, by means of which a communication would be established between the German and Atlantic Oceans. A meeting has been held to discuss the propriety of carrying this plan into execution; but the farther consideration of the subject was postponed to the 10th of September. The exertions of Sir Thomas Burdon and Messrs. Armstrong and Easterby, in support of the proposed canal, are creditable to themselves, and deserve the gratitude of all who have the true interests of the county at heart.

Married.] At North Berwick, Fras. Jas. Adam, esq. youngest son of the Rt. Hon. the lord chief commissioner A. to Mary, daughter of General Polarsky.

Died.] At Newcastle, Mrs. Ann Moulter, 103.—Mrs. Winship.—Mr. John Hudson.—Miss Hogg.—Jane, wife of Mr. Roger Huntley, 72.—Mr. John Blakey.—Miss Marg. Stephenson.—John Davison, esq. of Featherwood.

At Alnwick, the wife of Jos. Falder, esq.—Mr. Sebastian Henderson, 74.

At Spittal, Mrs. Isabella Beveridge, 82.

At Walwick Grainge, Mrs. Reed.

At Edlingham Castle, the wife of Mr. John Bolton, 32.

At Holywell, Miss Ann Crake, 37.

At North Shields, Mrs. A. Carr, 67.—Martha, wife of Mr. Wm. Goddard, 51.—Mr. Nesbitt, 57.—Mr. Wm. Smith, 42.—Mrs. Dorothy Stephenson, 64.—Grace, wife of Mr. Wm. Davis, 56.—Mr. Geo. Walker, 60.

At Collingwood Main, Sarah, wife of Mr. Wm. McAll, 52.

At Hartley, in the 106th year of her age, Mrs. Margaret Lowrey, who enjoyed excellent health till within a few hours of her death, with faculties unimpaired. About 20 years ago she was nearly blind, but she recovered her eye-sight, which remained strong and clear to the last.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] At Mansfield, Mr. Ockley Heathcote, son of the Rev. Godfrey H. of Southwell, to Elizabeth, daughter of T. H. Swymmer, esq.

At Nottingham, Rev. Jos. Hutton, of Walthamstead, to Miss Holt.

Died.] At Holme Pierrepont, Nath. Stubbins, esq. 56.

At Newark, Mrs. Sarah, Robinson, 75.—Mr. Wm. Seacca, 53.—Mrs. Winifred Chapman, 61.—Mrs. Sarah Rolleston, 75.

At Hodsock Priory, Lieut.-Col. Mellish, one of the equerries to the Prince Regent, a gentleman well known on the turf.

Jane Frances, youngest daughter of the late Sir T. Parkyns, of Bunny Park.

At Nottingham, Sarah, wife of Mr. D. Harphar, 31.

At Sutton-in-Ashfield, Mr. Edward Allen, 50.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Another instance of the guilty indifference of the drivers of stage coaches to the welfare and lives of their passengers occurred on the 31st of July, when the Gloucester and London coach was overturned near Burford, while racing with the Cheltenham coach, and going at the rate of near 12 miles an hour. All the passengers, both inside and outside, suffered severely, and Mr. Thos. Heath, of the City Arms, Oxford, had his leg broken in such a manner as to render amputation necessary. The coachman, the cause of the mischief, was also much hurt.

Birth.] At Shipton Court, the lady of Sir John Chandos Reade, bart. of a daughter.

Married.] At Nether Worton, Rev. Rich. Greaves, of Standish, near Wigan, to Sophia, daughter of Wm. Wilson, esq. of Worton House.

At Waterperry, Geo. Greaves, esq. to Anna, only daughter of J. Henley, esq. of Waterperry House.

At Oxford, the Rev. John Cleobury, M. A. of Brasenose Coll. to Philippa Margaretta, daughter of Wm. Beckett, esq. of Wantage.

Died.] At Oxford, Thos. Fielde, esq. student of Christchurch, and only son of the Rev. Thos. F. of Stanstead Abbott, Herts, 21.—The wife of Mr. Jos. Mayow, 75.—The wife of Mr. H. E. Hinchings, 35.—Mrs. Ann King, 64.

At Sandford, near Enstone, Elizabeth, third daughter of the Rev. Wm. Thorp, 31.

At Islip, Mr. Busby.

At Thame, Miss Ann Allen, daughter of the late Mr. A. surgeon, of Soho square.

At Little Milton, Mr. Wm. Bishop.

At Horsepath, Mr. Wm. Snow, 47.

SHROPSHIRE.

The iron-works at Ketley, near Wellington having for some time lain void, are about to be brought again into work. It is proposed to carry them on under the title of *Ketley Union Iron and Coal Company*, and to raise a sufficient sum for the purpose in shares of 20*l.* each.

Married.] At Pontesbury, the Rev. Chas. Crisp, to Ann, eldest daughter of the late John Nicholls, esq. of Newnham.

Died.] At Halston, Mrs. Oakley, 25.

At Admaston, Mrs. Pritchard, 63.

At Wyle Cop, the wife of Wm. Fry, esq. late of the 101st regiment.

At Shrewsbury, the wife of the Rev. Owen Williams.—Mr. Rob. Alcock, sen. 75.

At Eytton, Elizabeth, wife of T. Eytton, esq.

At Cleobury, the relict of Jos. Stanton, esq. of Hopton Wafers, 83.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

Married.] At Bath, Major-Gen. Sir John

Buchan, to Laura, only daughter of Colonel Mark Wilks, of Kirby, in the Isle of Man, late Governor of St. Helena.—Thos. Sorell, esq. to Miss E. Ferrers.—Horace Twiss, esq. of the Inner Temple, barrister-at-law, to Ann, only daughter of Col. Serle.—Rev. Andrew Boulton, of Bamburgh, to Miss Sharp, of Clare Hall.—Capt. Smith, to Miss Bowen.—John Drinkwater, esq. of Prestwick, to Ellen, youngest daughter of the late Nathan Hyde, esq. of Ardwick.

Lieut. G. C. Johnson, R.N. of Warminster, to Mrs. Rousey, of Frome.

At Congresbury, Lieut. Spillier, R. N. to Miss Mease, of Bristol.

Died. At Bath, the relict of Rob. Macky, esq.—Miss Hamilton.—The wife of G. N. Thompson, esq. 50.—Col. John Jacques, 51st regt. of foot.—Rev. Benj. Davies, D. D. 78.—Mrs. Ann Hullett, 61.—Winthrop Baldwin, esq. 93. The books of all the charitable institutions of Bath record his public bounties; but his private donations far exceed them in amount: his life appeared prolonged on purpose to do good; and the full possession of his faculties to the last hour, enabled him to perform it with as much discretion as liberality.—Mrs. Nott, widow of the late Capt. John Neale Pleydell, R. N.—John Gartside, esq.—The wife of Mr. Lanhams.—Mr. Lea, of the Marlborough Tavern.—Elizabeth, relict of the late Rev. John Hughes, of Haverfordwest, 94.—Wm. Gray, esq. banker, of Crewkerne, 78.—John Palmer, esq. formerly the city architect, to whose taste Bath is indebted for many of its most elegant structures.—Thomas March Philipps, esq. of Garendon Park, Leicestershire, 70. He was the son of Thomas March, of London, esq. by Jane, third daughter of Edward Lisle, of Crux Easton and Moyle's Court, Hants, esq. by Mary, daughter of Sir Ambrose Philipps, King's Serjeant, 1686. He formerly resided at More Critchell, Dorset; but in 1796 (on the death of Lady Gordon, the relict of Samuel Philipps, of Garendon Park, who had bequeathed to his maternal cousin Mr. March, his large estates) he assumed the name of March-Philipps, and removed to Garendon. Mr. Philipps married his cousin, Susan, daughter of Chas. Lisle, esq. who survives him, and by whom he had five sons and five daughters; the eldest of whom, Charles, succeeds to his large estates. The second son, Samuel Philipps, esq. is a barrister in high reputation, and recorder of Grantham. His third son, Edward Thomas, is rector of Hathorn, Leicestershire; and the fourth, William, is also in holy orders. His youngest son, Henry-Cranmer, is in the Royal Navy. His eldest daughter is the relict of the late Edward Dawson, of Long Whaddon, esq.; and his second daughter, Sophia, is married to the Hon. and Rt. Rev. Henry Ryder, Bishop of

Gloucester. Mr. Phillipps served the office of high sheriff for Leicestershire in 1801.

At Bristol, Lieut. Geo. Lander, of the Royal Marines, 28.—Peter Holland, esq. 72.—Mr. Martin Foxhall, 75.—Mrs. Sarah Stallway, 58.

At Bruton, Mr. Geo. Prince, banker, of Bath.

At Tormarton, Mr. Timothy Gale, 83.

At Laverton, Rev. Wm. Burland Keate, 49.

At Hollam, J. Beague, esq. 72.

At Shepton Mallet, Mrs. Betty Aldridge, 108.

At the Hotwells, Walter Kennedy Craufurd, M.D. late a physician to the Bristol Dispensary.

At Weston House, Geo. Whitehead, esq.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married. At Audley, Arthur C. Marsh, esq. to the second daughter of Jas. Caldwell, esq. of Linley Wood.

Died. At Stone, the wife of Jas. Gothard, esq. 86.

At Wolverhampton, Mr. Saml. Shaw, 33.

At Stafford, Mr. A. Hoskins, eldest son of Abraham H. esq. of Newton Park, Derby.

At Litchfield, Mr. John Hill, jun. 40.

At Great Haywood, Mr. Henry Cox.

At Cheadle, the wife of Mr. Jarvis Marson.

At Penkhull, Mr. Daniel Cotton, 92.

At Newcastle, the wife of Mr. Cooper.

At Wolsley Hall, Sir Wm. Wolsley, bart. He was walking in the shrubberies near his mansion, when he suddenly fell down and expired. He was born in 1740; succeeded his father in 1779, and married in 1763, Miss Chambers of Wimbledon, by whom he has two sons and a daughter. His eldest son Charles succeeds of course to the title.

SUFFOLK.

The estate and mansion, with 900 acres of land, and tithes of 3000, called Branches, situated at Cowlinge, was lately sold for the sum of 35,100*l.* More than double the money had been offered for it by the trustees for Lord Nelson, but the purchase was afterwards declined.

Birth. At Framlingham, Mrs. Rigby, of four children; three boys and a girl.

Married. Rob. Baker, esq. of Bentley, near Ipswich, to Miss E. Woodthorpe, of Colchester.

At Bury, Capt. Brown, late of the 7th West India regiment, to the eldest daughter of the late Mr. Murrell.

Died. At Newmarket, Peregrine Treeves, esq. 84.

At Ipswich, the widow of the Rev. Geo. Hall, 78.—Mrs. Edwards.—Susannah, eldest daughter of the late Mr. W. Prentice, 35.—Mr. Rich. Driver.

At Balingdon, Susannah, wife of Thos. Fenn, esq. 76.

At Buxhall, Mr. Jos. Cooper, 80.

At Bury, Mr. Saml. Scott, 55.

SURREY.

Birth] At Roehampton, Lady Barbara Ponsonby, of a daughter.

Married.] John Ruxton, esq. of the 24th light dragoons, to Anna Maria, youngest daughter of Col. Patrick Hay, of Nutwood.

At Camberwell, the Rev. Edw. Craig, of Watton, Herts, to Isabella, daughter of S. Cattley, esq.—Benjamin, eldest son of Benj. Smith, esq. to Susannah, second daughter of Apsley Pellatt, esq.

Died.] At Dorking, Jane, eldest daughter of the late Rev. O. Manning, rector of Peperharrow, and vicar of Godalming.—Catherine, wife of the Rev. Sam. Hoole.

At Ham, Jos. Bradney, esq. 75.

At Kennington, Thos. Fortescue Halford, esq. late of Richmond, 67.

At Ditton Common, Saml. Johnson, esq. of the E. I. C. service, 69.

At Newington, Mr. T. J. Sterry, 48.

At Mitcham, John Swain, esq. 87.

At Wandsworth, Mrs. Philippa Gee, 73.

SUSSEX.

The new works at the Pavilion at Brighton, are now carried on with uninterrupted exertions. The concert and dining-rooms are the most prominent additions to the royal edifice, the elevation of these buildings being ornamented with pyramids, in the Chinese style. These pyramids are now receiving a sheeting of thin iron plate, previously to their being covered with a new composition of the greatest durability.

Married.] John Douglas, esq. of Lock-erby, to Sarah, youngest daughter of J. S. Douglas, esq. of Denworth.

Died.] At Chichester, the wife of Dr. Parsons, of Doctors' Commons.—Rev. John Moore, rector of Racton.

At Seaford, Lady Prescott.

At Steyning, Rich. Comber, esq.

At Mount Pierpont, the relict of Dr. Clark, late provost of Oriel College, Oxford, and prebendary of Rochester, 80.

At Clare Farm, Mr. Wm. Thomas, 84.

At Ticehurst, Mr. Henry Noakes.

At Rye, Mr. Thos. Worsell, 86.

WARWICKSHIRE.

That interesting ruin, Kenilworth Castle, is rapidly approaching to decay. About three months since a great part of the front of the west side of Caesar's Tower gave way, and a few days since the N. W. angle fell with a tremendous crash. Some ladies who had been sketching these beautiful remains had a most providential escape; they were seated for a considerable time under that part of the tower, and had not left the place half an hour when thirty tons weight of the ruin came upon the very spot they had quitted.

The town of Birmingham is about to be lighted with gas.

Married.] At Warwick, Mr. Daniel Johnson, to Miss Hannah White.—Mr. Rich. Griffiths, to Miss Mary Scholfield.

Died.] At Birmingham, Mrs. Anne

Heape.—Mrs. Stanley.—Rev. G. Walton.—Mr. Rich. Tibb.—The widow of J. Ryland, esq. 85.—Mrs. Wheeler.—Mrs. Sarah Whitehurst, 64.

At Deritend, Mr. Rob. Barnes, 85.

At Tachbrook, near Warwick, Mr. Summers, sen. 62.

At Small Heath, Harriest, daughter of Capt. Booth.

At Aston, Mr. Sam. Wright, 32.

WESTMORELAND.

Married.] At Beatham, near Kendal, Capt. Fayner, to the only daughter of the late Mr. Rich. Wilkinson, of Kendal.

Died.] At Kendal, Mr. Wm. Hetherington, 50.—Mr. Troughton, 66.—Mr. John Barns, 37.—Mr. Sam. Thompson, 52.—Miss Isabella Booth, 20.

WILTSHIRE.

Birth.] At Pewsey, the lady of the Hon. and Rev. Fred. Pleydell Bouverie, of a son.

At Lackham House, the lady of Lieut. Col. Tuffnell, of a daughter.

Married.] Mr. John Godfrey, of Ashton Keynes, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late Wm. Beard, esq. of Yatton Keynell.

Lieut. W. L. Brake, R. N. to Miss Sarah Newman, of Beanacre.

At Trowbridge, Mr. John Millington, of Tilshead, to Miss Barwell, of Market Lavington.—Mr. Jacob Taylor, to Miss Penelope West.—Mr. Fidler, of Marlborough, to the widow of Mr. Rob. Webb.

Died.] At Salisbury, the wife of Henry Penruddocke Wyndham, esq. late M. P. for this county.

At Highworth, Mr. Thos. Price, surgeon, son of the late Rev. Rees P. of Burcasten, Salop.

At Heytesbury House, aged 70, Sir William Pierce Ashe A'Court, bart.; which title was conferred on him in 1795. His first wife was Catherine, daughter of Lieut. Col. John Bradford, by whom he had no issue. He married secondly Letitia, daughter of Henry Wyndham, esq. of Salisbury, by whom he has had three sons and four daughters. His eldest son, William, who succeeds to the title, was formerly secretary to the embassy at Vienna. One of the daughters is married to Richard Beadon, esq. only son of the late Bishop of Bath and Wells. Sir William was elected member of parliament for Heytesbury in the room of his father, a general in the army, who died in 1781; he was re-elected in 1784 and 1790: soon after which he retired from parliament, but was again returned in 1796. He was many years in the army, and during the war with France was lieutenant-colonel of the 2d regt. of Wiltshire militia.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

A proposition is on foot for establishing a Gas Light Company in Worcester, and a considerable number of shares has already been subscribed for.

The applications for relief at the Worces-

ter Workhouse of Industry, have considerably decreased during the last few weeks. One cause of this pleasing change is an improvement which has taken place in the glove-trade, which, it is well known, employs great numbers in that city and the neighbourhood.

Married.] At Earl's Croome, John Pratt, esq. of Upton-upon-Severn, to Miss Mary Bradley, of Dunstall Castle.

Died.] At Weatheroak Hill, Mrs. Lydia Johnson, 85.

At Sion Hill, Mrs. Wheeler.

At Worcester, Rev. Thos. Ashfield, 69.—Mr. Cross.

At Upton-upon-Severn, the relict of the Rev. Jas. Brooke, rector of Pirton and Croome.—The wife of Mr. Thos. Palfrey.

At Evesham, Mr. Bayliss.

At Common Hill House, Eleanor, wife of John Anderton, esq.

YORKSHIRE.

Five persons were burned to death by the explosion of the fire-damp in a coal-pit near Bradford, Yorkshire, on the 21st July, owing to the bottom of one of the safety lamps, on the plan of Sir Humphrey Davy, having been separated from the body, from its being soldered instead of rivetted, thereby forming a communication between the internal and outward air.

At the assizes for this county, Rob. Wid, of Troutdale, in the North Riding, was found guilty of sheep-stealing. The singularity of this case was, that the prisoner at the time of the theft, was a respectable farmer, farming land to the extent of 500 acres, and paying rent to the amount of 310l. a-year; that he had previously maintained a good character for honesty among his neighbours; that it did not appear he had formed any premeditated design to commit the theft till accident threw the objects of it into his way, and that the attempt was made in circumstances where there could be little or no probability of success.

Married.] Mr. Thorpe, solicitor, of Thorne, to Miss Jane Vause.

At Wakefield, Mr. Joshua Wood, to the daughter of Wm. Spicer, esq.—Thos. Mitchell, esq. to Miss Jane Goldthorp.

At Thornton, Hornby Roughsedge, esq. to Miss Mary Hodgson.

Mr. John Dransfield, of Blakestone House, to the only daughter of the Rev. Wm. Northend, of Spring Head, near Halifax.

At Doncaster, W. Bright, esq. to Marianne, second daughter of J. Branson, esq. of Hall Cross House.

Died.] At Doncaster, Mr. Geo. Harrison, 51.

At Ripon, Andrew Boutflower, M. D. late of Hull, 33.

At Horstorth, Stanhope Baynes, M. D.

At Leeds, Mrs. Hamilton.—Whitel Yorke, esq. one of the senior aldermen, and who had twice filled the office of mayor, 73.

At Elland, Mary, wife of Mr. Crowther, surgeon.

At Lockwood, near Huddersfield, the wife of John Brooke, esq.—Sophia, wife of Robt. Buchanan, esq. of Breck's house, and youngest daughter of the late Morley Wharrey, esq. of Selby.

At Sheffield, the wife of Mr. Jos. Quixall, 63.—Mr. T. Wills, 36.—Mr. Geo. Foster.—Mr. Thos. Smith, 35.—Mr. Thos. Scholefield.

At Hull, Mr. Thos. Keddey, 44. Mrs. Eliz. Webster, 79.

At Nunnington, Rev. John Kay, upwards of 20 years rector of that place, 53.

At Heptonstall, Mr. Hen. Ogden, 45.

At East Ardsley, Mrs. Martha Littlewood, 71.

At Flanshaw Lane, Mr. Wood, 80.—Rev. John Taylor, minister of Horbury and a Justice of peace for the West Riding.

At Winterton, Mrs. Ruth Buckton, 60.

At Easingwold, the Rev. Wm. Whythead, formerly of Sidney College, Cambridge, and vicar of Atwick and Mappleton, 88.

At Knaresborough, Mr. Fras. Fairbank, solicitor.—Mr. Wm. Walker.

At Acomb, Mrs. Kirkby, 49.—George, youngest son of Mr. Wm. Staveley, Governor of York Castle.

At York, the relict of Major Bacon.

At Bradford, Jos. Priestley, esq. 76. He was superintendant and principal agent of the Leeds and Liverpool Canal, which situation he held from its commencement in 1770.—The relict of Mr. Wm. Whitaker.

At Knottingley Mr. Christopher Abbott, comedian, 88.

WALES.

Died.] At Greenfield, near Holywell, Lieut. Thos. Jas. Hamilton, R. N. 22.

At Swansea, John Gray, esq. 73.

At Llandegai, Carnarvonshire, in his 80th year, Mr. Wm. Williams, author of "Observations on the Snowdon Mountains," and of many useful and amusing productions in the Welch language. Mr. Williams had been, for many years, one of the agents of the Penrhyn estate. He, in the year 1759, was the humble means of inducing the late Lord Penrhyn to open a spacious slate quarry, at Cae Braich-y-cefn, in the parish of Llandegai. When his health began to decline, the reward of his long and faithful services was a handsome annuity.

SCOTLAND.

The sum of 7,136l. has been subscribed in Edinburgh, for employing unoccupied labourers, including 1000l, the gift of the Prince Regent. The sum has been employed in making a promenade round the Calton-hill, which has opened new features of beauty in one of the most splendid landscapes of which any European metropolis can boast. A subscription has been also commenced for the formation of a Rail-way to facilitate the conveyance of goods and coals.

Birth.] At Edinburgh, Lady Cringletrie of a son.

Died.] At Eglinton Castle, Hugh, Lord Montgomerie, eldest son of the late Archibald Lord Montgomerie, and grandson of the Earl of Eglinton.

At Drimmie Cottage, near Blairgowrie, Wm. Chalmers, esq. town clerk of Dundee, 75. Besides holding other situations of trust, he has been principal clerk of the burgh of Dundee for 45 years, and keeper of the register of sasines, and clerk of the peace for the county of Forfar for many years past.

IRELAND.

The trial of Roger O'Connor, esq. a gentleman of some political notoriety, on a charge of having been concerned in the robbery of a mail coach in 1802, has excited an extraordinary degree of public interest. The trial took place at Trim in the county of Meath, on the 4th of August. Sir Francis Burdett attended as a witness. After some of the evidence had been gone through, the prosecution which was instituted by the post office, was abandoned, as the witnesses were manifestly quite unworthy of belief. To us it appears surprising how a grand jury could find a true bill on the testimony of a man who evidently preferred the charge to escape the sentence of death passed upon him for his offences.

Married.] At Limerick, John W. Hamilton, esq. late of the 8d Dragoon Guards, to the Hon. Miss Vereker, youngest daughter of Viscount Gort.

Died.] In Dublin, Mrs. E. Bury, aunt to

the Earl of Charleville.—Mrs. Harvey, wife of Dr. H.—Rich. Henry Drake, esq. only son of the Rev. Dr. D. of Rochdale, Lancashire, 22.

BRITISH COLONIES.

Married.] At Malta, Capt. Mainwaring, of the 10th foot, deputy-assistant quartermaster-gen. to Charlotte, second daughter of Rear-admiral Sir C. Penrose, commander-in-chief in the Mediterranean.

Died.] At Jamaica, Mr. Hill, the once celebrated singer at Covent garden and other Metropolitan theatres.

At Kytay, East Indies, Capt. Alex. Todd, of the 26th regt. Bengal native infantry, eldest son of Mr. Robt. T. farmer of Tipperary, Banffshire, 36.

ABROAD.

Died.] At Madeira, the Hon. Capt. James Arbuthnot, R. N.

At Paris, Theroigne de Mericourt, who made so conspicuous a figure during the French Revolution, by personating the "Goddess of Reason" at one of those horrid festivals which disgraced human nature. She died in a lunatic hospital. "She repented sincerely (says a Paris journalist) of her horrible crimes, and imposed upon herself the dreadful penance of pouring a bucket of cold water upon her bed of straw every night. Nothing but the most robust health could have enabled her to endure this punishment. She died at the age of 57. She had but few lucid intervals, and those were filled up by the most heart-rending lamentations."

REPORT OF CHEMISTRY AND NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

M. VAUQUELIN has analysed the potatoe, and ascertained what varieties of that root contain the greatest proportion of starch. Besides that substance, water and ligneous matter, which are its chief constituents, he found in it from two to three hundredths of matters soluble in water, and the presence of which in potatoe was not suspected. These are, albumen, citrate of lime, citrate of potash, asparagine, and an azotized matter.

The same chemist and M. BRACONNOT, professor at Nanci, have analysed rice, which presents scarcely perceptible traces of gluten and phosphate of lime. It differs, of course, from the other species of grain that serve for the food of man or animals, which contain a considerable quantity of those two substances. The mode, therefore, in which rice nourishes the animal system must be very different from that of wheat. M. Vauquelin used his best endeavours, but in vain, to detect saccharine matter in rice; which is the more extraordinary, as the spirit known by the name of arrack is extracted from rice. We ought, however to be informed, whether the rice analysed by M. Vauquelin was from America or China, whether it was of the latest crop, and whether it might not have been damaged by the sea-water. Travellers who have been at Canton assure us that they have eaten there fresh rice of a saccharine quality, and that precisely from this rice the best arrack of the country is obtained.

BRUGNATELLI gives the following method of detecting arsenious acid or corrosive sublimate when in solution. Take a little fresh wheat starch, and add to it a sufficient quantity of iodine to give it a blue colour. Mix a little of this blue matter with water so as to produce a blue-coloured liquid. If a few drops of an aqueous solution of arsenious acid be put into this liquid, the blue colour is immediately changed to reddish-brown, and gradually dissipated entirely. The solution of corrosive sublimate produces nearly the same effect; but if some drops of sulphuric acid be added, the blue colour is again restored if it has been destroyed by arsenious acid: but if it has been destroyed by corrosive sublimate, it is not restored either by sulphuric or any other acid.

Dr. CLARKE of Cambridge has prosecuted his experiments with the new blow-pipe on the following substances:—

Corundum. If during the fusion of this substance, it be allowed to fall while hot, upon a deal board, it will become coated over with a film of carbon, exhibiting the highest pseudo-metallic lustre, which, however, disappears with the action of the file. The same happens in the fusion of rock crystal, of pure alumine, magnesia, and many other refractory bodies. The appearance of this pseudo-metallic lustre might deceive any person, but it is distinguished from reguline lustre in this circumstance that the file removes it.

Crystallized Phosphate of Lime, found near Bovey, in Devonshire. No decrepitation. Phosphorescence. Fuses into a black shining slag, depositing on iron forceps a cupreous-coloured powder. Scintillation—reddish-coloured flame. Upon filing the slag, a globule of white metal, resembling silver, which does not alter by exposure to air, was observed.

Crystals deposited during the fusion of Wood Tin.—In many recent experiments for the reduction of wood tin to the metallic state, when fused *per se* before the ignited gas, Dr. Clarke has observed a deposit of white shining vitreous crystals in quadrangular tables, the nature of which has not yet been ascertained. These crystals are formed upon the white oxide which results from the combustion of the metal.

Hydrogen gas prepared by the action of zinc on water with muriatic acid, when condensed alone in the reservoir of the gas blow-pipe and ignited, was found to have heat enough for the fusion of platinum foil and for the combustion of iron wire.

Protoxide of Chromium, mixed with oil, was easily fused; white fumes were disengaged, but the metal did not appear to be revived by this process.

Metalloidal Oxide of Manganese admitted of easy fusion. The file afterwards disclosed a metal white as silver, on which the teeth of the instrument were visible. This metal proved to be a conductor of electricity.

Alloy of Platinum and Gold. When fused in equal parts by bulk, a bead was obtained so highly malleable that it was extended by a hammer without separation at the edges, and nearly of the colour of gold. When two parts of platinum were fused with one of gold the alloy proved brittle.

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

IT will be seen by reference to the Table of West India Produce, that the delivery of Sugars for home consumption and refining has been unusually great, exceeding (from the 26th July to the 23d August) 17,000 casks; but as the Imports in the same time have exceeded the delivery by about 10,000 casks, the prices have remained but with little variation. The price of the previous month has, however, been fully supported; and as the present stock is 10,000 casks less than at the same period last year, whilst the total supply of the present year is likely to fall short, rather than exceed the supply of 1816, the consumers of this great article of our commerce cannot but do right in preparing themselves for a still further advance in price. Coffee, since our last, has continued to be in high favour with speculators, and prices have farther advanced 5s. 10s. to 15s. per cwt. and some kinds are even held at an advance of 20s. per cwt.—the respective kinds being now held at the following rates: Ordinary Jamaica 82s. to 85; good 86s. to 88s.; middling 92s. to 96s. up to 98s. for fine, and 108s. for particular. Portorico, Havannah, and Brazil 86s. to 94s. up to 96s. and 98s. for fine and St. Domingo. Bourbon and Cheribon 98s. to 108s. up to 120s. for fine Java, and 130s. for Mocha.

Our Exportation of all the great staple articles of Colonial Produce, with the exception of Rum, has been considerably less than last year, for which substantial reasons may be assigned, such as an excess of Exportation in the years 1815 and 1816. The distress that pervaded the greater part of Europe last year, on account of the very unfavourable harvest, and as respects Sugar and Coffee particularly, the colonies of St. Croix to Denmark, Surinam to Holland, Martinique and Guadaloupe to France, yielding together about 120,000 hhds. of Sugar, and 150,000 cwt. of Coffee, all of which came to Great Britain, now proceed direct to their respective countries; a far greater proportion also of the products of St. Domingo, Cuba, and the Brazil, proceed direct to the Continent, that heretofore used to be deposited here: and the Island of Java yielding annually about 150,000 cwt. of Coffee, the whole of which heretofore passing through London, has for reasons, the policy of which we make no pretensions to question, been permitted to proceed entirely to America and Holland. This apparent defalcation in our Exports of Colonial Product is however more than counterbalanced by the progressively improving state of our manufactures, the demand for which is increasing in every quarter of the globe.

The Exchanges continue steady and favourable for our Export Trade, and the Funds have remained for a month past with but little fluctuation.

BANKRUPTS

FROM JULY 23 TO AUGUST 22, 1817, INCLUSIVE.

Where the address of the Solicitor is not mentioned, he must be understood to reside at the same place as the bankrupt. The Solicitors' names are between parentheses.

- ABRAHAM M. Miurorics, merchant (Abrahams, Jewry street)
- Ashmead T. Bristol, haberdasher (Walker)
- Bate W. Birmingham, victualler (Stubbs & Wills)
- Beal G. King's Arms Chambers, merchant (Hull, Staple Inn)
- Beavan L. C. Clifton, baker (Moredith, Bristol)
- Best J. Birmingham, pocket-book maker (Spurrer & Ingleby)
- Biddle J. Birmingham, factor (Webb)
- Bourne J. Southwark, cheesemonger (Coombs, Lambeth road)
- Busst J. Aston, gun-barrel-maker (Maudsley, Birmingham)
- Byers A. South Shields, and W. Byers, Mile End, ship-owners (Lang, America-square)
- Cole J. Plymouth, rope-maker (Leach & Lugger)
- Cottrell J. Doncombe Mill, paper-maker (Hodgson, Bath)
- Daman T. Teddington, farmer (Rose, Percy street)
- Davis C. Southampton row, cabinet-maker (Poole, Adam's court)
- Day W. Providence-buildings, plumber (Marson, Newington)
- Diggles G. Newman street, scrivener (Barrett & Co. Gray's Inn)
- Donald J. Abbot Lodge, cattle dealer (Pearson, Carlisle)
- Dowsett S. Boreham Wood, silkman (Sweet & Stokes, Basinghall street)
- Druit G. R. Winchester, linen draper (Godwin)
- Elliott G. Woodchurch, butcher (Reilly, Clement's Inn)
- Eltonhead J. Liverpool, spirit merchant (Griffith & Hind)
- Farrel C. Gosport, linen draper (Minchin & Weddell)
- Fennell T. & W. Benstead, jun. Jewry street, soap-manufacturers (Lewis & Page, Princes street)
- Francis J. Hunsden, corn factor (Parnter & Turner, London street)
- Frewing J. Blackwater, grocer (Powuall, Staple Inn)
- Frisky R. Leicester, horse dealer (Pilkington)
- Fry E. Houndsditch, upholsterer (Wilks, Finsbury place)
- Fustain W. Liverpool, grocer (Rosson & Bulmer)
- Goadie J. Liverpool, ash manufacturer (Morrow)
- Gompertz H. North End, merchant (Sabine & Lewis, Carmarthen street)
- Green W. Albion-place, underwriter (Lindsay, St. Thomas's street)
- Griffiths W. Beaumaris, currier (Philpot & Stone, Temple)
- Hanbury C. Shoreditch, distiller (Walter & Gliddon, Girdler's Hall)
- Hanbury W. Shoreditch, distiller (Walton & Gliddon, Girdler's hall)
- Hannum E. Threadneedle-street, ship-broker (Rear-don & Davis, Corbet court)
- Hazel G. Saltford, victualler (Gaby & Scrace, Bath)
- Hiscock E. Abingdon, woollen draper (Morland)
- Holt J. L. Manchester, dealer (Hewitt)
- Hoseason W. Jamaica, merchant (Patersou, Old Broad street)
- Humphreys S. Charlotte-street, merchant (Knight & Freeman, Basinghall-street)
- Johnson T. Billy Mill, miller (Seymour, Newcastle-upon-Tyne)
- Kearney P. Manchester, tailor (Claye & Thompson)
- Lakeman D. H. Liverpool, merchant (Whitley)
- Lee W. Rothehithe, ship chandler (Ingold, Bermondsey)
- Lewarn W. Taunton, carpenter (Boys, Bridgewater)
- Linder R. Hart-street, ship broker (Hackett, New court)
- Lynch P. Liverpool, woollen draper (Phillips)
- Mann J. sen. Templesowery, tanner (Preston, Penrith)
- Mann J. H. Aveton-Gifford, cider merchant (Robert, Graystoke-place)
- Meacock R. Liverpool, ship chandler (Crump & Lodge)
- Merowether W. Aborfield, timber merchant (Phillips, Size lane)
- Mitchell J. East-street, brewer (Clarke, Bishops-gate-street)
- Morgan J. Taunton, linen-draper (Clarke, Bristol)
- Mosley J. O. & H. J. Keach, Sidmouth place, toy-makers (Abbott, Mark-lane)
- Mycok H. Manchester, shopkeeper (Clarke)
- Northall W. H. Wolverhampton, school-master (Griffiths, Broseley)
- Pardow G. Coughton, needle-maker (Bousfield, Bouverie street)
- Parker W. Hawkesclough, merchant (Ellis, Chancery lane)
- Phillips A. & B. Locet, Salters'-hall-court, merchants (Pearce & Son, Swithin's lane)
- Phillips H. Carry street, coffee-house-keeper (Knight & Freeman, Basinghall street)
- Plackett T. Breaston, butcher (Enfield & Wells, Nottingham)
- Powell R. Carlisle, innkeeper (Saul)
- Rankine D. Camden-town, & J. Wilson, Sydney-street, merchants (Robinson & Hammond, Austin Friars)
- Roeve T. & J. Leigh, Bucklersbury, warehousemen (Adams, Old Jewry)
- Richards S. Liverpool, merchant (Orred & Brook)
- Roberts O. Alnwick, shopkeeper (Chester, Staple Inn)
- Russell D. Dowham, victualler (Smith, Hatton-garden)
- Salmon J. Westbury, dealer (Welsh, Wells)
- Salter J. Halberton, dealer (Partridge, Tiverton)
- Sandmark A. Mark lane, merchant (Murray, sun-court)
- Scott W. Longtown, dealer (Pearson, Carlisle)
- Scholefield N. & T. W. Kershaw, Greenwich, haberdashers (Cranch, Union-court)
- Shaw S. London, merchant (Niblett, Size lane)
- Skyring L. Threadneedle street, builder (Hutchinson, Crown court)
- Slipper J. Crostwick, carpenter (Tilbury, Falcon-street)
- Smith E. Derby, bleacher (Simpson)
- Spall G. Bury, coach-maker (Blgrave & Walter, Symond's Inn)
- Taylor J. Gosport, pawnbroker (Hoskins)
- Taylor G. Gorton, cotton manufacturer (Claye & Thompson, Manchester)
- Taylor J. Credenhill, shoe-maker (James & Bodenham, Herts)

- Tompson J. Atherstone, linen draper (Swain & Co. Frederick's place
Walduck H. Homer-street, cheesemonger (Bur-
don, Coldbath square
Warner J. Kilby-bridge, coal-merchant (Bond,
Leicester
Weale W. Birmingham, brazier (Webb & Tyndall
Weldon J. Castle-court, warehouseman (Walker
& Rankin, Old Jewry
Wetton B. Manchester, tailor (Baron
Wise W. Bath, bookseller (Wingate
Wolstencroft J. Salford, brewer (Kershaw, Mau-
chester

DIVIDENDS.

- ABBOTT R. Coventry, Aug. 23
Abbotts G. Laches, Aug. 30
Adair A. & D. Cunningham,
Winchester street, Aug. 30
Amos J. & C. Sutherland, St.
Helen's place, Aug. 30
Angell J. Reading, Aug. 5
Arnold T. Rochester, Aug. 12
Ashbey J. Boxstead, Dec. 6
Ashling E. & J. Cooper, Ber-
mondsey, Sept. 1
Atkinson B. Doncaster, Sep. 25
Baxter R. Southwark, Oct. 4
Bell W. Horncastle, Sept. 1
Benson S. Houndsditch, Sept. 6
Beasell C. Lambeth, Sept. 1
Bethman S. M. Turnwheel-la.
Aug. 26
Betts G. Charles st. Aug. 19
Biayon E. Fenchurch str. Sept. 1
Birch W. & J. Lucas, Fleet str.
Aug. 9
Birley W. jun. Longton, Aug. 18
Blackburn F. Plymouth, Aug. 16
Borland J. Liverpool, Aug. 22
Boyes B. Tokenhouse-yard, Aug.
16
Braithwaite J. Leeds, Aug. 16
Brennan J. Bermondsey, Aug. 26.
Bruton T. Kilcot, Aug. 21
Burridge S. G. Deptford, Aug. 19
Carbutt F. & Co. Manchester,
Sept. 8
Carne H. Austin Friars, Sept. 3
Chaner G. Sutton, Sept. 3
Chesney H. Holborn, Sept. 3
Clark T. & C. Gray, Keswick,
Sept. 2
Clarke M. jun. Cochester street,
Aug. 23
Clinton T. Much Marcle, Aug. 14
Cohen B. Bishopsgate street,
Aug. 26
Coles F. & W. Williams, Min-
cing-la. July 29
Cooke L. Winsley str. Aug. 9
Cranstone W. Hull, Sept. 20
Crump T. Bishop Burton, Sep. 2
Cullimore J. Lawrence Pount-
ney lane, Aug. 26
Dawson J. Derby, Aug. 20
Delahoy J. Deptford, Aug. 30
Disston W. Nafford, Aug. 29
Dixon J. & E. Liverpool, Aug. 22
Duckworth H. Manchester, Aug.
26
Duniam J. East Teignmouth,
Aug. 18
Dupe W. Oxford, Aug. 23
Earl J. sen. Westmoreland place,
& J. Earl, jun. Preston, Sep. 10
Edwards' R. Gt. Surrey street,
Sept. 20
Egger T. Holybourne, Sept. 5
Ellwood R. London, & W. Wil-
son, jun. Banbury, Sept. 2
Euchmarch T. & T. H. Rush,
George str. Aug. 23
Evans T. Monmouth, Sept. 2
Fincham O. High str. Sep. 5
Fisher W. Cambridge, Aug. 23
Flynn M. Wardour st. Aug. 16
Foster S. Leicester, Sept. 19
Foster W. Leicester, Sept. 19
Gazo M. Mitcham, Aug. 23
George J. G. N. New Bond str.
Sept. 5
Goodyear J. Hood Grange, Aug.
27
Gould C. Kingston Farm, Sep. 9
Grainger J. Martin's la. Aug. 30
Grant C. Cushion court, Aug. 16
Gray J. Billiter square, Aug. 23
Green J. O. Bath, Sept. 6
Groundrill J. Gracechurch str.
Sept. 5
Haines R. Islington, Aug. 19
Hales C. Bolt court, Sept. 17
Hall R. Liverpool, Sept. 13
Halmarack J. Newcastle-under-
Lyne, Aug. 26
Hamlyn R. & J. Chantler, Bide-
ford, Aug. 28
Hanly M. Mitre court, Sept. 9
Harris T. & W. Hembrey, Market
str. Aug. 26
Harvard J. Chiswell street,
Sept. 16
Harvard J. Blackmore street,
Aug. 16
Hawkins J. Radipole, Aug. 26
Hawkrige C. Brearton, Aug. 20
Hawkrige J. Brearton, Aug. 20
Hayter W. Basing lane, Sept. 23
Haywood J. W. Keenington,
Sept. 8
Heathfield T. Tiverton, Sept. 19
Henrickson J. Litchfield, Aug. 30
Hetherington F. Lanning, Aug. 28
Higgins W. Newport, Sept. 9
Hilling J. S. Norwich, Sept. 8
Hird T. Bishop Wearmouth,
Sept. 1
Hole W. Islington, Sept. 8
Hoolboom J. E. Union co. Aug.
19
Huffam C. & W. H. Limehouse,
Sept. 8.
Hughes J. & R. Challen, Stor-
rington, Sept. 8
Hull G. sen. Hillmorton, Sept. 8
Hunt C. H. Stratford upon-Avon,
Sept. 2
Isaac E. Queen square, Sept. 27
Jolliffe T. Henley-in-Arden, Aug.
26
Jones H. Deptford, Sept. 8
Land J. Wakefield Outwood,
Aug. 29
Lande J. Tokenhouse yard, Sep. 8
Lovie R. Austin Friars, Sept. 10
Loggin F. Aylesbury, Sept. 10
Lucas W. Cheapside, Sept. 10
McCarthy C. Bermondsey, Sep. 10
McClary J. Salisbury str. Sept. 6
Machell R. Dewsbury, Aug. 2
Maitland D. New Bridge street,
Aug. 2
Malleson J. K. Sweeting's alley,
Aug. 19
Mansell T. Stow-on-the-Wold,
Aug. 27
Marler J. & Co. ironmonger-la.
Aug. 23
Marsh H. Brentford, Aug. 26
Matthews P. Cophall court,
Sept. 10
Mercer T. & J. Barlow, Ton-
bridge, Aug. 26
Miller T. Gt. Waking, Aug. 2
Montreth J. & J. Sequeira, Grace-
church str. Aug. 12
Muncaster J. Lancaster, Sept. 4
Naish J. Edward str. Sept. 20
Naylor R. Chigwell, Sept. 1
Neale J. Milk str. Sept. 13
Oakley W. Bath, Sept. 3
Parsons B. Somerset str. Aug. 16
Paterson W. Leasgill, Sept. 13
Paxton W. Goddington, Aug. 30
Pearson G. Leadenhall-str. Aug.
30
Pearson J. Wombwell, Aug. 25
Peirson T. Star court, Nov. 8
Pereira A. M. & H. Gastellain,
Old Bethlem, Aug. 19
Phillips J. & J. B. Mortlake,
Aug. 19
Phillips L. & J. Holborn, Aug. 19
Pickering J. Hatton Wall, Aug.
26
Price G. Threadneedle street,
Aug. 23
Pugh-E. Lewes, Aug. 16
Pugh J. Red Lion-str. Sept. 10
Purley J. High str. Aug. 16
Pye T. Horselydown, Sept. 18
Pywell J. Oxford, Aug. 23
Raine J. & B. Shout, Bagnigge
Wells, Sept. 9
Ranson J. jun. Sunderland,
Sept. 1
Reiley J. Manchester, Sept. 15
Rickword J. T. Devizes, Aug. 29
Rope J. High street, Sept. 2
Rose J. North Barham, Sept. 4
Rowe J. Castle str. Aug. 16
Russell J. Strand, Sept. 11
Rutt T. Dalston, Aug. 2
Salisbury J. Exeter, Sept. 4
Samuel A. Middlesex str. Sep. 11
Scarborough J. Buckden, Aug. 28
Scarborough W. Sulton, Aug. 29
Search F. Clerkenwell green,
Aug. 26
Shepard S. Wellington, Aug. 29
Shorte E. H. Exeter, Aug. 26
Shutt J. Paternoster-row, Aug. 26

Simpson W. Manchester, Aug. 15
 Simson F. Globe str. Sept. 11
 Siordet J. M. & J. L. Austin
 Friars, Aug. 19
 Slater A. Gosworth, Sept. 11
 Smith C. S. Clare-street, Aug. 23
 Squire C. Farnival's Inn-court,
 Sept. 16
 Standen J. H. Dover, Sept. 11

Stephenson W. Preston, Sept. 12
 Sutcliffe T. Lad lane, & J. Broad-
 bent, Halifax, Aug. 30
 Tartt W. M. Old Broad str. Sept.
 11
 Taylor J. & J. T. Upper Thames
 str. Aug. 26
 Tindle J. Minorities, Sept. 16
 Tubbs D. Liverpool, Aug. 23

Watkins J. Chapel str. Aug. 26
 Watson J. Tothmain, Aug. 27
 Webb J. Wolverhampton, Sept. 9
 Weston F. Bilton, Sept. 15
 Williams T. Coleman str. Aug. 30
 Willis W. North Shields, Aug. 18
 Woolcombe W. jun. St. Michael's
 alley, Aug. 2
 Wright M. Derby, Sept. 12.

CERTIFICATES.

ADAMS D. Fleet str. Aug. 30
 Arnold W. J. Great Tower str.
 Sept. 2
 Astley F. D. Dunkinfield, Sept. 6
 Baker G. jun. Stanton Priory,
 Aug. 23
 Barber E. Yarmouth, Sept. 6
 Barlow T. Appleton, Aug. 23
 Benkhause J. Austin Friars,
 Aug. 16
 Boyes J. jun. Warnsford, Aug. 30
 Bracken R. & L. Packer's court,
 Aug. 30
 Browell W. & R. Brewster, New-
 castle-upon-Tyne, Aug. 30
 Burghart C. Rosemary la. Sept. 2
 Bush J. Bishop Stortford, Aug. 16
 Calaum M. Bridlington - Quay,
 Aug. 19
 Cheffins P. Much Hadham, Aug.
 30
 Cockill J. Birstall, Aug. 23
 Coleman T. Birmingham, Sept. 6
 Collyear J. Chelsea, Aug. 30
 Critchley J. Liverpool, Aug. 23
 Cull J. Wareham, Aug. 26
 Curtis R. & T. Hall, Angel co.
 Aug. 26
 Dowse W. R. Tooley st. Sept. 2
 Easterfield W. Fleet - market,
 Aug. 26
 Flintoft T. New Malton, Aug. 16
 Foster W. Leicester, Sept. 2
 Grant J. Gracechurch str. Aug.
 16
 Gray R. jun. Leeds, Aug. 23
 Green J. Churcham, Sept. 2
 Griffiths R. Pool, Sept. 9

Hamilton C. Hexham, Sept. 2
 Hassell S. Betchton, Sept. 9
 Hawkins W. Bicknell, Aug. 19
 Hayward R. D. Plymouth, Sept. 6
 Hellyer J. Lloyd's Coffee House,
 Aug. 26
 Henderson W. Great St. Helen's,
 Aug. 30
 Hindley T. H. Liverpool, Aug. 30
 Hodgson R. Bishopwearmouth,
 Aug. 19
 Holditch G. & W. Hannah, Bank-
 side, Aug. 19
 Hooper H. Frome, Aug. 19
 Hunt J. Bishop's Sutton, Sept. 2
 James R. Hampstead, Aug. 23
 Jeffrey H. New Sarum, Sept. 2
 Job J. Ivy lane, Aug. 16
 Lane R. jun. Norwich, Aug. 19
 La Porte Merac M. Old Jewry,
 Aug. 19
 Lees J. Whitehall, Sept. 2
 Liddard L. A. Langbourn Cham-
 bers, Sept. 6
 Lunn C. Tamworth, Aug. 19
 Marchant J. Maidstone, Sept. 9
 Mears J. Stourbridge, Sept. 6
 Melcalf W. Great Driffield, Aug.
 30
 Morgan A. Carmarthen, Aug. 26
 Morgan J. Bedford row, Aug. 23
 Morrison J. Pentonville, Aug. 23
 Murray C. Bath, Aug. 19
 Neville S. & J. Sowden, jun.
 Leeds, Sept. 9
 Newbery J. St. Clement, Sept. 2
 O'Reilly T. Lawrence Pountney
 hill, Aug. 16

Parry T. Kingston, Sept. 6
 Peplow R. Kennington, Aug. 16
 Piper W. Hammersmith, Aug. 16
 Reed W. Fleet street, Sept. 2
 Rhodes J. Stockport, Aug. 19
 Roberts R. Quebec str. Aug. 30
 Savage W. Corporation - row,
 Sept. 9
 Sheppard C. Bath, Aug. 30
 Steel J. East Stonehouse, Sept. 2
 Stokes J. Great Malvern, Aug. 23
 Strong R. Whitehaven, Aug. 16
 Swift W. Stavely, Aug. 19
 Taylor T. H. Totness, Aug. 26
 Tetley M. Leeds, Sept. 6
 Thwaites T. Het Mill, Aug. 16
 Traer W. Exeter, Sept. 6
 Tripp J. R. Congresbury, Aug. 16
 Tripp R. Bristol, Aug. 16
 Troutbeck W. H. Minorities, Aug.
 23
 Tushingham J. Chester, Sept. 9
 Walker J. Portsea, Aug. 30
 Wever J. & G. Hague, Sheffield,
 Sept. 2
 Wharton W. Manchester, Sept. 6
 Whitting C. Bristol, Aug. 26
 Whittle J. Liverpool, Aug. 30
 Wibberley R. Liverpool, Aug. 16
 Wilkinson J. jun. Newcastle -
 upon-Tyne, Sept. 9
 Willey W. Leicester, Sept. 6
 Williams J. Cornhill, Sept. 2
 Wilson J. Sidney street, Aug. 30
 Winship T. Gatehead, Sept. 9
 Worrall T. Wrexham, Sept. 2
 Wigglesworth J. Barnet Com-
 mon, Sept. 6

Prices of Canal Shares, &c. in the Month of August, 1817, at the Office of Mr. Clarke, 39, Throgmorton Street.

CANALS.	Div. per Ann.	Per share.	WATER-WORKS.	Div. per Ann.	Per Share.
Ellesmere & Chester	4 0	67l.	East London	2 10	66l. 10s.
Grand Junction	6 0	190l.	Grand Junction		40l.
Grand Union		21l.	Kent	2 0	43l. & 45l.
Kennet & Avon		19l.	West Middlesex		36l. & 38l.
Monmouthshire	6 0	102l.			
Wilts and Berks		5l. 5s.			
DOCKS.			INSURANCE COMPANIES.		
East India	7 0	155l.	Albion		42l.
London	3 0	70l.	Globe	6 0	122l.
			Hope		2l. 15s.
BRIDGES.					
Southwark, 40l. paid		11l. prem.			
Waterloo		17l.			
Do. Anns, 40l. paid	7 0	par.			

COMMERCIAL TABLES.

No. 1. STATEMENT of the Total Weekly Supply of GRAIN, SEED, and FLOUR, for LONDON, from July 26, to August 23, compared with the Average Weekly Supply of Five Years, viz. from Jan. 1, 1812, to Jan. 1, 1817; and of the present Year up to July 26; shewing the Proportion of Foreign into London, and the Total Importation of Foreign into all Great Britain, with the Average Return of Prices regulating such Importation.

Weekly Average of Five Years	Do. of 1817, up to July 26	Wheat. Qrs.	Barley. Qrs.	Malt. Qrs.	Oats. Qrs.	Rye. Qrs.	Beans. Qrs.	Peas. Qrs.	Lins. Qrs.	Rape. Qrs.	Must. Qrs.	Flour. Sacks.
11,127	4,805	3,038	14,445	212	1,794	871	1,440	353	107	6,893		
14,518	6,034	3,216	15,383	140	1,836	1,048	1,089	47	34	6,586		
14,607	847	1,108	5,639	9	1,100	165	80	542	—	2,639		
13,107	2,866	1,455	17,550	955	1,925	264	—	745	26	7,535		
9,264	1,547	645	4,503	150	908	248	67	639	45	2,638		
23,285	2,344	2,442	8,934	15	3,265	978	2,170	1,325	—	5,091		
495,715	191,656	101,201	504,103	5,316	62,260	33,192	34,997	4,732	1090	215,495		
244,595	16,456	—	234,595	4,567	300	923	29,798	—	—	—		
86s. 2d.	45s.	—	34s. 6d.	54s 11d	48s. 6d.	46s 8d	—	—	—	—		
67s.	33s.	—	22s.	44s	44s.	44s	—	—	—	—		
80s.	40s.	—	27s.	53s	53s.	53s	—	—	—	—		

* Grain is allowed to be imported from all parts for Home Consumption Free of Duty, when the Average Return of Prices from the Twelve Maritime Districts of England and Wales for Six Weeks preceding Feb. 15, May 15, Aug. 15, and Nov. 15, shall exceed as above; but, providing the Average within the First Six Weeks from either of the above Dates should decline below the Standard, the Importation is to cease from all Ports in Europe, within the Rivers Bidassoa and Eyder, but to continue for Three Months from all other parts.

Notwithstanding the unsettled and unfavourable weather for the harvest the latter part of the month, the supplies of Grain and Flour, both English and Foreign, have been such as to cause a further decline in price. The importation of American flour has further increased to 84,000 barrels into London, and 450,800 into Liverpool; and at present obtains in both markets 9s. to 55s. for superior quality; down to 45s. for middling; and 40s. for oily and sour. Wheat on an average are about 5s. per quarter lower in the London market, the finest samples obtaining 94s. to 95s., whilst the average of England and Wales it will be noticed, has declined from 100s. since the 19th of July, to 86s. 2d. on the 16th of August. (London, August 26, 1817.)

No. 2. STATEMENT of the Weekly Balance of Stock, and Delivery of SUGAR, COFFEE, and RUM, from the WEST INDIA DOCKS, LONDON, distinguishing the Proportion delivered for Home Consumption and for Exportation:—the Two First Lines shewing the Average Weekly Deliveries of the years 1815 and 1816; and the Third Line, the Weekly Average of the Present Year, up to July 26; and the remainder, the Progressive Weekly Delivery from that Date up to August 23.

DATE.

DATE.	SUGAR.										COFFEE.										RUM.		
	Balance of Stock.					Delivered.					Balance of Stock.					Delivered.					Balance of Stock.	H. C. Expor.	
	Hhds.		Tees.		Tcs.	Home Consum.*		Exportat.		Hhds.	Bags.		Hhds.	Bags.		Hhds.	Bags.						
Average Delivery of } and Balance of Stock } do.	Dec. 31, 1815	44,755	11,253			600	2,091	600	349	101		28,924	113,208			32	290	755	2,714		25,287	279	480
do.	Aug. 24, 1816	56,364	11,772			668	2,287	668	291	98		21,348	78,634			47	334	710	1,977		20,760	239	418
do.	July 26, 1817	39,448	8,398			600	2,413	600	165	52		19,470	59,380			78	267	457	1,091		20,196	208	468
Week ending	Aug. 2,	44,529	8,465				3,384	1,099	346	164		19,958	58,981			84	386	1,069	1,154		20,936	218	649
"	" 9,	46,394	8,814				3,600	878	112	42		19,918	57,419			68	415	848	1,143		21,615	214	270
"	" 16,	45,035	8,575				3,468	817	901	92		20,084	56,568			73	448	589	1,181		22,180	232	394
"	" 23,	48,270	9,059				3,097	713	134	20		20,597	55,669			70	337	805	812		22,958	195	273

* In the amount of Sugars delivered for Home Consumption are included those for refining—consequently, the proportion of refined exported must be deducted.

No. 3. STATEMENT of the Importation of SUGAR, COFFEE, COTTON, and RUM, into the Port of LONDON from the 1st January to the 25th August, 1817, compared with the Total Importation of the preceding Year.

No. of ships 1816.		Sugar, Casks.	Coffee.		Cotton Bales.	Rum, Punchs.	No. of Ships 1817.	Sugar, Casks.	Coffee.		Cotton, Bales.	Rum, Punchs.
			Casks.	Bags.					Casks.	Bags.		
167	From Jamaica	68,691	13,060	2,309	277	14,097	138	64,898	14,566	677	94	15,088
137	" the other British Islands	75,095	3,370	588	2,289	4,383	111	40,918	2,105	71	1,610	8,530
48	" Demerara and Berbice	15,092	6,317	20,614	3,877	2,143	46	9,045	6,230	25,800	2,961	3,708
13	" Surinam and Guadeloupe	6,798	879	3,305	1,538	45	—	—	—	—	—	—
8	" St. Domingo	546	—	17,958	59	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	" Havannah	3,716	—	80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
50	" Brazil	8,516	—	6,082	23,138	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
108	" East Indies	102,599	—	156,562	21,865	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

DAILY PRICES OF STOCKS, FROM JULY 25 TO AUGUST 25, 1817, BOTH INCLUSIVE.

1817. Days.	Bank Stock.	3 per Ct	4 per Ct	5 per Ct	Long Anns.	Irish 5 per Ct	Imp. Anns.	India Stock.	So. Sea Stock.	O.S.S. Anns.	New S. Sea An.	5 per Ct. Ind. Bon.	2½ per Day Ex. Bills.	3 per Day Ex. Bills.	3¼ per Day Ex. Bills.	Consols for Ac.
June 25	290½	81½	98½	104½	21 20	238½	238½	238½	238½	238½	238½	112 113pm.	37 pm.	32 pm.	33 pm.	82 80
26	289	80½	97½	103½	21 20	238½	238½	238½	238½	238½	238½	114 116pm.	37 pm.	32 pm.	33 pm.	82 80
28	281	79½	96½	103½	20½	238½	238½	238½	238½	238½	238½	114 116pm.	37 pm.	32 pm.	33 pm.	82 80
29	282½	79½	96½	103½	20½	238½	238½	238½	238½	238½	238½	115 112pm.	37 pm.	32 pm.	33 pm.	82 80
30	280	79	96	103½	20½	238½	238½	238½	238½	238½	238½	112 111pm.	37 pm.	32 pm.	33 pm.	82 80
31	280	79½	96½	103½	20½	238½	238½	238½	238½	238½	238½	111 113pm.	37 pm.	32 pm.	33 pm.	82 80
Aug. 1	280½	79½	96½	103½	20½	238½	238½	238½	238½	238½	238½	110 111pm.	37 pm.	32 pm.	33 pm.	82 80
2	280½	79½	96½	103½	20½	238½	238½	238½	238½	238½	238½	109 111pm.	37 pm.	32 pm.	33 pm.	82 80
4	281	79½	96½	103½	20½	238½	238½	238½	238½	238½	238½	110 113pm.	37 pm.	32 pm.	33 pm.	82 80
5	281½	79½	96½	103½	20½	238½	238½	238½	238½	238½	238½	111 113pm.	37 pm.	32 pm.	33 pm.	82 80
6	281	80	97	105	20½	238½	238½	238½	238½	238½	238½	118pm.	37 pm.	32 pm.	33 pm.	82 80
7	281½	80½	97½	105½	20½	238½	238½	238½	238½	238½	238½	112 114pm.	37 pm.	32 pm.	33 pm.	82 80
8	282	80½	98	105½	21	238½	238½	238½	238½	238½	238½	115pm.	37 pm.	32 pm.	33 pm.	82 80
9	282	81	98½	105½	21½	238½	238½	238½	238½	238½	238½	115pm.	37 pm.	32 pm.	33 pm.	82 80
11	283½	81½	99½	105½	21½	238½	238½	238½	238½	238½	238½	118 119pm.	37 pm.	32 pm.	33 pm.	82 80
12	Holiday.															
13	284	81½	98½	105½	21½	238½	238½	238½	238½	238½	238½	120pm.	37 pm.	32 pm.	33 pm.	82 80
14	283½	81½	98½	105½	21	238½	238½	238½	238½	238½	238½	119 120pm.	37 pm.	32 pm.	33 pm.	82 80
15	283	80½	98½	105½	21	238½	238½	238½	238½	238½	238½	122pm.	37 pm.	32 pm.	33 pm.	82 80
16	283	81	98½	105½	21	238½	238½	238½	238½	238½	238½	121 122pm.	37 pm.	32 pm.	33 pm.	82 80
18	282	80	97½	105½	20½	238½	238½	238½	238½	238½	238½	121 123pm.	37 pm.	32 pm.	33 pm.	82 80
19	282	80½	97½	105½	20½	238½	238½	238½	238½	238½	238½	121 123pm.	37 pm.	32 pm.	33 pm.	82 80
20	282	80½	97½	105½	20½	238½	238½	238½	238½	238½	238½	121 123pm.	37 pm.	32 pm.	33 pm.	82 80
21	282	80½	97½	105½	20½	238½	238½	238½	238½	238½	238½	121 123pm.	37 pm.	32 pm.	33 pm.	82 80
22	281	80	97	105½	20½	238½	238½	238½	238½	238½	238½	121 123pm.	37 pm.	32 pm.	33 pm.	82 80
23	281	80	97	105½	20½	238½	238½	238½	238½	238½	238½	121 123pm.	37 pm.	32 pm.	33 pm.	82 80
25	282	80½	97½	105½	20½	238½	238½	238½	238½	238½	238½	121 123pm.	37 pm.	32 pm.	33 pm.	82 80

N. B. The above Table contains the highest and lowest prices, taken from the Course of the Exchange, &c. originally published by John Castaign, in the year 1719, and now published, every Tuesday and Friday, under the authority of the Committee of the Stock Exchange, by

JAMES WETENHALL, Stock-Broker, No. 7, Capel court, Bartholomew-lane, London,

On application to whom the original documents for near a century past may be read.

AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE showery weather at the early part of last month somewhat impeded the latter Hay Harvest, but matured the Corn of all descriptions to a higher state of perfection than for many years past; the average quality was never seen finer, and the quantity of yield per acre rarely if ever exceeded. The breadth is large, and only wants a few fine days to secure one of the most productive harvests this country ever was blessed with.

Wheat is more than an average crop, and was never known more free from blight, mildew, red gum, &c. &c.

Barley, although of two growths, in some situations has come to a state of perfection, which could not have been expected a few weeks back.

Oats upon all soils are very great, and the quality very fine, and will far exceed an average crop.

Beans, Pease, and all the Pod tribe, are remarkably productive, and of the finest quality.

Turnips, both late and early sown, are by far more promising than ever was noticed in the annals of agriculture.

Potatoes are the largest and finest crop that the oldest man can recollect.

The crops of Apples and Pears are very scanty; and the Hops are not so fine as it was expected they would be from the appearance of the bine.

CORN EXCHANGE, AUG. 26.—Foreign Wheat, 47s. to 98s.—English do. 56s. to 98s.—Rye, 35s. to 53s.—Barley, 24s. to 48s.—Malt, 62s. to 82s.—Oats, 18s. to 45s.—Fine Flour, 75s. to 80s.—Second, 70s. to 75s.

SMITHFIELD MARKET, AUG. 25.—Beef, 3s. od. to 4s. od.—Mutton, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 6d.—Lamb, 3s. od. to 5s.—Veal, 3s. 8d. to 5s. od.—Pork, 8s. od. to 5s. per stone of 14lbs.

Hay, 3l. to 4l. 10s.—Straw, 1l. 6s. to 1l. 12s.—Clover, 4l. to 7l. 0s

Hops—New Pockets—Kent, 16l. 0s. to 25l. 0s.—Sussex, 16l. 0s. to 22l. 0s.—Essex, 16l. to 22l.—Farnham, 16l. to 30l.

Average Prices of Corn,

By the Quarter of Eight Winchester Bushels, from the Returns received in the Week ending Aug. 16, 1817.

MARITIME COUNTIES.

Districts.	Wheat.				Rye.				Barley.				Oats.			
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
1st Essex,	69	1	39	0	34	0	29	9								
— Kent,	88	8			39	8	31	8								
— Sussex,	91	9					34	0								
— Suffolk,	91	3			34	7	34	0								
3d Cambridge,	67	7					20	6								
3d Norfolk,	84	6			39	2	30	1								
4th Lincoln,	74	2	56	0	33	8	30	1								
— York,	74	6	52	8	34	0	31	10								
5th Durham,	73	8	68	0			38	6								
— Northumb.	64	8	16	7	41	0	41	3								
6th Cumberland,	67	9	62	8	52	3	47	11								
— Westmorland,	74	6	74	0	54	4	48	6								
7th Lancaster,	78	5			35	8	30	8								
— Chester,	70	9			35	8	35	0								
8th Flint,	76	10			49	8	34	2								
— Denbigh,	84	2			56	7	35	2								
— Anglesea,	65	0			60	0	32	0								
— Carnarvon,	97	8			58	0	38	8								
— Merioneth,	104	8			57	4	40	3								
9th Cardigan,	110	0			56	0	24	0								
— Pembroke,	91	7			55	7	28	0								
— Carmarthen,	116	0			57	4										
— Glamorgan,	109	9			49	4	36	0								
— Gloucester,	97	11			44	4	38	0								
10th Somerset,	100	5			44	0	33	6								
— Monmouth,	116	2			51	2										
— Devon,	103	5			46	9	31	4								
11th Cornwall,	89	3			48	0	34	8								
— Dorset,	84	9			44	6	31	0								
12th Hants,	85	0			41	4	31	6								

INLAND COUNTIES.

	Wheat.				Rye.				Barley.				Oats.			
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Middlesex,	85	0	42	0	37	5	32	8								
Surrey,	92	0	54	0	39	0	36	4								
Hertford,	74	8	52	0	37	0	34	4								
Bedford,	82	1			40	9	38	3								
Huntingdon,	82	9					30	8								
Northampton,	83	6			41	0	29	5								
Rutland,	69	0			35	6	32	0								
Leicester,	79	6			42	8	35	4								
Nottingham,	81	10	61	0	45	0	33	10								
Derby,	77	0					38	2								
Stafford,	78	3			46	0	42	4								
Salop,	87	1	43	8			34	6								
Hereford,	90	7	57	6	52	7	34	9								
Worcester,	93	1			45	1	34	1								
Warwick,	65	0			47	4	37	0								
Wilts,	79	4			42	3	35	8								
Berks,	88	2			36	2	34	0								
Oxford,	86	8			37	9	32	9								
Bucks,	94	4			43	6	36	0								
Brecon,	89	6	60	9	56	0										
Montgomery,	99	2			52	9	33	10								
Radnor,	93	0			51	9	36	10								

AVERAGE OF ENGLAND AND WALES.

| 85 2 | 54 11 | 45 0 | 34 6

THE
NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

No. 45.]

OCTOBER 1, 1817.

[Vol. VIII.]

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

MR. EDITOR,

IN your Magazine for the present month is a letter from Mr. BURDON, mentioning the circumstance of his friend's daughter having had the small pox in the natural way, after she had been vaccinated, and considered secure from the disease. He forbears accompanying it with any remarks, because "they might be thought partial and unfair," as he professes himself to be "an enemy to the cow pox."

In following Mr. B. through his letter, I shall lay the same claim to your impartiality as he has done, and, "as I conceive you to be a friend to truth, and not to party, I trust you will give a ready insertion to the few facts which I am about to relate, concerning a disorder lately introduced into the human frame in the room of another disorder with which it has pleased PROVIDENCE to afflict us."

Does he mean by this sentence to insinuate, that there is any impiety in the introduction of the cow pock into the "human frame," in order to exterminate a disease that for near 1200 years has been committing the most dreadful ravages throughout the whole earth? Has prejudice so far warped his judgment as to prevent him from considering vaccination as a blessing, which the Almighty, in his goodness, has thought proper to send into the world, in order to stay that plague which has been the scourge of the human race? and do we not perform our duty to our families, and to society at large, much better by availing ourselves of those gracious means of lessening physical evil, than by promoting and disseminating that distemper whose track is every where marked by lamentation and death—

ubique

Luctus, ubique pavor, et plurima mortis imago.

Is he apprehensive of our imbibing any of the qualities and dispositions of the brute, because the cow pock has been inserted into our system? Perhaps he is not perfectly acquainted with the history of the disease whose cause he advo-

catates; or he might know that the origin of the small pox has been referred to the camel! at least so say the Arabian authors of the sixth century, whose accounts of this disease are the earliest on record.

I conceive that Mr. B. is not a medical man, therefore it is not unfair to conclude that his opportunities of being acquainted with the small pox have not been very extensive: perhaps he has formed his favourable opinion of this disease by seeing it generally under the milder form of inoculation, and not the more fatal and loathsome one of the "natural way."—To prove how destructive it has been, it may not be amiss to mention some accounts of its ravages.

"The natural small pox has been supposed to destroy a sixth* part of all whom it attacks; and even by inoculation about one in 300 has died."—"In some years more than one tenth of the whole mortality in London is occasioned by it; and however beneficial the inoculation may have been to individuals, it appears to have kept up a constant source of contagion, which has been the means of increasing the number of deaths by what is called natural disease.†"

Dr. Lettsom computed that it proved fatal, "in the course of a century, to twenty-one millions in Europe alone"!!‡

"About the year 1757, the small pox broke out in Burford, Oxfordshire, occasioned, as was generally supposed, by some infected clothes being sent thither from London. It raged with all the fury of a plague from a short time after Michaelmas till near Midsummer following; during which interval it was computed to have carried off upwards of 900 of the inhabitants. In consequence of the disease the market was suspended, the country people not venturing to attend it. The provisions were left with the prices affixed at some distance from the town, whence the town's people

* In this town last year three children out of four, in one family, died of this disease.

† Report of College of Physicians.

‡ Report of London Vacc. Inst.

fetched them, leaving the money in their place, which was suffered to remain some time exposed to the air to prevent the extension of the disease. It carried off in many instances whole families; so that, on a moderate calculation, considerably more than *one half of the population* of the town was swept away.

"At Edinburgh, according to Dr. Monro, one tenth of the whole population was cut off by the small pox.

"In France from 60,000 to 72,000 fell annually by this disease; and in one year not less than 20,000 died of it in Paris alone.

"In the year 1749, 6000 out of 32,000 inhabitants of Montpelier, died of the small pox.

"In Rome 6000 perished by it in six months; in Naples 16,000 died in the year 1768; and in Palermo 8000, in 1799.

"In Germany this disease destroyed 70,000 persons annually.

"At Constantinople, before the adoption of the inoculation, even one half of those afflicted with small pox have fallen victims to it. Its malignancy has been dreadful in Russia, in Siberia, &c. &c."

"In 1767 the small pox was introduced by a sick soldier into Kamtschatka, whereby 20,000 persons were cut off, to the utter depopulation of extensive tracts of that country. It is now a fact well known, that the Kamtschadaie nation has been almost entirely destroyed by this disease, the number of individuals remaining at present not exceeding 600.

"Capt. Turner, in the account of his embassy to the court of the Teshoo Lama in Thibet, draws a melancholy picture of the ravages of this disease, and its dreadful consequences. Its fatality is well known, and so seriously apprehended, that whenever it appears those who are not attacked immediately abandon their habitations, and leave the miserable victims to perish. He says he has seen many villages thus deserted; and that the capital once remained *three years* without inhabitants, who did not return till it was supposed to be purged from this pestilence.

"In China, where the population is immense, an incalculable number die annually of the small pox.

"In India it has been said that no less than one out of three have died of it. The terror and anxiety felt during the season in which it prevailed were inexpressible, and even the inoculation of it was usually fatal to one in 60 or 70 of

the children born there of European parents!

"Percival, in his History of the Island of Ceylon, says, the small pox is a disease which particularly excites apprehensions among the natives; for they look upon it as the immediate instrument of God's vengeance; and therefore do not venture to use any charms against it, as they are accustomed to do in other disorders. If any one dies of it, he is looked upon as accursed, and his body is denied the rites of burial; it is carried out to some unfrequented place, and there left with branches of trees scattered over it.

"When that shocking and fatal malady, the small pox, first made its appearance among the natives of Botany Bay, it was truly shocking, says Governor Hunter, to go round the coves of the rocks, where nothing was now to be seen but men, women, and children lying dead.

"So lately as the year 1793, it was conveyed to the Isle of France by a Dutch ship, and 5,400 persons perished with it there in six weeks!

"There died in Mexico alone 3,500,000; it was first introduced into New Spain in 1520: not long after this 800,000 Indians perished by fresh variolous infection brought over from Europe.

"In the single province of Quito 100,000 Indians died of it!"

When from this horrid catalogue we turn to the vaccine, and see a disease so mild in its nature that it may with perfect safety be communicated to the tenderest infant, not infectious, and producing scarcely any derangement in the system; we are struck with astonishment at the contrast, and wonder how any one can be "AN ENEMY TO THE COW POX," without being an enemy to the human race.

But to proceed to the facts mentioned in Mr. B.'s letter—He says:

"In the year 1804, the daughter of a friend of mine was inoculated for the cow pox, by Mr. Okes, surgeon of Cambridge, and had the complaint to the fullest extent of his wishes; so that he inoculated many others from THE PUSTULE it produced."

I have not the least intention of insinuating any thing to the prejudice of the medical gentleman alluded to, but I may safely say that the cow pox was not so well understood then as it is at present. The College of Physicians, in their report published three years after this (10th April, 1807) tell us, that, "The practice of vaccination is but of eight years' standing, and its promoters as well as opponents

must keep in mind that a period so short is too limited to ascertain every point, or to bring the art to that perfection of which it may be capable." Besides, "*the pustule*" being punctured is contrary to an established rule when there is but one present:—"one of the vesicles should *always* be permitted to go through its course without being punctured;"* and this is sufficient to account for the insecurity afforded. The "many others" that were vaccinated from this young lady may be perfectly secure from any attack of small pox, provided the cow pox went regularly and uninterruptedly through its different stages.

"In the year following (1805) she was inoculated at Harlow for the small pox, and the *puncture inflamed* without producing pustules." Had it not been for Mr. B.'s partiality, he might discover that the inoculated small pox deserved as much censure in this case as vaccination; for though there were evident marks of infection, still it did not secure the patient from a subsequent attack: for, "in the month of April last, the same young lady took the natural small pox, and had it to a violent degree;"—"it was severe, though never dangerous."

There are undoubted cases on record of persons having had the small pox twice, but they must be considered merely as rare exceptions to a very general law of nature. A case of this sort occurred in London about a year and a half ago:—A lady, the wife of an officer in the army, was inoculated when young for the small pox in India, and had the complaint so severely as to be marked: several were inoculated with the virus taken from her, and to some it proved fatal. She came to England for the education of her children some years after, and whilst walking out one day met a most dreadful case of small pox, which shocked her very much. About ten days afterwards she was taken ill, and in a few days more it was discovered that she had the small pox, of which she died!!

From such isolated cases no general inference can be drawn; and if Mr. BURDON forms his opinion of the cow pox from his solitary case, and overlooks the testimony of the strongest evidence ever collected upon any medical question, he shews a degree of obstinacy worthy of a better cause.

Of the triumph of vaccination over the small pox every part of Europe has

given numerous proofs; and it has been equally successful throughout the vast continents of Asia and America. It is fortunate, then, for the cause of humanity, that its efficacy stands on too firm a basis to be overturned by the enmity of one man, or to be upheld merely by the partiality of another: it must be supported or rejected by facts and observations only.

That there have been many failures, the most partial admirer cannot deny, nor could it be expected to be otherwise, when we consider that by far the greater part of medical men propagated a disease which they had never seen, and had to learn the appearances of it after they had given it to their little patients: By the great attention bestowed on it, and the accumulated facts of nineteen years, we are led to hope that in future the number of failures will be very rare, if any. The *extreme* mildness of the disease has rather operated against it, and the *grand cause of error* has been in the difficulty of distinguishing between a *local* and *constitutional* disease. A test that would assist us in deciding this point has been considered a desideratum in practice;—such a one, and fully adequate to the purpose, has been offered to the world by Mr. BAYCE of Edinburgh.

I shall conclude this letter (which I confess is much longer than I intended) by an extract from the report of the Central Committee at Paris.—

"On undertaking the important commission which has been entrusted to this Committee, they determined to submit the cow pox to every kind of experiment which they thought might lead either to *establish its efficacy*, or to *put an end to the practice of it altogether*." The result of their inquiries is, that "there has not been one example to prove, that amongst thousands of individuals inoculated with the cow pox, a single one has been infected with the small pox, though living in the midst of the contagion."

Declaring myself an enemy to the small pox, I am, Sir, yours, &c.

RICH. MOYLE, Jun.
M. R. C. of Surgeons, London.

Penzance, Aug. 22, 1817.

MR. EDITOR,

I AM sorry that I cannot give your correspondent **C** all the information which he requests, but such as I can is at his and your service. The last verse of the 2d Psalm is indeed differently ren-

* *Nat. Vaccine Establishment.*

dered from ours, both by the Septuagint version and the Targum expositor; both rendering it "apprehend or receive instruction." The kiss was used among the orientals as a token of fidelity and subjection; and so it is used to this day, when persons of station are admitted to kiss their monarch's hand. But I must observe, that the verb "to kiss" is never used in any *other* sense in the Old Testament: (although I grant that the participle and noun from that verb are sometimes used, the former to signify *armed*, and the latter *armour*) therefore the verb will not be "as well arm, &c. as kiss."

That our version "introduces a new and interloping subject," I must beg leave to deny. Let any plain English reader consult a Bible, furnished with the marginal variations, and read the 2d and 6th verses. There he will find the anointed or the Messiah introduced in each. In the 7th verse he will find the son mentioned. So that the command "to kiss the son" in the 12th verse, will not, I conceive, appear to him as a new and intrusive subject.

But your correspondent observes that כִּסֵּי being Chaldee, is not likely to be "introduced into a sentence entirely Hebrew."

Let him but turn to the last chapter of the Book of Proverbs, and he will find that word used for "son" no less than thrice in the second verse.

As to the nominative case to the verb אָנַח, that must be determined by grammatical analogy; and as the word "son" precedes, I think there can be no doubt of its reference to him.

Hoping that these few remarks may tend to establish your correspondent and your numerous readers in their opinion of the high dignity of the *Son of God*, I am, &c.

Swansea,

PAULINUS ST. JOHN.

Aug. 10, 1817.

MR. EDITOR,

YOUR correspondent PHILACRIBOS is not quite correct in calling the ancient custom of touching for the cure of the King's Evil, a remnant of popery; nor is he much more happy in comparing that ceremony with the miraculous virtue of healing ascribed to Vespasian. The form about which he enquires is to be found in the liturgy of Edward the Sixth, and is appended to most copies of the common Prayer Book down to the reign of George the First, at which period the custom terminated; the House of Bruns-

wick either not having or failing to claim this sanative power which was supposed to be possessed only by the kings of France in the time of Clovis, and in England by the descendants of Edward the Confessor, whose performance of the rite is minutely described by Stow and other antiquaries. Gilbert Anglicus, an old medical writer in the thirteenth century, mentions this practice as being of very ancient standing in his time; and Sir John Fortescue, chief justice of England in the reign of Henry the Fourth, represents the gift of healing as a privilege which had, time out of mind, belonged to the English monarchs. Archbishop Bradwardin, who died in 1348, says, in his celebrated Treatise on Providence, that he had witnessed wonderful cures performed both in England and France, upon persons afflicted with the King's Evil, by the imposition of hands, prayer, and benediction. In the year 1597, Dr. William Tooker, then Canon of Exeter and afterwards Dean of Litchfield, published a large volume expressly on this subject, with the title of "*Charisma, sive donum Sanationis, seu explicatio totius questionis de mirabilium Sanitatum gratia, &c.*" In this work the author laboured with great ability to prove the hereditary succession of this extraordinary gift, and that it was possessed in full efficacy by Queen Elizabeth, which assertion gave great offence to the celebrated Jesuit Martin Delrio, who contended with equal zeal that no heretic was ever favoured with this power of healing. In 1609, Andrew Laurence, physician to the French king, published a Latin Treatise at Paris on the same subject, under this title—"*De mirabili Strumes sanandi vi, Galliarum Regibus divinitus concessa.*" This performance, though the production of a man of science, exhibits as much credulity in the faith of the royal touch for the evil, as that of the English divine. But a still more remarkable book on the subject was written by John Brown, surgeon to Charles the Second, with the title of "*Charisma Basilicon; or the Royal Gift of Healing, by imposition of the hands of our Kings of England and France.*" London, octavo, 1684. This Treatise, which was sanctioned by the royal college of physicians, is really entertaining, and contains many instances of cures performed by the king, as well before as after the restoration. But one of the most extraordinary facts related by Brown, is the circumstance that Cromwell, during his usurpation, laid claim to the virtue of healing, though ineffectually,

and no wonder, as he had no more right to this divine gift than to the royal jurisdiction. Such was the superstition of those times, that we are told a merchant made it his business every spring and fall, to convey people from Scotland and the north of England to the king in Flanders; and before his return he acquainted the surgeon in ordinary how those persons were whom he carried back with him after being touched. Brown gives a register of the patients who had passed under the royal hands for a period of twenty-one years, from which it appears that in 1682 no less than 8,577 had been touched in the chapel royal. But Brown is not the only medical writer in England who has professed faith in this royal virtue, for Wiseman, one of the best of the old surgeons and author of a capital work on the subject, has an express *Treatise on the King's Evil*, in which he says, "I myself have been a frequent eye-witness of many hundreds of cures performed by his majesty's touch alone, without any assistance of chirurgery; and these many of them, such as had tired out the endeavours of able chirurgeons before they came thither. It were endless to recite what I myself have seen and what I have received acknowledgements of by letter, not only from the several parts of this nation, but also from Ireland, Scotland, Jersey, and Germany."

Besides these members of the faculty, William Beckett, an English surgeon, took the same side of the question in "*An Inquiry into the Antiquity and Efficacy of Touching for the King's Evil, with a collection of Records.*"

But one of the most curious instances of this virtue is to be found in Carte's *History of England*, for the insertion of which that able writer and industrious antiquary suffered severely by losing most of his subscribers. He says that one Christopher Lovel, a labourer, of Bristol, was for many years afflicted with the scrofula to such a degree, that though he had five running sores at once, the tumour on one side of his neck left no hollow between his cheek and the upper part of his left shoulder. Having tried all remedies in vain, the young man's uncle, who was a seaman, caused him to be conveyed to France, where he was touched by the Pretender in the autumn of 1716; after which he returned to Bristol perfectly healed, to the great astonishment of all who knew him, and particularly of the medical men under whose care he had formerly been. It should be observed, however, that when Mr. Carte

was so imprudent as to give this narrative a place in his otherwise inestimable history, some person, calling himself "*Amicus Veritatis*," published a long letter in the *General Evening Post*, January 16, 1748, attempting to invalidate the whole story, at least by very ingeniously ascribing the benefit which Lovel had experienced to change of air, diet, and medical treatment. This anonymous letter-writer then adds, that some months after Lovel's pretended cure, the disorder broke out again, on which he went over once more to France, but died miserably on the road in his way to Avignon. For this part of the story about the relapse no authority is given, nor is it to be relied on, since, had it been correct, Mr. Carte, who lived at Bath when the affair happened, and saw Lovel at Bristol, must have known the fact, in which case it is hardly possible that he would have run the risk of encountering obloquy and irreparable injury by publishing a cure which was never performed. Sir John Hawkins, who gives a long note upon the subject of the royal touch for the evil in his *Life of Dr. Johnson*, slightly mentions this relation, and adds, that it destroyed the credit of the history and put a stop to the completion of it. The first part of this assertion is in some degree true, but the latter is certainly erroneous, for the completion of the history was prevented by the death of the author, whose fourth volume, which comes down no lower than the protectorate, was a posthumous publication.

If I have not already trespassed too much upon your pages, and the patience of your readers, I would beg leave to mention the wonderful cures said to have been performed by Valentine Greatrakes, whose gift of healing by touching persons afflicted with obstinate diseases, made a great noise at the close of the seventeenth century, and some of the cases were strongly attested by no less a man than that eminent enquirer into nature, Mr. Boyle.

J. W.

August 13, 1817.

MR. EDITOR,

THROUGH the medium of your Magazine allow me to ask Mr. LESTER, the Inventor of an Apparatus for Propelling Wheeled Carriages by Manual Labour, and which is said to have succeeded in moving a carriage with four persons in it at the rate of six miles an hour upon an ascent, whether it is capable of being applied with advantage to stage coaches? If these could be moved expeditiously

and successfully by men, it would give employment to thousands. But perhaps though this may not be possible, it may be so applied as to diminish the number of horses. Two horses may be made to perform the work of four by the aid of this invention. This would be a grand point gained. But were it possible to remove horses altogether to make room for the employment of men, it would be more desirable still. Steam is far too unsafe to be trusted: besides, a man would be much cheaper than a horse; and by having short stages his labour would not be harder than rowing a boat. Thus, if he went out ten miles in the morning, which would require an hour and a half or two hours' work, and returned in the evening, he would have many hours every day to employ in some sedentary business if he chose it; and during his other work he might be defended from the weather. It appears worth the trial.

In Sweden many houses are covered with iron, which not only looks well but is very durable. And in Canada tin plates are used for the same purpose and said to be very lasting. The employment which the iron trade gives to so many thousands excites admiration, that during the depression of the trade the use of iron for the same purposes had not been introduced here on a large scale. Cast iron may be rendered highly useful if cast in sheets of net-work a foot square; the bars to be finer or coarser according to the use to which it is to be applied. A covering of these for window-shutters, or doors on the inside, would secure them against house-breakers, as they could not be sawn asunder. And if they were made finer and closer, warehouses, granaries, corn-bins, &c. might be rendered impervious to rats and even to mice. Perhaps the foot square, if divided into two, would be the most convenient, as it cannot be easily cut. I hope some iron-founder will take up the idea and send some of these plates immediately to market.

Has the Astrakan apple ever been introduced into this country? It is said to be nearly transparent, very fine, and grows near Gottenburgh; it may therefore be easily obtained.

D. K.

MR. EDITOR,

IF you think that the following inquiry is worthy of a place in your valuable Magazine, which I observe is always open to any communication tending to explain errors and promote truth, I shall

feel particularly obliged by an early insertion.

It was with the greatest interest and satisfaction that I perused in the second part of the second volume of the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, Mr. B. . . . 's highly valuable description of that immense, useful, and truly national undertaking, the great Breakwater at Plymouth Sound. It is indeed much to be lamented that many of the great and really astonishing works in hydraulic architecture, executed in Great Britain within the last century, remain entirely unknown to the literary world and the public in general, through want of a proper description; the consequence of which is, that foreign nations, unacquainted with what has been done here, think meanly of British engineers and architects in general. I think it therefore highly meritorious and praiseworthy in Mr. B. . . . to employ the excellent opportunities he enjoys, in directing the public attention towards these national monuments of the most useful of arts, Architecture; and thus by minute and scientific descriptions, preventing the public opinion being misled and imposed upon by wilful misrepresentations of ill-disposed individuals.

The history of the construction of the Breakwater at Plymouth, to which I alluded, gives undoubtedly a most clear and perfect idea of this astonishing work: every circumstance and part of it is satisfactorily explained, and nothing upon the whole remains to be described. I am therefore inclined to believe, that the little inconsistency which I am going to mention arises either from a mistake of the press, or from a very excusable omission on the part of the author.

Respecting the dimensions of the profile of the Breakwater, the author, p. 445, expresses himself thus:—*It was thought that in those places where the water was five fathoms, or 30 feet deep, the base of the Breakwater should not be less than 70 yards broad, and the summit 10 yards, at the height of 10 feet above the low-water of an ordinary spring-tide; that is, the dimensions of the Breakwater in those places should be 40 feet high, 30 feet across the top, and 210 feet wide at the foundation:*" and farther down on the same page:—"Supposing, however, the Breakwater to be 1700 yards in length, 30 feet in width at the top, when carried 10 feet above low-water spring-tides, with a slope on the sea-side of three horizontal to one perpendicular, and on the sound or land-side of one and a half horizontal to one perpendicular . . ."

These dimensions seemed to me just and true, in so far as they coincided with those generally adopted in similar sea-dykes, jetties, or *battre d'eau's*, and recommended by the best authorities, Smeaton, Prony, and Wiebeking. But when I came to look to the transverse section of the Breakwater given on plate 38, I was astonished to find quite different dimensions from those stated in the description, namely, the following :

Perpendicular height of the
Breakwater 45 feet
Length of the base 345 „

By which it appears that the slope of the breakwater on the sound-side is as 109 : 45, or nearly three feet horizontal to one perpendicular, and on the sea-side, as 206 : 45, or near five feet horizontal to one perpendicular.

I confess I was unable to explain this apparent inconsistency in any plausible way. For, though I am aware that Mr. B page 445, adds to his dimensions, that they ought to have been so as he gives them, only in those places where the water was five fathoms deep, yet I cannot fancy that a greater depth could have caused such a disproportionate difference in the dimensions. Besides, it appears by the map that the water round the whole line of the Breakwater is in no place more than seven fathoms deep. I was then inclined to believe, that perhaps, in consequence of the experience gained in the great storm of the 19th of January last, the engineers might have thought it necessary to alter the original dimensions, but this certainly would have been noticed in the description.

I see, therefore, no other way of explaining it than by ascribing it to the negligence of the engraver, or to a mistake of the press, or to some other cause unknown.

Should these lines meet the eye of the author himself, whom I have not the pleasure of knowing personally, I should feel highly obliged to him, or to any other scientific gentleman, for an explanation of this apparent incongruity.

I am, &c. HYDROTECTUS.

London, Aug. 28, 1817.

LIBANIUS on the FESTIVALS of the ANCIENTS.

(Continued from p. 17, No. xliii.)

LIBANIUS in his account of the ancient festivals observes of the Calends as follows:—"This festival is extended

as far as the dominion of the Romans; and such is the joy it occasions, that, were it possible time could be hastened for mortals, which according to Homer was effected by Juno respecting the sun, this festival also would be hastened by every nation, city, house, and individual of mankind. The festival flourishes on every hill and mountain, and in every lake and navigable river. It also flourishes in the sea, if at that time it happens to be undisturbed by tempest: for then both ships and merchants cut through its waves and celebrate the festival. Joy and feasting every where abound. The earth is then full of honours, in consequence of men honouring each other by gifts and hospitality. The foot-paths and the public roads are crowded with men and four-footed animals bearing burdens subservient to the occasion; and the ways in the city are covered, and the narrow streets are full. Some are equally delighted with giving and receiving; but others, though they do not receive any thing, are pleased with giving, merely because they are to give. And the spring, by its flowers indeed, renders the earth beautiful, but the festival by its gifts, which, pouring in from every place, are every where diffused. He, therefore, who asserts that this is the most pleasant part of the year will not err; so that if the whole time of life could be passed in the same manner, the islands of the blest would not be so much celebrated by mankind as they are at present. The first appearance of the swallow is indeed pleasant, yet does not prevent labour; but this festival thinks proper to remove from the days of its celebration every thing laborious, and permits us to enjoy minds free from molestation. These days liberate the youth from two-fold fears; one arising from their preceptors, the other from their pedagogues. They also make slaves as much as possible free, and exhibit their power even in those in chains—removing sorrow from their countenances, and exciting some of them to mirth. They can also persuade a father who expects the death of his son, and through sorrow is wasting away and averse to nourishment, to be reconciled to his condition, to abandon darkness, lay aside his squalid appearance, and betake himself to the bath; and what the most skilful in persuasion are unable to accomplish, that the power of the festival effects. It also conciliates citizen with citizen, stranger with stranger, one child with

another, and woman with woman. It likewise instructs men not to be avaricious, but to bring forth their gold, and deposit it in the right hands of others." He concludes with observing, "that the altars of the Gods in his time did not possess all that they did formerly, this being forbidden by the law of the Christians; but that before this prohibition much fire, blood, and fume of sacrifice ascended to heaven from every region, so that the banquets in honour of the Gods were then splendid during the festival."

The most remarkable circumstance in these festivals was the cause of this universal joy, which was no other than the firm persuasion that divinity was then present and propitious, as is evident from the following beautiful passage from the treatise of Plutarch, in which he shows that pleasure is not attainable according to Epicurus. "Neither the discourses (says he) of those that wait in the temples, nor the seasons of solemn festivals, nor any other actions or spectacles delight us more than those things which we ourselves perform of a religious nature, when we celebrate orgies, or join in the dance, or are present at sacrifices, or the greatest of the mysteries. For then the soul is not sorrowful, abject, and languid, as if conversing with certain tyrants or dire avengers, which it is reasonable to suppose she then would be; but where she especially thinks and rationally conceives divinity is present, there she especially banishes sorrow, and fear, and care, and lets herself loose even to intoxication, frolic, and laughter. In amorous concerns, indeed, as the poet once said,

Remembrance of the joys that Venus gave,
Will fire the bosom of the aged pair.

But in public processions and sacrifices not only the old man and the old woman, not only the poor and the plebeian, but also

The dusty thick-legg'd drab that turns the mill,

and household slaves and hirelings are elevated with joy and gladness. Banquets and public entertainments are given both by the wealthy and kings: but those which take place at sacrifices and solemnities, when, through inspiration, we appear to approach very near to a divine nature, are attended with much greater joy and pleasure, in conjunction with honour and veneration. Of this the man who denies a providence has no portion. For it is not the abundance

of wine, nor the roasting of meat, which gives delight in solemn festivals; but *the good hope and belief that divinity is propitiously present, and gratefully receives what is done.* From some of our festivals we exclude the flute and the crown; but when divinity is not present at the sacrifice, as the solemnity of the banquet, the rest is impious, is void of festivity, and possesses nothing of divine inspiration." The same author also observes in his treatise on Superstition, "that holy days, temple-feasts, the being initiated in mysteries, processions, with public prayers, and solemn devotions, were considered as the most agreeable things in human life."

Manor-place,

THOS. TAYLOR.

Walworth.

MR. EDITOR,

IT was not without some surprise that I learned from your Magazine for February last, (p. 76), the existence of a Jesuits' College, near Preston in Lancashire, and that this institution "is amply supplied with all the *materiel* and *morale* of Jesuitism, and is carrying on the work of Catholic instruction and Protestant conversion upon the most extensive scale." As many of your readers may not be acquainted with the nature of the *materiel* and *morale* of this lately revived Order, allow me to enter into some illustration of these subjects chiefly from the writings of the Jesuits themselves. If the facts which I shall adduce tend to direct the public attention to the spirit of these propagandists, or to open the eyes of those who may be in danger of becoming their proselytes, the object of them will be attained. Should they meet the eye of Mr. DALLAS, who has generously undertaken the office of apologist-general of the fraternity, though I have no expectation that they will induce him to retract his opinion respecting the existence of a *conspiracy* against the fair fame of the reverend fathers, yet I think he will scarcely be able to deny that they themselves deserve the first place among the conspirators.

To the question—What is a Jesuit?—the Rev. Father Francis Urbani, who was himself a Jesuit at Düsseldorf and confessor to the Elector Palatine, gave this answer: *Jesuita id est quod nemo scit, nisi qui Jesuita sit et diu permanebit*—"No man can know what a Jesuit is, unless he has long been himself a Jesuit."—"They are," says Father Ozorius, likewise a member of the Order, "men of a most excellent Society who

are zealously and exclusively engaged in extending the doctrine and glory of Christ." By others the good Fathers were termed "the life-guards of the Pope," and Servin, advocate to the parliament of Paris, honoured them with the appellation of "the Janissaries of his Holiness," with which they are said to have been highly pleased. By some it was observed, as the Jesuits did not adopt the psalmody of the other religious fraternities, that "birds of prey never sing." The celebrated Father Abraham a Sancta Clara, who was remarkable for apposite definitions, and understood the art of mingling jest with earnest in the most effective manner, styles the Jesuits "the fifth wheel to the carriage of the church, which a prudent driver ought to take with him in case one of the others should break." As far as I can find, the Jesuits had nothing to urge against this definition, probably because they knew their man, who was never at a loss for additions and explanations.

The most violent enemies of the Jesuits were the monks of the other orders, who had nothing but what was wrested from them by their new spiritual brethren. The Carmelites themselves, who assured all those that wore their and the Blessed Virgin's scapulary, and were buried with it, that the very next Sunday after their death they would be released from purgatory,* could not prevent the Jesuits from asserting that *Cliens Mariæ nullus perit*, and that whoever repeats five Paternosters and five Ave Marias in the church of the Society of Jesus, may release 23,000 poor souls from purgatory,† or obtain indulgence for 100 years; that is to say, as seven years' purgatory is calculated for every mortal sin, each of those who so prayed or confessed to the Jesuits, might commit 15,000 mortal sins without fear of the pains of Purgatory." This certainly smelt rather too strongly of the shop: and therefore a Minorite, filled with holy indignation against these spoilers of the trade, exclaimed: "But who are they that style themselves of the *Society of Jesus*? If we read the sacred scriptures we shall find that Christ had only three sorts of companions: when he was born, oxen

and asses; when he grew up, publicans and sinners; and at his death two thieves." Others were still more pointed, and declared that "a Jesuit was synonymous with a disguised assassin, a sodomite, a hypocrite, a spiritual harlequin, a blood-sucker, a swindler, a disturber of the public peace, a corrupter of the people," &c.

Another honoured them with this distinction:

Si itis cum Jesu—it is non cum Jesuitis;
Si cum Jesuitis, non cum Jesu-itis.

To proceed to the public qualities of some of the members of this society—N. Lansberg, one of the 18,000 Jesuits living in his time,‡ so far surpassed his master Loyola, as a woman-hater, that he wrote: "I am ashamed of and abhor myself because a woman brought me into the world."† Hide your heads all ye saints, born as ye were of women! Another caused the bans to be thrice published between himself and the Virgin Mary, and then celebrated his pretended marriage with her.‡

According to the reports of their brethren in Jesus, Father Mariana, the celebrated historian,§ and Fathers Gil, Coster, Cotton, Spiga, Gonzaga and Sanchez died as chaste as the purest virgin. The latter is a well known casuist, whose *Scripta de Matrimonio* betray such extensive experience, that François Archer|| is of opinion that there would not be so much to erase in 500 Horaces and Martials as in one page of the works of Sanchez. Vitellio the Jesuit died in the same chaste manner,¶ as did also Father Beraldi of Rome, to whom an angel brought a girdle of continence, of which Father Ziegler of Stutgard possessed a relic.** Many of the members of the Society of Jesus were not so successful in this particular, and scandalous stories even got abroad, notwithstanding the veil of secrecy thrown over them and the many hundreds which were carefully suppressed. A Father Ganbar and several of his colleagues excited such indignation by their intrigues, as is ad-

* Hapellii *Relat. Curios.* T. 1. p. 142. Fifty years later their number was 20,000.

† Pfefferkorn *Thüring. Geschichte.* p. 67.

‡ Tenzel *Monatliche Unterredungen.* Anno 1697, p. 471.

§ Others say he had children and that too by nuns.

|| *De la vrai Eglise,* p. 268.

¶ *Sandæus Soc. Jes. Amatr. Crucif.* Dec. ix. p. 148.

** *Der Jesuiten Thun und Leben,* p. 83.

* The truth of this valuable privilege of the Order was publicly defended at Paris by Jaques de Rampont, a Carmelite.

† To such poor souls in Purgatory Bagatta, the Theatine, dedicated his work: *Miracula sacra, admiranda Orbis christiani.* Augsb. 1695.

mitted even by Sacchini, the Jesuit, in his *Histoire des Religieux de la Compagnie de Jesus* (lib. v. n. 107, 108) that in 1560 the whole Society was expelled from Montepulciano, as it had been in 1552 from Louvain. On account of a propensity infinitely more abominable, St. Borromeo dismissed his confessor Father Ribera himself.* At Granada Father du Re was stabbed by an injured husband in the arms of his paramour: and Father Biasucci very narrowly escaped by flight, when the nuns were under the necessity of accusing him before the Holy Office. The transactions between Father Girard and Demoiselle Cadieere, to whom he was confessor, threw all Europe into astonishment in 1731, when the process was made public;† and in 1737 and 1738 the Jesuits were banished for ever from Sezza and Perugia, on account of their intrigues with the women of those places. It was members of this Order who with unparalleled audacity maintained, in opposition to the express prohibition of the supreme head of their church, Pope Benedict XIV., “that there was nothing unchaste in stroking the cheeks and handling the breasts of the nuns.” Nay they had even the effrontery to collect all the tracts which had appeared on that subject, and to print them with the splendid title of *Opuscula aurea*.‡

At home alike in cabinets, anti-chambers and bed-chambers, in convents and cells, in cellars and kitchens, in cities and forests, in gardens and in pleasure-houses, they were as well acquainted with heaven and hell, as with the earth on which they dwelt. Father Drexel§ describes hell with astonishing minuteness, just as if he had been there, and he can relate quite as circumstantially what is passing in heaven.|| Father Henao,

* *Vita di S. Borromeo* (Milano, 1587) p. 79. Vorgas *Stratagem. Jesuit.* p. 102 & 112. Sacchini l. viii. n. 12.

† *Recueil général des Pièces concernant le Procès entre la Demoiselle Cadieere et le P. Girard.* Haye, 1721. 8 vols.

‡ *Sendschreiben eines Portugiesen aus Lissabon an seinen Freund in Rom, über das von den Jesuiten dem Papst Klemens XIII. übergebene Memoire* (Frankf. & Leipz. 1739) p. 71. On the importance of this tract see: Harenberg *Pragmat. Geschichte der Jesuiten*, vol. i. pret. p. 4.

§ *Infernus Damnatorum Carcer et Rogus Æternitatis.* Monach. 1631.

|| *Cælum Beatorum, Civitas Æternitatis.* Antwerp. 1686. This work, like that mentioned in the preceding note, is very rare and curious.

another member of the Order, gives us a delicious description of the latter.* “There,” says he, you will hear exquisite music, drawn from material instruments, as here below,” and Father Henriquez adds: † “There (that is, in Heaven) the bodies of the blest will refresh themselves with ardent embraces. They will repair together to invigorating baths. Love-breathing angels will appear habited like beautiful women and girls, with flowing garments and curled hair; they will affectionately embrace the blest, swim about with them like fishes in the baths, sing sweetly, and cool like nightingales in the groves and larks in the fields. Merry dances will begin: they entwine one another, while mirth and laughter accompany their graceful movements. They will dress and adorn themselves, and have nothing to do but what is pleasant, agreeable, and refreshing.” Has Mahomet drawn a more attractive picture?

Now let us hear what Father Cambillon, formerly a Jesuit himself, says concerning the *Colleges*, as they were styled, of the holy fathers of this Society: ‡ “Come to the College. Here you see the venerable porter. Like old Charon he conducts into Tartarus and Elysium. He is silent and secret, and worthy of the confidence that is placed in him. He is the most skilful wardrobe-keeper in the world, and knows exactly what dress is adapted to each. If any one wishes to appear as an officer, the uniform is instantly there, and the cowl is thrown for a time into a corner. Would he assume the character of a citizen, a peasant, a fisherman, an exiled Lutheran priest, a Calvinist, a Jew, an Armenian, a Greek?—the disguise is ready. Does the father chuse to ride out?—the saddle-horses are at the door, and hunting dogs running about them. Thus equipped he rides about as a nobleman; he visits courts; he contrives to shine wherever he goes, and every where he listens and observes all that passes. Presently he is an exile, goes to the Lutherans or the Calvinists, solicits relief, abuses the Jesuits, and hears what is said on the subject.

“But wherefore female apparel, Mr. Door-keeper?—The fellow is a downright

* *Empyreologia, seu Philosophia Christiana de Empyreo Cælo.* Lyon, 1652.

† *Occupations des Saints dans le Ciel,* p. 43.

‡ *De abstrusioribus Jesuitarum studiis.* 1608.

Leno. He finds clothes for the good-natured females who frequent the College, and dresses up the fruit-women as Pomonas, the washerwomen as Syrens, and the sempstresses as Arachnes. You may be dressed as you will, I have apparel and ornaments for you all, as long as you go to my friends and superiors." But if any one were to ask: "For what purpose, reverend gentlemen, are all these clothes?"—the answer would be: "We use them *ad majorem Dei gloriam*, in the comedies performed by the young people in our Colleges, for the amusement and edification of the spectators."

How could a Jesuit ever be at a loss for an answer? A Jesuit may without danger protest, nay swear to the truth of what he says, were it even the grossest of falsehoods; for according to the rules of the order, he is authorised to perjure himself though he has sworn to tell the truth,* if it will promote the interest of the Order or his own private advantage†.

The plan of their comedies was in perfect unison with the spirit of the Society. The Jesuits were fond of every thing that was calculated to attract public notice. Diligent scholars were crowned with wreaths of laurel and flowers, they were led in procession through the streets, preceded by trumpeters, and then styled *Laureati*. Their pupils strutted upon the stage in the characters of kings, and devils appeared to fetch the enemies of the Society *ad majorem Dei gloriam*. They well knew the powerful effects resulting from the authority to exhibit things to the public in their own way, and therefore made sermons, discourses, disputations and comedies, the medium of accomplishing their object. What excellent opportunities were thus afforded for the inculcation of their opinions! Kings fell, confessors triumphed, virtue was degraded and vice exalted. As, according to their accounts, Loyola their founder drove out the devil with Virgil's

Speluncam Dido dux et Trojanus eandem‡—so with theatrical sentiments they drove devils into men; the assassins of kings

were eulogized*, and conspiracies against monarchs commended, agreeably to the writings of members of the fraternity†. "You have not poisoned a king, even though you mixed the poison for him, if you did not hand it to him yourself." Though these comedies, and the oft condemned sentiments contained in them,‡ mostly possessed very little poetic merit, so much the more powerful was their political tendency§.

In 1614 they exhibited a play a *Molzhelm*, in which Huss was to be burned and Luther torn in pieces by twelve devils. A thirteenth however appeared upon the stage, and so terrified the other infernals that they took to their heels. According to contemporary accounts|| "this terrific daemon furiously attacked one who was going to tear Luther, and rent him in pieces before the faces of the people, so that his heart and bowels fell upon the ground, which the persons present beheld with their own eyes to their no small terror, consternation and affright, and afterwards related to the magistrates of the town."

Et licet artem arte deludere! Set devils to cope with devils.

But I fear that this communication has already extended to an inconvenient length, and shall therefore reserve my notes of some of the most striking doctrines, opinions and sentiments of various members of the Order of the Jesuits, for another letter.

PUBLICOLA.

London, Aug. 20, 1817.

* *Mariana de Rege et Regis institutione.* Mogunt. 1805.

† *Bellarmino Contra Angliæ Regem.* l. ii. p. 81. *Fr. Suarez Defensio Fidei Catholicæ.* Colon. 1614.

‡ *L'Art d'assassiner les Rois, enseigné par les Jesuites à Louis XIV. et Jacques II.* Lond. 1696. *W. Franzii Orat. de Jesuitarum cruentis machinationibus adversus principes.* Witteb. 1612.

§ *Lucii Jesuiter-historie.* Basel. 1626.—*Hospiniani Historia Jesuitica.* Tigur. 1619. *Jesuitarum Doctrinæ Capita præcipua;* vi tomi. Rupellæ 1584.—*Jesuitarum fides.* Argent. 1573.—*Chernitii Descript. Theologiæ Jesuitarum.* Witteb. 1653. *Aphorismi Doctrinæ Jesuitarum.* Amb. 1609.—*Pelargi Jesuitismus.* March. 1608.—*Schomeri Theses Anti-Jesuitici.* 1660.—*Anatomia Jesu Societatis.* 1643.—*Arcana Societatis Jesu.* 1635.—*La Cabînet Jesuitique.* Col. 1682. *Le Credo des Jesuites.* 1611.—*Le Jesuite défrôqué.* 1613.

|| *Wie die Jesuiten zu Molzhelm eine Comédie agirt und gehalten.* Basel. 1614.

* *Harenberg Pragmatische Geschichte der Jesuiten.* v. i. p. 39.

† *Katholisches Tischgespräch von der Frage: Ob man schuldig Eydt, Trew und Glauben zu halten? und von der Jesuiten Lügenkunst Aequivocatio genannt.* Freib. 1617.

‡ *Hasenmülleri Hist. Ordin. Jesuitici.* p. 296.

MR. EDITOR,

IT does not occur to my recollection that you have taken any notice in your *Review of New Publications* of Mr. SUMNER'S *Prize Essay*. Perhaps it has not fallen in your way. This I regret, because from the excellent principles on all subjects developed in your Magazine, and the earnestness therein displayed in support of pure religion, you would, I doubt not, have powerfully recommended his work to the perusal of your readers. Mr. Sumner has advocated the best of causes—viz. the *Being and Attributes of God*, in the best manner. He is an acute, a close, and an accurate reasoner; he is neither too diffuse nor too concise; his arguments are clear, and his conclusions always satisfactory. His language is plain and unaffected—it is appropriate and perspicuous. In his arguments to obviate any difficulties touching the *goodness of God*, which might arise from the existence of moral and natural evil, he is, I think, singularly happy; and this makes me regret that he has not carried his observations from the human race to an explanation also of the evil, pain, or misery which subsists in the irrational or animal creation. For *here* are things which, to many minds, are not a little puzzling, and which men of plain understandings would be glad to see commented on by such acute abilities as Mr. Sumner's. He truly observes that, if the sum of happiness among the human race do ultimately preponderate over evil, the goodness of God stands clear; for that, man being a free agent, those who are punished do incur the penalty from their own choice. Now, whether the sum of happiness or misery in the irrational creation be the greater I will not take upon me to determine; but if any individual animals suffer more pain than pleasure, this is not, as in man, of their own seeking. I do not mean to impeach the goodness of their Creator, but I should be glad to be satisfied how this pain is to be reconciled with it. That animals do suffer more pain than they experience pleasure, in many instances, is notorious, and I need produce but few examples. It is known that many animals are brought into the world which feel nothing but pain till they are taken out of it. Witness many of the young of all creatures, which live but a few days, but during that time languish in the extremest tortures. Again, how comes it to pass that animals of prey are made to take delight in torturing their victims before they devour

them?—Witness the cat and others. I will just mention an instance of cruelty which came under my own observation. When a boy, in walking in a solitary neighbourhood, I suddenly disturbed a hawk whilst in the act of preparing a blackbird for his repast. He had picked the bird nearly clean, but it was still alive, and having no marks of violence on it but the blood which followed the feathers as they were plucked out. Now any man can easily conceive what this poor bird must have suffered, by representing to himself what would be his own sufferings to have all the hair of his head pulled out by the roots. I need not multiply examples.

If this article should come to the inspection of Mr. Sumner he will not think the subject, I am convinced, beneath his notice; and if it should not, some other of your correspondents will no doubt endeavour to remove these difficulties respecting the misery of irrational animals, which by many cannot be accounted for consistently with the benevolence of the Deity.

I am, &c.

Aug. 13, 1817.

MISALGOS.

MR. EDITOR,

THE inclosed essay was written by the late learned Dr. FARMER of Cambridge, whose reputation as a scholar needs not any eulogium from my feeble pen; and if it add nothing to his character it will not detract from his fame. It points out in a clear, able, and satisfactory manner the proper method of studying our English history; and will, I doubt not, prove a most acceptable present to the historical student.

It has been dormant about thirty years, and is now sent for insertion in your respectable and valuable miscellany.

T. F.

Directions to a Student in English History.

You will not expect to be sent to the classic authors for much information in the English history: very little is to be met with in the Greek, and not a great deal in the Latin. TACITUS, SÆTONTIUS, CÆSAR, are the only writers worth mentioning on this subject. Nor would you chuse to be referred to the old monkish writers: GEOFFREY of MONMOUTH (the most noted of them) and his *History of Brute* are now generally given up. Some of them, indeed, as WILLIAM of MALMESBURY and MATTHEW PARIS, have a more authentic character; but I suppose any

one, except a professed antiquary, will be contented with them at second-hand. Among our modern historians Carte has made the best use of them, which is the greatest merit of his work. Hume often puts their names in his margin, but I fear all he knew of them was through the medium of other writers: for he has made some mistakes which could not have happened, had he really consulted the originals.

The first planting of every nation is generally obscure, and lost in a pretended antiquity. It matters little to us whether our island was first peopled by Trojans, Phœnicians, Scythians, Celts, or Gauls, who have their respective advocates. Daniel de Foe makes his true-born Englishman a compound of all nations under the heavens. If you chuse, however, to read about this matter, *SHERINGHAM de Anglorum Origine* (8vo. 1670) is the best book for the purpose. Little real knowledge can be acquired from our history before the Conquest; yet it may not be amiss to have some idea of the druidical government among the ancient Britons—of the contests for liberty under Caractacus and Boadicea—of the desertion of the island by the Romans—of the irruption of the Picts and Scots—of the calling in of the Saxon allies, who soon turned their arms against the natives and extirpated them, except a few who took shelter in Wales and Cornwall—of the establishment of the Heptarchy—of the union of the Saxon kingdoms, under Egbert, King of Wessex—of the invasion and various fortune of the Danes—and lastly, of the Normans under William the Conqueror. The best authors for this period are MILTON and Sir WILLIAM TEMPLE; the latter more pleasing, the former more accurate. Milton's prose works are remarkably stiff and pedantic; Sir William's easy and genteel: but the latter ought to have employed more time and attention on the minutiae of names and dates.

The religion of our ancestors may be learned, as also the customs of the Druids from *SCHÆDIUS de Diis Germanicis*, and also from an Essay in TOLAND's *Posthumous Works*. Christianity seems to have been introduced by some of the Romans, perhaps in the first century. Some indeed, pretend, that St. Paul himself came hither: however, when the Britons were extirpated, their religion was extirpated with them. The Saxons brought over their own gods; the Sun, Moon, Tuisco, Woden, Thor, Friga, and Scater, and in imitation of the Romans, dedi-

cated to them respectively the days of the week, and hence the names continue to our time. Augustin, a Roman monk, began to re-convert the island to Christianity in the popedom of Gregory the Great, and soon completed it. For these subjects see VERSTEGAN's *Restitution of Decayed Intelligence*, A. D. 597.

From the Conquest our annals are more clear, than those of any other nation in the world. This happens from the custom or obligation by which every mitred abbey was bound to employ a registrar for all public events, and their notes were usually compared together at the end of the year. It luckily happens that little party spirit has biased the historians in their accounts of old kings; and it therefore does not signify what books you read, allowing for prejudice in ecclesiastical affairs. HOLINSHED and STOWE are, I assure you, not despicable, and much superior to CAXTON, FABIAN, and GRAFTON. Though you would not chuse perhaps to read chronicles in rhyme, as ROBERT of GLOUCESTER and HARDING, yet the most elegant old history we have is that of DANIEL, a poet of no mean rank: though he wrote more than half a century before Milton, his style appears more modern. His continuator TRUSSEL is not so well spoken of. Daniel is very concise in his accounts, but much fuller afterwards: he ends with Edward III.; his continuator Trussel with Richard III. The book is reprinted in KENNET's *Collection*, but the old editions are the best. The Bishop employed Oldmixon, a hero of the Dunciad, who, we are told, falsified it in many places.

If we are not contented with general accounts it may not be amiss to look at their particular writers. BUCK's *History of Richard III.* is remarkable for the pains he takes to clear the character of that monarch from the scandal, as he calls it, of other historians. Lord Bacon's florid *History of Henry VII.* comes next. This king was a favourite of James I., and as it was written to recover his favour, the author, you may be sure, has not been impartial. Lord HERBERT's *History of Henry VIII.* well deserves reading: he was a free thinker and a free writer: his information was good, and the æra particularly interesting. The next work of importance (not forgetting Dr. afterwards Sir JOHN HAYWARD's *Edward VI.*) is CAMDEN's *Elizabeth*, a performance worthy of its author. The story indeed of Mary Queen of Scots, may be learned from her country-

men, BUCHANAN and MELVILLE, and yet more from the accurate and elegant Dr. ROBERTSON. The Stuarts have brought in a number of historians, many high-flying panegyrics, and many scandalous invectives, WILSON, SANDERSON, WELDON, and a late writer, one HARRIS, a presbyterian parson, on James I. For his son Charles appears our greatest historian Lord CLARENDON; on the other side LUDLOW, who, however, is particularly severe on Cromwell; besides WHITELOCKE, RUSHWORTH, WARWICK, and a thousand others. After the Restoration, Bishop BURNET's *History of his Own Times* may be read, which carries us to the peace of Utrecht—a curious work, but to be read with caution, as the bishop had strong prejudices. RAPIN seems the next writer of consequence: Voltaire, certainly a good judge of history, calls him our best historian, but perhaps he was partial to his countryman. It is, however, a work of great accuracy, but barren of reflection, and consequently tedious in the reading. CARTE, who emphatically styles himself an Englishman, wrote purposely against him on the Tory side of the question. The later historians, HUME and SMOLLETT, are well known. Hume is certainly an admirable historian; his style elegant, his reflections bold and uncommon, but his religious and political principles have too often warped his judgment. Mrs. MACAULAY has published against his account of the Stuarts, with as much partiality on the other side. Smollett wants the dignity of history, and takes every thing upon trust: but his book—at least the former volumes—are very well written in other respects.

I have purposely omitted a number of writers, as SPEED, BAKER, BRADY, TYRREL, ECHARD, GUTHRIE, &c. Collections of Letters and State Papers are of the utmost consequence if we pretend to accuracy, such as a collection called the *Cabala*, *Burleigh's*, *Sidney's*, *Thurloe's*. The last observation I shall trouble you with is, that sometimes a single pamphlet will better give the clue of a transaction than a volume in folio. Thus we learn from the Duchess of Marlborough's Apology that the peace of Utrecht was made by a quarrel among the women of the bedchamber. Hence *Memoirs*, *Secret Histories*, *Political Papers*, are by no means despicable, always allowing for the prejudices of party, and believing them no farther than as they are supported by collateral evidence.

Since this treatise was written, there have been published many historical books:—the *Life of Henry II.* by Lord Lyttelton, *Historic Doubts concerning the Life of Richard III.* by Horace Walpole of whom it may be said, that he illustrated many passages of the English History, but adorned more.

MR. EDITOR,

I HAVE no doubt you will with promptitude give a place in your columns to any means for ameliorating the condition of the poor, and therefore send you the experiments of an old gardener thirty years ago. Death interrupted his labours in the fifth year; and scarcity had not given importance to such discoveries; so the facts are revived from almost oblivion. If accepted I shall send you the management of bees by this votary of agricultural science, who supported his old age by the profits of his apiary.

Botanists have proved by experience, that any delicate exotics may be rendered so hardy as to stand the rigour of our winters in the open air, if the plants have been raised from seed; but it generally takes fourteen years to inure them to a cold climate. This fact in natural history may be applied to an improved method in the culture of that valuable root, the potatoe. Allowing that fourteen years should be requisite before raising it from seed can enable it to resist our frosts, the labourer would be well repaid. All farmers, and even every cottager who has a garden, should each spring set a few seeds, vulgarly termed potatoe-apples. Let the farmer look through his potatoe-fields, and gather such pods as are first ripened. The stalk should be cut so long as to admit tying them in pairs, to be thrown over a rope, when the imperfect seed have been picked off. There the seed remain till spring; but it must be observed that the rope should be extended where, without much artificial heat, frosts may be excluded; and where none of the clusters shall touch the wall, or each other—for a free circulation of air is necessary. A piece of well manured ground should be prepared in November, and left all winter in ridges. Choose a southern aspect, as far from lakes, rivers, ditches, or marshes as may be; for proximity to much moisture occasions the early frost blight. Early in February, level as much of your prepared ground as will receive twelve seed pods, two inches deep in the earth, and half a foot asunder. Repeat this operation, if the weather permits, every fortnight, till

the time when your general crop should be planted; and then let all your seed pods be set. Keep the plants very clear of weeds, and treat them in all respects as your common potatoes. In autumn gather the roots. They will be very small, but are the germs of new potatoes, perhaps of new varieties. Plant them in spring, as directed above, and continue in the same way till they produce seed, which is to be treated as already detailed, progressively for many years. Till the potatoes raised from seed answer your expectation in quality and quantity, it will be proper to gather a few from the common kind, and to manage them according to the preceding rules. The returns made by all kinds of potatoes might be much greater, if when first used in autumn the leading roots were never unsettled. The largest bulbs should be picked off with the hand, uncovering them cautiously with a forked stick. Many seemingly insignificant protuberances will soon swell, when the principal fibres are not disturbed, and when the plant is well earthed up the removal of its largest produce will hasten the perfection of what remains, by leaving more nourishment. Every peasant knows how to prepare potatoe-flour or starch. It makes palatable bread, in the proportion of one third with wheat, rye, or barley-meal, or with the potatoe roots fresh boiled and mashed; well kneaded and baked into thin cakes. Potatoe-flour keeps several years.

August, 1817.

MR. EDITOR,

OWING to the publishers (for reasons best known to themselves) having not inserted VAUXHALL on the title-pages of the songs, composed by me, which were noticed in the last number of the *New Monthly Magazine*, p. 105, the reviewer of music stated, "that they were not fated to be sung at the gardens this season." This, I beg to say, is not the fact; for, with the exception of one ballad, the whole of the songs and finales, which were performed at the rehearsal, were officially composed and arranged by me—most of which have been sung every night throughout the season, and some of them universally encored. Even on the last night, (August 29,) every one of my songs (including "Poor Dicky," by Mr. C. Taylor, and "Jesse of the Dee," by Mrs. Bland) was loudly called for a second time, as thousands can testify.

On my merits or demerits as an author and a publisher you have an undoubted

right to descant; but pray don't filch from me my good name, and by so doing lead the public to conclude that I foist upon them annually "a cargo of summer songs, because, like *Doll in the Recruiting Officer*, I would not lose my teeming time," as your reviewer was pleased to express himself. The greatest proof I could give that I do not hawk my productions about from shop to shop for sale, is, that for the last three years I have not published a vocal piece at any other place than at Bland and Weller's in Oxford-street; who, by the bye, may experience some loss from what was stated in your review of music; for there are people in many parts of the country who make it a point to purchase the songs sung at Vauxhall annually; many of those when they read the statement in the *New Monthly Magazine* will be scrupulous in ordering them, lest they should be imposed upon. For the sake of truth and justice I trust you will give place to this letter in your next number. I remain, Sir, most respectfully,

J. PARRY.

Thornhaugh-street,

Sept. 3, 1817.

[The ready insertion of this letter will serve, we trust, to convince Mr. Parry, and our readers in general, that wilful misrepresentation forms no part of the system of the conductors of this Miscellany; who, though they found one of their strongest claims to public favour upon a scrupulous regard for truth, are nevertheless like other men liable to be betrayed into involuntary error. EDITOR.]

MR. EDITOR,

IN pursuing my observations on the means of improving our police, I express my conviction that the men who are actually employed in that branch of the public service, though in a manner the fingers of the executive, should not be entrusted with such powers as I propose to give them, without controul. Powerful and immediate [invisible] controul must always be at hand: the dispensing power must, I repeat, be taken away from the constable-officers entirely; but if it be found necessary to detect simple robbery, or a deep-laid conspiracy by means of an accomplice, or a nose, the origin and progress of the negotiation should be communicated to the office of a superintendent without delay; any reservation of the facts to be considered as criminal, and any distortion of them, or deficiency of elucidation to be visited by suspension and discharge from his functions of the officer so offending. The duty of such superintendent would be by

means of assistants (who might employ sub-assistants in extreme cases, but which last should not know on whose account) to worm out and ascertain the validity of the information, and quantity of reliance to be placed upon it. But as it would answer no good end, but the contrary, that these should be known even to the officers, at all times, or even at any time, it follows that they must remain secret, or at least their names need not be published, nor their persons be commonly known. The views of the superintendent should be ever directed to the repression of crime in its earliest stages; to the prevention of robbery rather than lying by until it becomes capital, as hath hitherto been lamentably the practice. Keeping in sight the more humane axiom that "prevention is better than cure," and acting rigidly upon it, we should soon see the success of his exertions in the decrease of convictions for capital offences, while for a time, probably from the very causes, the number of minor offences would swell the calendar.* A saving of several thousands per annum, now paid for blood-money, would thus accrue in aid of the additional establishment, at the same time that the blood itself would be saved: which ought to be no small consideration for a statesman to reflect upon. The aggregate of crime would be lessened and the cause of humanity furthered.

Let us see how the case stands. At present, suppose an inhabitant, a *nose*, or pure accident brings an officer acquainted with one or more evil-doers; what does the latter do? repair to the spot and take them into custody? Oh, no! he finds the poor souls have been purloining, pilfering only; and the most he can get by their detection will be the payment of small expenses at the sessions; they are beneath his notice. Well then, does he permit them to proceed in their practices until they are worth his while? No; not always so: it has been found sometimes that the *nose* wheedles himself into their crimes, proposes something capital, they assent, and the poor wretches are done for. To fill up the tragedy, the *nose* himself is sooner or later sacrificed

* Although this cannot be considered the consummation of the wishes and endeavours of the philanthropic few who have studied and written on the subject of crimes and punishments, yet may it be considered as one approach towards the extinction of robbery as a trade (villains by profession). Then might be brought in aid, and effectually, the reclaiming offenders by separation in small classes, or solitary confinement.

along with his own victims, in order to secure his employer's character, to evince his activity, and to add to his emoluments. Thus it may be proved, by some recent disclosures, that the administration of the police on the old bases, tends considerably to encrease, not the number, but the blackness of crime. It is the frequency of capital punishments that subtracts from its terrors; and the constant recurrence of great offences familiarizes them to the ears of the necessitous and badly disposed, who, by the way in which police examinations are inserted in the newspapers, are led to the commission of them anew, and are taught how to avoid detection. One prevalent argument, and a cogent one for certain minds is, that "those who have been *nosed* into capitals, had already forfeited their lives by dishonest courses;" and since that is the fact, it signifies little what were the means of bringing them to condemnation. This position is true, as far as I know, except as to Vaughan's affair, but the deduction has a most immoral tendency. If the question involved the life of an ox or a sheep, it would be sure confer little good to ascertain how it became fit for the knife; but for that of MAN!—'Tis really too revolting to be dwelt upon. On such a topic, sir, I have reason to believe the commentary is in your own breast, and I leave it there. Other equally preposterous doctrines are maintained by the same parties; to such a pitch is arrived the sanguinary turn of thinking in those men's minds who are engaged in the most painful part of executive justice. It calls aloud for correction.

The obvious duties of a superintendent (call him what you like) would include not only the extinction of such errors by a totally contrary practice, but many other facilities for the detection of crime, the earliest information of plots, conspiracies, concerted robberies, commotions, the retreats of known offenders, the speedy detection of recent thefts, and various other objects of public good. For, in every class of rogues, the rapidity of pursuit and detection is the cause of great dismay; as its procrastination is of exultation and encouragement to their friends. The exclamation "Poor fellow! he had not a squeak for it!" as applied to the speedy conviction of an offender, is the language of consternation on the part of the utterer, as silence in the auditory is theirs. The conviction of Moore, the potatoe-man,* was of this sort.

* For stealing a trunk from a stage coach in St. Paul's Church-yard.

and did more to restrain some of his companions, than the remonstrances of their friends, or the fear of condign punishment. This I happen to know for certain, as I do every other point upon which I speak positively.

Suppose a case: a burglary has been committed during night with symptoms of violence, crow-bar marks, &c. It follows that this must be an old thief; for young ones are not to be brought to so high a game at first. He must then be known to some officers: (he ought to be known to the whole :) and he must have reconnoitred the premises by day, or tried them at night; at least it generally (always) comes out that the chief of a gang does so.* Well then in going and coming he ought to have been met and recognized by some one of the police. If the latter notes down this, or any other suspicious circumstance comes to his knowledge, he will most likely seek out the offender by himself, that he himself may enjoy the credit, and the reward of conviction. He does not reflect that others of his brethren may have some other information to supply, which might complete the chain; whereas the clue is often lost for a while, and lost and found again; meantime the offender is extending his ravages, increasing in boldness, and affording, by his example, encouragement to the timid, and confirming the half-formed rogue in the like courses. But how much more effectually would the cause of justice be promoted by a concentration of the suspicions attached to the old offender; of his movements and connection about the time of the burglary, of his new boots or other dress, of his reappearance with an old mistress, or adoption of a new one, with other minor indications of an accession of property, and additional marks of depravity. Detection would be facilitated by those means, and the offender thus prevented from the commission of new crimes, not the least of which is the encouragement his companions receive from the apparent impunity under which he braves justice for years perhaps; all this too while his person, under three or four forms, and his crimes under just the same number, are each known to several officers, and there lie buried. Alterations of dress, of occupation, of haunts and retreats, sometimes trivial, secure temporary concealment. In this manner, Lewin, who was hung for

robbing the Norwich mail, lived in habits of frequent intercourse with one of the ablest police-officers of his age, one or more years, I cannot recollect how many, as it was the earliest transaction of the sort I can remember. This could not have taken place under a more scrutinising police. Under the facilities which would be added to the *Hue and Cry** by an improved system, that man could not so long have braved the insulted laws of his country, and afforded, by his long reign, (as I think and believe he did,) one more example of the inefficacy of capital punishment, in the person of Joe Haines. This criminal long knew Lewin in his retreat, under the assumed name of Clarke, commenced his career about the time of that *denouement*, and terminated it in three or four years! (1798-9).

At present each individual officer keeps in profound secrecy whatever may have come to his knowledge singly, or doles out a part to one of his brethren as a bonus; and I have known this spirit carried so far, that one officer has retarded information coming to another! because he wished to have it himself, like the dog in the manger. Is it longer to be endured that individuals should take upon them to intercept the speedy exercise of justice, upon which so much depends? On the other hand, I must notice that there are some who bring it into disrepute by their officiousness in taking up trivial matters and occurrences undeserving of attention, or only worthy of rebuke. One of these constables I found lately (for I never let the proof rest solely upon my jackal of information) brought up five such abortive charges within one week.

To correct this singleness of pursuit, and consequent delays, every constable-officer should be compelled to bring in all the information he is possessed of to the superintendent's office. They should be taught to pay instant deference to his paramount authority in all cases where unity of operation is required; and to a delegation of that authority whenever he thinks it necessary: this delegation to be marked by insignia,† to be obeyed upon

* The *Hue and Cry* is a police news-paper, describing runaways, &c. which the "officer" just alluded to constantly received.

† Say a striped belt worn across the shoulder under the waistcoat, and perhaps worked with G. Rs.

I know these regulations approach very near to those of the French police—but what of that? If your rival be pre-eminent in any one desirable quality, that should be no reason for its rejection, but the contrary.

* It is not for a moment to be supposed that a man, or men, walk about with a bundle of house-breaking tools, until a job to their minds presents itself.

every proper occasion for its being displayed. Numerous other ramifications of his duties present themselves to my mind; it is chiefly pervaded with the necessity of a general repression of crime, by the *speedy detection* and conviction of offenders in the earlier stages; the concentration of all police-information at that one point; daily communication with subordinate officers and sitting magistrates, and active correspondence with all parts of the kingdom, particularly the favourite ports of self-deportation.

As auxiliary to this ground plan, I should advise calling in the aid of the licensed victuallers, by means of that supervision of their guests which already exists in a weak degree. The first thing that ought to regulate granting licenses, is clearly, that no reputed thief, or hand-and-glove with such, should be allowed to keep a public-house; and yet nothing is better known than that convicted men at times contrive to recover enough of surface character to obtain licenses. As an instance, Hill, who died in Newgate under sentence of death* some two years ago, was known in this neighbourhood as a harbourer of thieves many years before; and I feel a thorough conviction that the public execution of that man would have been a stronger example than any other execution which occurs to my mind at this moment. God forbid, sir, that I should calumniate a whole set of men: there are numbers among them worthy characters; and I may add too there are reformed convicts in other trades; but in no other situation in life can one of those reclaimed persons do a tithe of the mischief which a publican, who has been *had up*, must do by tacitness or connivance. He never can get over the frequent allusions to his own case, were he ever so well inclined.

There are an equally large number of licensed persons in other businesses who might be made subordinate to the purposes of police, with very little inconvenience to themselves, or, I may add, with none at all, if they received remuneration for services actually performed, like other persons.

I shall be told, probably, there are already a great number of regulations enforced upon such as choose to keep public-houses. This I know; and I know too, that several other of these hints are already imprinted upon the minds of the magistrates; but they are not acted up

to, or are used negatively:—there is no systematic plan; nothing to press forward to detection but the statutable rewards; no inducement for the officers to check crime in its bud, nor to prefer bringing up one for petty larceny to one whom it is possible to convict for highway robbery. At present a publican may, for instance, give an officer information, when asked, respecting any of his customers; but if he does not choose to do so, or gives wrong intelligence, what is the punishment? At most, on the next licensing day, on this and other accounts, he finds his business suspended, if *par hasard* the offence be known to the licensing magistrate; but this is not always the case under the present management, by which constables and much higher officers of justice will, for a fee, suppress the accusation entirely, or explain it away for a larger gratuity. This expense the publican raises out of his dishonest customer, directly or indirectly, and the defrauded public in this manner pay for their own undoing: crime is said to beget crime, and the course of justice is thus choked up by fresh reprisals. Houses of ill fame are laid under the same sort of contributions, to the utter disgrace of the parties and all by-standers. One main part of the duty of a superintendent of police would be the severing in twain the preposterous connection of the perpetrators of crime and those employed and paid by us for their detection.

One more instance of defectiveness, and I have done. There never was a time, I am told, when our police was so strong in numbers as it is now; and yet there is an hour or two occurring every day, twice, when entire districts are left wholly unguarded, and the thieves know it well. "But the men cannot be always upon their legs," says some one. No; but they may be divided into parties of thirds or fifths, like the *watches* on board ship; or in fact into any thing but as they now are, straggling, unconnected, and insufficient.

Whilst I am yet writing, I stop to interline a strong instance in proof of this: Perceiving two fellows attempting to rob a waggon at noon day, I followed them from Fleet-street to Friday-street, (the Bell Inn,) for the purpose of putting them into the hands of an officer, but not one was to be seen in all that course, occupying half an hour or more. Think of this, sir, at noon day, in the middle of June, these fellows attack the tail of a waggon six or seven several times, but not one of the guardians of the public

* For a forgery on Alderman Magnay's banker.

traverse its path, at the very heart and centre of commerce! Even he who stands on Ludgate-hill daily, with gold-laced hat, was absent: gone to dinner, perhaps, or sheltered from a shower which fell at the time.

When, a year ago, five or six felons broke out of Newgate, the lord mayor had not a man of them at hand, nor were any to be found. In the Piccadilly riot, and the Spa-fields procession, we have seen that they were also absent, either with or without leave. "They manage these things better in France," say I. There the organisation is complete; even whistles are used by the police, and every means employed by thieves to avoid detection, is adopted to facilitate it. And why not here? Under the old *regime*, the Swiss were in like manner supplied with whistles; at least in 1789, in an affray at the Palais Royal, which made a great noise, one of them called his companions together by that signal.

As to the secrecy with which it is recommended to veil the persons employed by the superintendent, I beg leave to add a word or two. I ask, is it probable that a plot should go on in presence of an officer who is known? It is observable that new officers frequently stumble upon some notable discovery; which is owing to nothing more than their persons being strange to the rogues—a delusion that passes away after they have brought about one or two convictions. This ought to instruct us in the course to be adopted systematically; besides, it must be apparent, that to find out secret machinations you yourself should be secret, in the same way as we daily see that to repel force equal force must be used.

A CONSTANT READER.

St. Paul's, June, 1817.

MR. EDITOR,

HAVING heard the consistency of a passage in the burial service of our established church called in question, permit me through the medium of your publication, in offering my sentiments upon it, to give it that explanation which, I trust, will not only satisfy the objector, but at the same time make it appear consistent with reason and conformable to Revelation. Indeed, on hearing the objection first started, I thought it not probable that men so eminent for their piety and distinguished for their learning, as those were who drew up our Liturgy, should expose themselves to the censure of criticism by improperly expressing the prayers which were hereafter to

become the adopted forms of our national worship. The passage alluded to is this:—"In-sure and certain hope of the resurrection to eternal life"—where it was considered that *hope*, if it implied "uncertainty," could not be "certain;" therefore "certain hope" was a contradiction of terms. The difficulty, however, seems rather to arise from the explanation than from the word itself, and as our prayers are founded upon the Sacred Scriptures we must go thither to see in what sense *hope* is used:—"ιδόντες δὲ οἱ υἱοὶ αὐτῆς ὅτι ἐξῆλθεν ἡ ἐλπίς τῆς ἐργασίας," &c. &c. And "καὶ πᾶς ὁ ἔχων τὴν ἐλπίδα ταύτην ἐπ' αὐτῷ," &c. &c. in these passages *ἐλπίς* signifies only a desire of some good, with a strong expectation of obtaining that good; but in other parts it has a more expressive meaning, as in the Acts of the Apostles, "ἐτι δὲ καὶ ἡ σαρκὶς καὶ κασκηνοῦσι ἐπ' ἐλπίδι," which is evidently a citation from the Psalms, and where *ἐπ' ἐλπίδι* answers to the Hebrew word, *בְּיָדָא*, in confidence; in which sense the compilers of our prayer no doubt wished the term to be understood, and in using the expression in all probability had in view the scriptural phrase—"ισχυρὰν παράκλησιν ἔχομεν οἱ καταφυγόντες κατὰ τὴν προκειμένην ἐλπίδι." "Ὡς ἄνθρωποι ἔχομεν τῆς ψυχῆς ασφαλὴν τε καὶ βεβαίαν," &c., and also—"ἐπ' ἐλπίδι ζωῆς αἰωνίας," &c. Comparing *ἐλπίς*, as here used, with *hope*, as expressed in our Liturgy, we shall I trust find it agreeable to Scripture, and consequently must acknowledge it as an expression of the strictest propriety.

I am, &c.

Bassingham,
Sept. 1, 1817.

J. MACKINNON.

MR. EDITOR,

IT is the opinion of many as well as myself, that the Marriage of those who are related as first cousins should not be sanctioned. It is rather singular that second cousins should be forbidden to marry by the ecclesiastical law (a prohibition of course not much attended to) while those in the first degree are not mentioned: the reason given for which anomaly is, that first cousins were considered too nearly related ever to think of marriage, and therefore not included in the prohibition. I am convinced from experience, that the most fatal effects have ensued from the marriage of the latter class—such as the children being born either blind or dumb, or with some organic or mental defect, or the health of the parents much deteriorated.

This may appear chimerical to many

of your readers, but I can assure them, that in one large family where the cousins have intermarried, the above-mentioned fatal evils have more or less ensued. In some with which I am acquainted, one or two of the elder children only have been so afflicted.

It would be very desirable if some of your medical readers would state whether any such case ever came under their view; as it would be unjust to cast a stigma on the marriage of those in a near degree of consanguinity, without its being clearly shewn that very strong objections exist against it.

Shrewsbury,

JUVENIS.

Sept. 4, 1817.

MR. EDITOR,

EVERY reflecting mind must deeply regret the gross ignorance of the lower classes in Ireland, and feel convinced, that instruction generally diffused through that country would be the most effectual means of preventing those dreadful and disgusting scenes which now so frequently occur.

We are too apt to be attracted by distant objects of benevolence and to overlook those at home, unless immediately before our eyes;—and thus has Ireland been neglected, while much has been done for the instruction of remote countries.

I trust that the queries subjoined to the letter of PHILACRIBOS, in your Magazine for September (page 107), will be fully replied to, as I am convinced that the answers to them will interest many persons, who as yet have hardly thought respecting the moral state of Ireland.

His ninth query is—"Whether it would not be desirable to erect public free schools in every town for instruction only, or a partial clothing, instead of giving education and maintenance to a limited number, as in the present Charter Schools?"

Without referring to the present discussions relative to the management of the chartered schools, I apprehend the answer to this query of PHILACRIBOS may without hesitation be made in the affirmative. The expense of the system completely prevents its being extended sufficiently to supply the wants of the country; in addition to which, this being entirely under the conduct and direction of a protestant and government establishment, must prevent the catholic population (at least four-fifths of the whole, and the most in want of instruc-

tion) from deriving any benefit from them.

These considerations have led to the establishment and progress of the "*Hibernian Society* for establishing Schools, and circulating the Holy Scriptures in Ireland." These are the *sole* objects of this society; it is, therefore, not confined to any peculiar religion, community, or persuasion, and its conductors trust that by the application of these pure and unexceptionable means, much may be done for the instruction of the rising generation, and thereby for the general benefit of Ireland.

Their labours as yet have been confined to the north-west parts of Ireland, the counties of Mayo, Donegal, Galway, Sligo, Fermanagh, Leitrim, and others adjoining. The schoolmasters acting under their regulations, teach daily free-schools: they are supplied with spelling books, reading lessons selected entirely from the Bible, and Bibles and Testaments; no other books are allowed to be introduced into their schools. All the schools are subjected to a regular quarterly inspection by the Society's agents, by which the punctuality of the masters in the discharge of their duties is ascertained, and they are paid only according to the number, attendance, and proficiency of their pupils. The schools are visited by many of the clergy, and by other respectable individuals residing in their respective neighbourhood. In the districts where Irish is the colloquial language, there is in each school an Irish class, for which extra pay is given. The masters of the schools have also a class of adult pupils in the evenings, and on Sundays and holidays; and such is the thirst for instruction, that many aged sixty and upwards have become scholars.

These endeavours have been very successful. In the year 1812 the Society had 55 schools, containing 2,250 children; in 1817 it had 347 schools, in which 27,776 children had received instruction during the year. The applications for new schools are numerous and pressing; but the Society's funds have not increased in proportion to their opportunities for usefulness, and they are not only at present prevented from increasing their schools from the want of sufficient funds, but their treasurer is considerably in advance.

Their system is unexpensive; during the last year the amount disbursed for the salaries of schoolmasters, agents, and inspectors, amounted to 3,644*l.* 7*s.* 5*d.*

exclusive of the cost of books : for this sum upwards of 27,000 children have received instruction, and a large proportion of them sufficient to pass the ordeal of a rigid inspectorial examination.

The schoolmasters are catholics as well as protestants, but are all equally and rigidly restricted to the Society's books before-mentioned, and its plan of teaching: no peculiar religious tenets are inculcated, but the instruction given is taken only and wholly from the Bible, and therefore is not only the best, but also it cannot be objected to by any party, except (as is sometimes the case) by the rigid and bigotted of the catholic clergy. Their opposition, has, however, in most instances been rendered unavailing, by the firm conduct of the parents, who have persisted in sending their children, and by the increasing anxiety of the children to be taught. The proficiency of the children in learning, and the interest which even catholic parents feel to have their little ones appear with credit at the inspections is very pleasing; the attention of the masters is increasing, and a spirit of emulation that their respective pupils may excel at the inspections of the schools is very prevalent among them.

Several of the catholic clergy have been convinced of the purity of the Society's designs, and the benevolence and usefulness of its exertions, and have patronized and recommended the schools established in their parishes.

As a satisfactory evidence respecting these schools allow me to transcribe the annual report of the Sligo Branch of the *Bible Society*. It concludes with saying, "That the practical good daily arising from the schools established in various parts of our country, by the *London Hibernian Society* has not escaped the notice of the public; this association has been labouring for years to civilize the poor of Ireland, and their exertions have been wonderfully blessed with success. By means of these schools the word of God has forced its way into the most unenlightened parts of our country. The Bible has now become the class book of the Hedge Schools, and has supplanted those foolish legends which poisoned the minds of youth: the children must necessarily imbibe all their ideas of good and evil from the pure fountains of morality. The attention of the parents been arrested by the reading of the children when at home.

"Your Committee have been credibly

informed that in several villages of your county numbers of persons meet together after the close of the evening schools, not as formerly, to witness scenes of idle amusement, drunkenness, and gaming, or to enter into illegal combinations and dangerous conspiracies, but to hear the sacred volume read aloud to them, and to listen to those sublime precepts which inculcate love to their neighbours, loyalty to their king, and reverence to their God."

Such is the pleasing testimony of those who are in the midst of the Society's labours. It is gratifying, also, to be able to state that they have received the fullest testimonies of approbation from several dignitaries of the church, nobility, gentry, and others, most respectable in their characters, and daily viewing their proceedings.

Surely any plan for the moral improvement of Ireland, and, much more, one tried and so eminently successful as this cannot fail from want of support of British liberality.

I shall be well pleased if this brief sketch excites *PHILACRIBOS* or others to become coadjutors to the *Hibernian Society*. Its reports may be procured of Mr. HATCHARD, 190, Piccadilly, and Mr. T. HAMILTON, 33, Paternoster Row. Allow me also to add, that any pecuniary assistance will be received by either of those gentlemen as well as the treasurer or secretaries, or by Messrs. HANKEY, bankers, Fenchurch Street.

London,

G. S.

Sept. 1, 1817.

MR. EDITOR,

I entertained the hope of being favoured, before now, by some one of your intelligent correspondents, with the true meaning affixed to the term "*Hades*," or *Hell*, by the ancient as well as the modern Hebrews.

If it should be found to imply no more than the grave, or the receptacle of departed spirits—a question arises as to the period of Ecclesiastical History, when the doctrine of "eternal damnation" became founded on the word "*Hell*:" and to enquire whether this construction, so much more dreadful than the meaning attached to it by the Jews, be or be not consistent with the mild principles of that religion, which was announced to the world as "glad tidings of great joy."

LAUCUS.

Bath, Sept. 2, 1817.

MR. EDITOR,

HAVING, at the request of V. M. H. furnished your readers (vol. vi. p. 299) last year with a list of the several acts of parliament for freely "Exonerating small Livings and Charitable Institutions from the Land Tax,"—permit me to inform them that by the 47th Geo. III. c. 100 (10th July last) the said powers are again renewed to continue for a period of two years from that time.

The proceedings of the commissioners as to such exonerations are therein required to be laid before parliament in the session of 1820.

The incumbent of any living, or feoffees or trustees of any charity, under 150*l.* per annum, desirous of obtaining the benefit of this act, are required to transmit a memorial, describing the nature of the property, and the amount and sources of the income, together with a certificate of the land-tax to be thus exonerated, as is more fully stated in the printed forms to be obtained at the office mentioned in the above communication.

By the 10th section of this act the provision for the redemption of land-tax charged on houses and other buildings, with yards, gardens, &c. not exceeding in the whole one fourth part of an acre, at 18 years' purchase, is again renewed for one year. A clause which holds out great inducement to the public, at the present time, since the redemption of such land-tax will thus pay more than five and a half per cent. interest; and there are few, very few premises in London which occupy a space of ground exceeding one rood.

It does not however appear obvious what the intention of the Legislature herein may be, for in villages and towns, cottages rented at 40*s.* or 60*s.* per ann. have often a useless yard, and but little garden, the whole occupying more than a fourth part of an acre, which must consequently exclude them from the benefit of this provision of the act, whilst houses in cities, rented at perhaps 100*l.* per annum, are allowed the privileges. If this clause provided that the premises should be "not exceeding one acre, or under 10*l.* per ann. rent," it would be far more equitable to the public.

12th section enacts that it shall be hereafter lawful for any ecclesiastical or lay corporations, or trustees for charitable or public purposes, to redeem land-tax on their hereditaments, by a transfer of stock producing a dividend only equal in amount to the land-tax chargeable

upon their respective premises. Thus rescinding what has long been an obstacle to the redemption of most of the property of corporate bodies.

Permit me to request you will give these observations on this recent act an early insertion in your miscellany; these facilities being granted only for a very limited period, and the present state of the funds rendering the provision of section 10 peculiarly eligible. I am, &c.

Aug. 30.

H—N.

LETTERS FROM PARIS.

March, 1817.

THE clergy are unfortunately losing all respect here, not though their own fault, but on account of the revolution which has taken place in the public opinion. Of this they have just received a very mortifying proof. I informed you some time since that the Paris booksellers had announced cheap editions of the complete works of Voltaire and Rousseau. Now it is not to be denied that in their writings those two celebrated men have gone too great lengths, and that the christian doctrines have been exceedingly endangered by them. It is however equally true that they both rank as the first writers of France, that their works are become classical, and that it would be folly to think of excluding them from the number of the favourite authors of the French nation, and especially of the well educated portion of it. Under the auspices of these two writers the nation has adopted very free notions on religious subjects, and it considers them as guides who, though they have occasionally mistaken the way, have nevertheless thrown light upon much that was previously in darkness, and at the same time are models of a perfect style. The clergy were the more piqued at the announcement of the new editions of their works, as it was accompanied in some of the journals with high commendations. They imagined therefore that it was high time to oppose the diffusion of dangerous principles, and to exert for this purpose the utmost influence of their office. The vicars-general who, for want of an archbishop, still preside over the metropolitan see, therefore levelled the Lent *mandement* of this year entirely against the philosophers (as they are styled) of the 18th century, whose pernicious doctrines undermined the throne and the altar, and produced the most dreadful of all revolutions. The editors and publishers of

those works were represented as seducers of youth, and the whole undertaking as a fresh attempt to overturn the government, religion and morals. A century ago, when the French clergy still possessed all their consequence, such a *mandement* would have had a powerful effect: at a later period these pastoral addresses were rudely attacked, as is sufficiently proved by Rousseau's letter to Christophe de Beaumont, archbishop of Paris; but now it is all over with that influence which a solemn address of the superior clergy ought always to have, and it is melancholy to observe that this *mandement*, by which they probably hoped to recover their proper consequence, has done them extreme injury. No sooner was the *mandement* in circulation than Desoër, the bookseller, who publishes the new edition of Voltaire's works, printed an answer to it, and at the same time a parody of the *mandement* appeared with the title of:—*Instructions of his Infallibility the Grand Mufti of Constantinople to the Faithful in regard to the approaching Ramahdan*. The newspapers were very wisely enjoined to take no notice of either of these tracts; they nevertheless had a rapid sale, and the *mandement* itself could scarcely have found more readers than the two pamphlets in which it is so severely attacked. Of the latter I shall say nothing, as it is a mere burlesque; but the former contains much truth, and plainly shows what people think at present of religion in France.

In Desoër's tract the clergy are thus addressed:—"Ye reproach Voltaire and Rousseau with being the authors of the French Revolution. Have you then forgotten that your refusal to part with any portion of your superabundance, and thus contribute to lighten the oppressive burdens of the people, was the primary cause of division and commotion in the state? Ye accuse Voltaire and Rousseau of having promoted the Revolution; but know ye not how many absurd prejudices they destroyed? Ye ask 'where are the works of christian charity of those philosophers, where their beneficent foundations, their hospitals, their schools?' Rousseau indeed could not find any, because he was poor; but how can ye ask what good Voltaire has done? What! Are ye determined to banish from your recollection the zeal and energy with which he espoused the cause of the vassals of St. Claude, his noble defence of the family of Calas, the flourishing village which he erected at

Ferney, the considerable portion which he procured for the grand-daughter of Corneille?" &c. &c.

Besides these pieces a long satirical song is in circulation in which all the calamities that have ever happened are attributed to the two obnoxious writers. The following stanza may serve for a specimen:—

"Si Cain a tué son frère
C'est la faute de Voltaire,
Si le monde a péri dans l'eau,
C'est bien la faute de Rousseau.

This refrain: *C'est la faute de Voltaire*—*C'est bien la faute de Rousseau*—is repeated in every stanza. The spirit of party has also taken advantage of this refrain to introduce some stanzas against the government.

In the *Censeur Européen*, a periodical work written with great boldness, which was suspended in 1815, but has just been resumed, the whole *mandement* is inserted as an historical document, and an illustration of the sentiments of the French clergy.

The government has probably perceived that it would be impolitic to act in opposition to the public opinion, and has therefore taken no other steps in support of the clergy than to command the newspapers to make no mention of the affair. Now, nothing is more difficult to Parisian journalists than to abstain from taking part in a matter which has become the topic of general conversation. They have therefore found means to express their sentiments on the subject in an indirect manner. Thus a newspaper which defends the ancient principles has launched out into animadversions on Rousseau and Voltaire generally, but quite in the spirit of the *mandement*. Another which espouses the modern principles tell us ironically that a number of *unphilosophical persons* in France are about to found an *Anti-Voltairian Society*, each member of which is to engage to contribute as much as possible to the extermination of all the copies of Voltaire's works from the face of the earth; that they therefore intend to establish a kind of inquisition, with four chief inquisitors, &c. The number of the subscribers to the new editions of Voltaire's and Rousseau's works, which have occasioned all this dispute, are said to have considerably increased since the publication of the *mandement*. Such has been the disposition of men ever since the time of the forbidden fruit in Paradise.

Soon after this first collision between

the clergy and the laity, there was every reason to fear a second. The *Museum of French Monuments* being now abolished, the monuments which it contained are to be erected as they formerly were in consecrated places. Among the rest the tombs of LAFONTAINE and MOLIERE were to be placed in the burial-ground of Père Lachaise, which is now become for France what Westminster Abbey is to England, the receptacle of the mortal remains of the great men of the kingdom. Several learned societies conceived the idea that it would be no more than a proper tribute of respect to those eminent writers, if all the literati were to attend this translation. They resolved, therefore, unanimously, with the national enthusiasm peculiar to the French, to go in procession on the appointed day to the Museum, and to accompany the ashes of Lafontaine and Moliere with due honour to the burial-ground. Now it was impossible to forget that the clergy had once refused the sacred rites to Moliere's remains, and that Lafontaine had composed tales in Boccaccio's manner, on which account he had been almost denied the last sacraments on his death-bed. It was, therefore, to be expected that the clergy of the present day would not be disposed to pay the last honours to two of the favourite writers of the French nation, and that serious disturbances might be the consequence. The government accordingly determined to prevent commotion. Early in the morning a hearse was sent to the Museum; the two monuments were taken to pieces, the remains placed in a coffin, conveyed first to church and then to the burial-ground, and deposited in a house situated in it till the foundation for the monuments shall be prepared. The learned societies which were to have been joined by the actors of the *Théâtre français* were of course disappointed in their intention. The remains of BOILEAU, ABELARD and HELOISE, DESCARTES, and other eminent persons are to be removed in like manner with their monuments to the same ground.

The ashes of Moliere and Lafontaine have indeed been so often removed that it is time they should at length find a secure resting-place. Both were first interred in St. Joseph's church-yard. When Paris was divided, during the Revolution, into sections, to which the most singular appellations were given, the section in which St. Joseph's church-yard was situated received the name of the

Armed Section of Moliere and Lafontaine. The bones of these writers were dug up and put into chests on which were inscribed the words: *Moliere's Chest—Lafontaine's Chest*; and these were deposited in a subterraneous vault of St. Joseph's Chapel. When this chapel was demolished they were removed to a contiguous building, and on the transformation of the latter into a guard-house they were carried into one of the upper rooms. They were thence transferred, some years afterwards, to the house of the municipality, and placed upon a bench. In about a year they were removed to the Museum of French Monuments; coffins were made for the reception of the relics instead of the chests; and at the instigation of M. Lenoir they were deposited in the monuments executed for the purpose, and erected in the garden of the Museum. Here they remained till the present year. They have now been removed once more with almost as little ceremony as on the former occasions, but it is to be hoped for the last time.

One of the journals states, that Voltaire and Rousseau have been thrice interred, that they have had three coffins, and been deposited in nine different places, among which the guard-house is the most extraordinary. The remains of Abelard and Heloise have been removed nearly as often; and it is not above a year since their Gothic monument in the garden of the Museum was taken down, when the garden was made smaller, and re-erected in the court-yard. It is now to be pulled to pieces again, and transferred to the burial ground. I am assured that several Englishmen have travelled from London to Paris expressly to see this monument before its removal from the Museum.

It is deeply to be regretted that Paris should thus lose an antiquarian institution which had no rival, and was an original creation of M. LENOIR. This gentleman, prior to the Revolution, was a painter, whose talents were not above mediocrity, but who was passionately fond of works of art. When the reign of terror occasioned the destruction of so many churches and convents, he collected much in order to rescue it from destruction. He made proposals to the government respecting the ancient works of art in the suppressed ecclesiastical and secular institutions; his suggestions were approved, and he was appointed to arrange and superintend a Museum destined for the reception of French works

of art, both ancient and modern. The former Augustine convent was allotted for this purpose. This edifice M. Lenoir converted, at a very trifling expense, into a most interesting institution. On the two sides of the church he erected the large monuments which had formerly adorned the abbey of St. Denis and other churches. He made a low vaulted room behind the high altar the receptacle for the monuments of the 13th century, and there he placed the tombs of the ancient Kings of France. The small windows were formed of painted glass of the same period; and two antique lamps were suspended from the vaulted roof over the grave stones: so that an involuntary awe seized the spectator on entering this repository of memorials of the mighty dead. From this place the monuments were continued in chronological order along what was the transept of the convent. The windows were composed of painted glass, and each of the apartments opening into this transept exhibited a gallery of a particular age in regular succession to the 19th century. The last of these apartments M. Lenoir intended to fill with models of all the works of art ordered by the government. As the artists and sculptors in particular, always make a model before they execute their work on a large scale, it would not have been a difficult matter to prevail upon them to give up this model to the government, and thus the Museum would have obtained an interesting accession without expense. The ministry of the interior, to which department the superintendence of the public institutions belongs, seems to have attached but little value to such a collection, and M. Lenoir's suggestion was not adopted. Upon the whole the government did very little for the support of this Museum, which owed all its importance to the zeal of M. Lenoir, who accomplished a great deal with very slender means. He had laid out the garden in a very romantic manner: thick bushes and beautiful grass-plots were tastefully diversified with monuments. A painter might here have found exquisite studies for picturesque scenery, and indeed I have often seen young artists so engaged in this garden.

M. Lenoir possesses a private cabinet full of antiquarian curiosities: his collection is particularly rich in original portraits of the various periods of French history. Of these he designs to publish *fac-similes*, printed by the lithographic

process, and to accompany them with concise letter-press illustrations.

DESCRIPTION OF A CONTRIVANCE FOR
PREVENTING THE EFFECTS OF CERTAIN
UNWHOLESOME PROFESSIONS.

By Dr. GOSSE.

(Concluded from page 95.)

VARIOUS emanations have a local but not less powerful action on the eyes than upon the mouth and nose: it is even still more hurtful to the former, as those organs are more sensible and the light is a fresh source of irritation to them. We need not, therefore, be surprised to find that among the workmen of different professions, incurable ophthalmia, weak sight, and even blindness are the necessary consequences.

The precautions hitherto recommended, so far from being beneficial, have on the contrary aggravated these complaints or obstructed the functions of the visual organs.

Let us give what form we will to the mounting of common spectacles we can never make it fit exactly to the contour of the orbit. If it be furnished with any kind of tissue, the heat which accumulates on the surface of the eye by the stagnation of the air, is very inconvenient; and the glasses speedily become dull.

In this case also sponge affords a valuable medium of obviating those inconveniences. When cut in the shape of an oval frame it will serve for the mounting, in which glasses, white or coloured, may be fastened with a mastic insoluble in water, such as sealing-wax or pitch. Ribbons sewed on the sides will keep these spectacles closely fixed on the contour of the orbit. Pure water is in most cases sufficient to wet the sponge; in others it may be made slightly acidulated or alkaline. The humidity which it keeps up, lowers the temperature, and the glasses being covered with an equal stratum of liquid perfectly retain their transparency.

Sponge spectacles will consequently be very useful for *makers of acids*, and generally for *all workmen exposed to irritating emanations or to very great heat*.

Though long experience alone can demonstrate the real advantages of the precautions which I propose, yet the following experiments seem to me to claim for them some degree of confidence.

1. Provided with a wet sponge, I went to the work-shop of one of those men who purchase the bloody hare-skins, and after washing and carding them beat them

with thongs of gut in a large open chest. The dust from these skins is the more irritating and dangerous on account of its extreme subtlety, and because it contains nitrate of mercury and dry hares' blood. The persons who follow this business are accordingly subject to various nervous and pulmonary diseases, especially hæmoptysis, and almost all of them die young. I placed myself near the chest or trough, from which the dust rose in such a cloud that I could scarcely see the workman at the distance of eight paces. This man, though exposed to a current of air, coughed much, was unable to speak, had the head-ache, and was obliged to suspend his work from time to time. I found that I could remain for two hours together in this atmosphere without inconvenience: but having taken off my mask for a moment I was seized with a coryza and angina which did not leave me till the next day. The exterior of the sponge was covered with a thick coat of hair and dust which was easily removed.

I have repeated this experiment in various shops, the air of which was charged with unwholesome dust and have obtained the same results.

2. I heated four ounces of mercury in a crucible, and when the evaporation took place, intercepted the vapour with my face covered with the wet mask, lined in the interior with leaves of beaten gold. In ten minutes about an ounce and a half of the mercury had evaporated; my hair and the sponge were covered with a gray powder, which after it was washed, collected again into metallic globules. My respiration was not affected, and the gold-leaf remained untouched except at a large aperture that was inadvertently left in the sponge.

I repeated this experiment, substituting a plate of copper gilt and burnished for the gold-leaf, and with complete success.

3. Six ounces of flour of brimstone were thrown upon a chaffing-dish in a small room closely shut up. The sulphurous vapour was very abundant, and nobody durst enter the chamber for fear of being suffocated; nevertheless with the sponge and the solution of potash which I renewed from time to time, I was enabled to remain there half an hour without injury. The liquid expressed from the sponge contained sulfite of potash. On this occasion the sponge spectacles dipped in water also prevented the action of the sulphurous acid gas on the eyes.

Oxygenated muriatic acid was neu-

tralised by the same expedient on another occasion.

4. In 1816 I was invited by an inspector of health in Paris to make trial of my sponge in a privy of a very bad kind in the Rue des Noyers. I went upon his invitation. Fire had been employed for the expulsion of the carbonic acid gas. Two men who had successively descended, were affected by the mephitic effluvia and could not remain there longer than three minutes. They coughed, were seized with dyspnœa, and their eyes were much inflamed. I descended in my turn with the sponge soaked in a solution of acetate of lead, and my ears stopped with wet cotton; and though I stirred the matter about with a shovel, I staid a quarter of an hour without experiencing any difficulty of respiration or other inconvenience. The odour of the sulphuretted hydrogen gas was destroyed, and my eyes were not affected by that or by the ammoniacal gases.

Some time afterwards I was called upon to repeat my experiments in another place of the same kind, but of a still worse nature, in the Rue Christine. It was the third day that the workmen were employed at it, and they had been obliged to suspend their operations the preceding night, notwithstanding the fires that were incessantly kept up. When I arrived three men had just been drawn up with symptoms of commencing suffocation. I descended without taking the precaution to stop my ears with cotton, and fell to work myself in order to identify my situation with that of the persons employed: but the hard labour, to which I was not accustomed, together with the ardour with which I prosecuted it, and the heat of the place overpowered me, and I was obliged to rest twice or three times. I had thus passed a quarter of an hour, when, in consequence of a movement which I made in stooping, the sponge got loose and I could not exactly replace it. Soon after this accident I felt a slight giddiness, and was going to call out and lay hold of the ladder, but fell down insensible. I was immediately drawn up and soon came to myself in the open air.

This last circumstance was not, indeed, attended with complete success, but as its failure was owing to the derangement of the sponge, so far from throwing discredit on that contrivance, it seems to me on the contrary a proof of its efficacy, especially when a person does not remain too long in such situations as I have been speaking of.

Oratio ad suū ppriū angelū.

Deus propitiū esto mihi
peccatori. Et sis mihi tu-
stos omnibus diebus vite mee.
Deus Abrahā. Deus Isaac.
Deus Iacob miserere mei. Et
mitte in adiutoriū meum pro-
prium angelū gloriosissimū:
qui defendat me hodie: et pte-
gat ab omnibus inimicis meis
Et tē Michael archangele. De-
fende me in p̄lio: ut non pereā
in tremendo iudicio. Archan-
gele thristi. Per gratiam quā

MR. EDITOR,

PERMIT me to present the readers of your Miscellany with a *fac simile* which I trust will prove interesting as a specimen, not only of an early, highly curious, and valuable typographic monument, but also of the first production of my lithographic press. The work to which it belongs is a Catholic Prayer-book, with illustrative designs by the celebrated German artist, ALBERT DURER. The original is in the library of the King of Bavaria, at Munich, and the subjoined account of it by his Majesty's librarian, cannot fail to be acceptable either to the lovers of the fine arts or to the bibliographer and bibliomaniac. My copy of this *unique* performance, is just completed, and I shall be happy to submit it to the inspection of such of your readers whose curiosity may induce them to favour me with a call.

I am, &c.

R. ACKERMANN.

101, Strand,
September 1, 1817.*Account of Albert Durer's Prayer-Book.*

The first account of the Prayer-book to which these designs of Albert Durer's are attached, is given by Joachim von Sandrart, in his *German Academy of the Fine Arts, Architecture, Sculpture, and Painting*, (Nürnberg, published by Jacob von Sandrart, 1675, fol. Part II. book iii, p. 224,) where he writes:—"I have moreover seen a Breviary with drawings upon vellum, belonging to his Electoral Highness, Maximilian of Bavaria, in which Albert Durer has most ingeniously executed with the pen, and in different colours, figures of all the saints, according to their names, and also curious ornaments, foliage, and grotesque subjects, so that it is considered as one of the greatest master-pieces of his hand." In the later edition of this work, by John Jacob Volkmann, this account is much compressed; for we are there told (vol. vii, p. 121)—"At the above-mentioned Elector's (Maximilian of Bavaria), Sandrart saw a whole book of drawings of saints upon vellum, together with many embellishments." In the Journal entitled *Deutschland's Aufklärung im neunzehnten Jahrhundert*, No. XII., August, 1815, p. 323, in the note, we find the following remarks on the designs in this Prayer-book:—"In the Electoral Library at Munich is to be seen a Prayer-book, containing arabesques and figures drawn by Albert Durer. Most of them are taken from his wood-cuts, according as he found them suitable to the prayers

attached: hence they display the stiffness of his early efforts, as well as the purity of his later style. Few of them are new ideas. Among these designs is one (No. VI. in the copy) representing the Virgin of the Apocalypse which affords the most striking demonstration of Durer's genius. The female form, and the harmony of its different parts, together with the inimitable grace of the attitude, render the composition one of the most beautiful that can possibly be conceived upon this subject. It would be difficult to find a female form so exquisite in all the works of Raphael:—at least, we are not acquainted with any. On the other hand, St. John, writing in Patmos, is all greatness and sublimity—in the same style as Durer's Apostles in the Electoral gallery. If we may be allowed the comparison, these two figures form just such a contrast as the beautiful Venus de Medicis and the Apollo Belvidere. They prove that, by his own powers, and without the aid of others, Durer attained the highest degree of perfection."

It is certainly astonishing, that in the original designs of Albert Durer, notwithstanding the number of them in this Prayer-book, and the variety of objects which they embrace, not a faulty stroke is to be seen; neither can we perceive that they were previously sketched with lead-pencil, or any thing else. In the full conviction of this extraordinary talent conferred on Durer, the translator of the work which appeared with the title of *Alberti Dureri clarissimi Pictoris et Geometrae de Symetria Partium in rebus Formis humanorum Corporum, Libri in Latinum conversi, Norimbergæ, 1532, in ædibus Viduæ Durerianæ*, bears testimony to the facility and skill of Albert Durer in drawing off-hand, in combining the parts most accurately together, and in producing at once a harmonious whole without making any previous sketch, in the following words:—"Quid ego de manus constantia et certitudine loquar? Jurares regula normare aut circina perscripta, quæ nullo adjumento vel penicillo vel sæpe calamo aut penna deducebat, ingenti cum admiratione spectantium. Quid memorem quæ dextra cum animi conceptibus congruentia sæpe in chartas statim calamo aut penna figuras quarumcunque rerum conjecerit, sive ut ipsi loquuntur, collocarit? In quo hoc profectò legentibus incredibile futurum prospicio, distantiſſimas non solum argumenti sed et corporum partes instituisse nonnunquam, quæ conjuncta ita inter se convenirent, ut aptius fieri nihil potuisset. Nimirum

ita mens artificis singularis instructa omni cognitione et intelligentia veritatis consensusque inter se partium, ipsa moderabatur ac regebat manum, jubebatque sibi absque ullis adminiculis fidere. Similiserat promptitudo peniculum tenentis, quo minutissima quæque in linteo tabellave perscribebat nulla designatione præmissa, sic ut non culpari modo posset nihil, sed laudem etiam omnia summam invenirent. Maxime admirabile fuit hoc laudatissimis pictoribus, quibus in illa re versutis plurimum, difficultas non esset ignota." This testimony is the more valid, as, according to the assurance of Wolfgang Panzer, in his *Annal. Typogr.* (Vol. VII., p. 481, n. 305,) the Latin translator of Durer's work is Joachim Camerarius, who was born at Nürnberg, lived at the same time as Durer, and was intimately acquainted with him, as he says at the beginning of the same preface:—" *Conveniens tamen judicavimus, cum quod illius inventa ederemus, tum quod occasio data esset mandandi literis præclari viri (Alberti Durer) nobisque amicissimi vitam ac mores prætexere quæ partim sermonibus aliorum, partim præsentibus de ipso cognovissemus, habitura prædicationem aliquam dexteritatis et ingenii singularis et artificis et hominis, atque etiam allatura voluptatis non nihil legentibus.*"

All these quotations refer solely to those very highly esteemed designs with which Albert Durer embellished the Prayer-book. But the printed part of this Prayer-book is as valuable as Durer's drawings themselves. Not only is no second copy of it known to exist; but it has also this peculiarity, that the letters with which it is printed are both very cleanly cut, and also adorned with flourishes, which is the more remarkable, as Theurdank's work, in 1517, has hitherto been considered as the first in which such letters occur: for as Albert Durer not only affixed his initials to all the designs contained in it, but also placed the date of the year 1515 beside them, this is a sufficient proof that the printing of the Prayer-book was finished in that year, if not earlier. The place where it was printed cannot be precisely determined; but there is every reason to believe that it first saw the light at Augsburg or Nürnberg. The letters of the Prayer-book bear a great resemblance to those of Theurdank in regard to shape and clearness, except that in the former they are much longer, but not so diversified, and the flourishes not so frequent as in Theurdank. It is not improbable that the Emperor Maximilian the First, when

he resided in the year 1517 at Nürnberg, and honoured the artists of that city with his visits, saw this Prayer-book, and caused Theurdank to be executed in the same manner by John Schönsperger, printer, of Augsburg, whom he removed to Nürnberg, solely on account of Theurdank. I have already thrown out this idea in the *Beiträge zur Geschichte und Literatur*, chiefly collected from the Royal Central Library at Munich, by Baron von Aretin, (Münich, 1805, Part I., p. 87); and also in my *Observations on the Edition of 1517, and on the Flourishes which occur in it.*

To the possessors of Albert Durer's designs it would be an acceptable addition if the publisher had attached to them the text of the Prayer-book, as it would then have been much easier to comprehend their meaning, which is frequently very obscure without the text.

The publication of the text would, however, be attended with some difficulties, because it is not complete. The loss of a few leaves is evident, from the circumstance of some being numbered at the bottom, and these numbers not corresponding with the extant printed leaves. Thus, for instance, the printed leaf 6 is marked with the written number 8; 7, with 9; 11, with 13; 12, with 14; 13, with 15; 18, with 20; 21, with 27; 22, with 28; 23, with 29; 29, with 25; 34, with 40; 35, with 41; 39, with 45; 45, with 51; 46, with 52; 58, with 70; 59, with 71.

As the whole work thus consists of 62 printed leaves, it follows that the 62d must have borne the number 74, and that of course 13 leaves are wanting. To be convinced at once of this deficiency, we need only look at the back of the 56th printed leaf, which is the last of Durer's designs; for there commences the 99th Psalm: *Jubilate Deo omnis terra: servite Domino in latibus, &c.* and proceeds to the 3d verse: *Scitote quoniam Dominus ipse est Deus: ipse fecit nos: et non ipse nos.* Then follow four blank leaves. With the 57th printed leaf begin the designs of Lucas Cranach,* with the text: *Latubuntur in cubilibus suis:* which is the conclusion of the 5th verse of the 149th Psalm. The deficient text, therefore, extends from the 4th verse of the 99th Psalm to the end of that Psalm: then the 62d and 63d Psalms are wholly wanting: also *Canticum trium puerorum:—Benedicite omnia Opera Domini Domino;* the 148th and 149th Psalms to

* These designs, six in number, are not given in my copy. R. A.

the 5th verse: *Exaltabunt Sancti in Gloria.*

It is evident that the original of this Prayer-book has long been defective, from the remote period at which the five blank leaves at the beginning, and the four blank leaves following the 56th, were introduced on account of this deficiency. It is to be presumed that originally this copy had a printed title-page, which has been lost, together with the missing leaves.

J. B. BERNHART,
Keeper of the Royal Library.

Münich, June 17, 1817.

Designs in Albert Durer's Prayer Book.

Portrait of Albert Durer, from an original painting in the Schleissheim Gallery.

1. Arabesque: a man Playing on the Hautboy. The Rubric: *sui ipsius in Deum commendatio.*

2. St. Barbara. (De S. Barbara.)

3. St. Sebastian, as the Saint who protects from Pestilence, denoted by the Dragon. (De S. Sebastiano.)

4. St. George lifting the Dragon which he has killed. (De St. Georgio.)

5. A Sick Physician with the Urine-Glass. (*Propriæ suæ fragilitas cum gratiarum actione in Deum cognitio.*)

6. Vision of John the Evangelist. (*Evangelium Johannis.*)

7. A Knight drawing his Sword against Death. (*Quicumque hanc orationem devote dixerit, eodem oratio in agone mortis suæ sibi in memoriam veniet et adjumentum et consolationem præstabit.*)

8. The Beneficent Man. (*Pro benefactoribus interpellatio.*)

9. Two Musicians, a Hermit, the Lion Fighting with an Insect. (Ps. 8. *Constituisti hominem super opera manuum tuarum.*)

10. King David Playing on the Harp. (Psalmus De Profundis.) On the opposite side the Unicorn: a type of the Prophecies concerning the Blessed Virgin in the Psalms.

11. Ecce Homo! (Post elevationem corporis et sanguinis D. N. Jesu Christi. Domine J. C. qui mundum universum proprio sanguine redemisti.)

12. A Candelabrum, held by two hovering Genii. (Ps. 50.)

13. The Trinity. (*Sanctæ Trinitatis simplex invocatio. Quia peccatores salvare venisti, miserere mihi peccatori.*)

14. St. George on Horseback. (De S. Georgio. Latin Hymn.)

15. St. Apollonia. (De S. Appollonia.)

16. St. Matthias. (De S. Mathia.)

17. St. Andrew. (De S. Andrea.)

18. St. Maximilian. (De S. Maximiliano.)

19. The Pride of the Devil humbled: below, the Procession of one of the Mighty of the Earth: above, Christ in tranquil great-

ness, as the true Emblem of Power. The Child with the Hobby-horse, as first Leader of the Royal Car, seems not to have been placed there by chance. (*Contra Potentes.*)

20. A Group of Fighting Men: on the side of the weaker party, (compare Nos. 21 and 40,) an Angel praying. (*Quando bellum adeundum est, duo psalmi dicendi.*)

21. A similar Group; an Angel with a Censer. (Psalmus Davidis. *Expugna impugnantes me.*)

22. and 23. The Annunciation of Mary. (Here begin the *Horæ intereratæ*. *Virginis Mariæ secundum usum Romanæ curiæ.* The anger of the Devil is excited by Christ's becoming man.)

24. The taking of Christ. (*Quomodo Judæi perterriti ceciderunt in terram.*)

25. An armed Man: underneath, a Fox enticing Fowls. (*Pater noster.* Probably in reference to the "*Memento comprehensionis et temptationis tuæ,*" or to the "*Ne nos inducas in tentationem.*")

26. A Warrior on Horseback pursued by Death. (Hymnus: *Quem terra, pontus, æthera.*)

27. The Souls in Purgatory. (*Preces pro animabus fidelium parentum meorum defunctorum, &c.*)

28. Fight of Hercules with the Harpies. (Psalmus, *Cœli enarrant.*)

29. An Indian Warrior. (Psalmus 23. "*Domini est terra et universi qui habitant in ea.*")

30. An Arab with a Camel. (Psalmus 44. Perhaps allusive to the passage, "*Et filii Tyri in muneribus; vultum tuum deprecabuntur omnes divites.*")

31. A Man Sleeping. (Psalmus 86; of quite martial import, perhaps referring to "*Propterea non timebimus dum turbabitur terra.*")

32. An Arabesque. (Psalmus 95.)

33. Hercules Killing the Lion: underneath, a Drunken Man. *Iste Psalmus (206) et alii duo dicuntur diebus Mercurii et Sabati.*

34. An Armed Man: below, a Woman asleep. (Psalmus 69.)

35. An Orchestra. (Psalmus 97. *Cantate Domino canticum novum. "Psallite Domino in cythara et voce psalmi, in tubis ductilibus et voce tubæ cornæ."*)

36. Mary at Prayer, crowned by an Angel. (*Benedictio. Precibus et meritis beatissimæ Virginis Mariæ.*)

37. The Housewife returning from Market:—perhaps Durer's own brawling wife.

38. An Angel Praying: below, Bacchus or Silenus. (*Lectio secunda. "Et in plenitudine sanctorum detentio mea."*) The lower part forms a fine contrast with the angel and the rising eagle.

39. An Arabesque, without reference.

40. St. Augustin, or St. Ambrose: below, the Infant Jesus. (Hymnus *Sanctorum Ambrosii et Augustini.*)

41. An Angel Praying : underneath, Two Men Fighting. (Ad laudes . " Deus in adiutorium meum intende.")

42. Perhaps an Apotheosis of the Artist. The Napkin of Veronica, as a symbol of picturesque representation. (Psalmus 92.)

43. A Group of Four Dancers. (Psalmus 99. " Jubilate Deo omnis terra ; servite Domino in lætitia.")

MR. EDITOR,

HAVING observed in the daily papers that a Society is established under the title of "*The Equitable Trade Society*," and that the committee conducting the establishment met at 38, Bridge-street, Blackfriars, I took the liberty of calling upon the secretary, to make the necessary enquiries, with a view to learn how the numerous evils were to be remedied. I was convinced nothing could be more desirable than to adopt a plan which would prevent one man from depriving another of his property and comforts by harassing and expensive law-suits, and I was anxious to find what plan these gentlemen were bringing forward, which would be likely to accomplish the purpose: when I was informed that they rested their prospects of success on removing the temptation, as much as possible, which men have of taking advantage of each other, and which will be done by affording those who are involved in disputes an opportunity of finding disinterested mediators, instead of such as are interested in protracting the settlement of differences.

This Society will, I find, provide a source where the parties employed will be wholly disinterested. I am convinced nothing tends so much to prevent unjust conduct in men who undertake the affairs of others, as removing the temptation which they have of serving themselves, and also the exposure of unjust conduct to the world.

I found the object of the promoters of this institution was to procure a committee of men of ability and experience, who should have no inducement to protract the equitable and amicable adjustment of differences existing between disputants. It may be observed that one of two parties is frequently found to be so unreasonable, unjust, or perverse, as to refuse to refer his case to any set of men, however disinterested, as he is persuaded by some professional man to rely on his powers of applying, or rather misapplying the law, so as to afford an opportunity to his client to deprive his opponent of his property. But when this

is the case this Society will be peculiarly serviceable, in lending its aid to the unfortunate party who is attacked by such assailant. In fact, Mr. Editor, I found the plan of the Society every way calculated to protect the honest from the attacks of the dishonest, and to prevent the latter from making the attempt, by rendering his success extremely difficult. I also find that the public, by promoting this Society, would furnish better information to the legislator, in framing laws suitable to the purposes of trade, than has hitherto been obtained; and a fund is intended to be raised as well for improving the laws as they now stand, as for carrying them into effect. I also learnt it was the intention of the Society to establish boards of trade or chambers of commerce in the different cities and towns throughout the united kingdom, by which means an opportunity will be given for obtaining information necessary for the security of property and the general prosperity of the trading interests; and to aid trade and commerce by every means which can be devised.—For these purposes, and to reconcile man to man—to prevent fraud by removing temptation to commit it—to suppress vice wherever it be found by holding it up to public censure—to reward virtue, and aid her whenever she is discovered in distress—and to prevent the necessity of incurring the inevitable expense of vexatious law-suits, by affording an opportunity of adjusting differences without law, I was induced to subscribe my twenty shillings, in order to become a member. I was given to understand that the subscribers are to have the liberty of selecting men, every way qualified to conduct the business of the Society, and of accepting the laws, rules, and regulations which are submitted for the government of the Society's affairs. Those gentlemen who, by their laudable endeavours, have succeeded in raising the establishment, have done it through the purest motives, and are highly deserving of the thanks of the public; and indeed it may fairly be presumed that few will be found, particularly in the commercial world, unwilling to become members.

I am, &c. EQUITY.

La Vérité est comme la rosée du ciel ; pour la conserver pure, il faut la recueillir dans un vase pur. ST. PIERRE.

MR. EDITOR,

THE "love of truth" has led COMMON SENSE to exert his utmost endeavours to

repel the attacks that have been made on his hypothesis; he grossly misapplies the common terms of science, and re-asserts his former positions without evidence or proof; and thus flatters himself so far as to believe that he has succeeded in removing every objection to the arrant absurdities to which he profanely applied the name of truth.

No sooner is he routed out of one absurdity than he plunges headlong into another: nor will those blunders be thought extraordinary, when it is considered that COMMON SENSE does not possess even a *common* knowledge of those sciences which are the basis of Natural Philosophy. Indeed he affects to be a genius of a superior order, and therefore above the *common* drudgery of seeking the relations of *a* and *x*, or *b* and *z*: such things are beneath his comprehension! His answers to the objections to his hypothesis, however, furnish the means of taking a tolerably correct measure of his abilities to discuss such subjects.

1st Objection—"It has been doubted whether bodies would fall in the exhausted receiver of an air-pump" on COMMON SENSE's "hypothesis." The objection is a silly one, and he answers it by asserting, that if the hypothesis be true in every other case it would be true in this also—which in fact is no answer at all.

2d Obj.—"A projectile would continue to ascend for ever, unless the force of attraction drew it towards the earth."

To this COMMON SENSE replies, by asserting that the rotary motion is equivalent to the supposed attraction? but where has this been shown? COMMON SENSE has not yet advanced one single reason in support of this assertion. He must recollect that it has been shown from the established laws of motion—which are founded on experience, and which he has not shewn to be erroneous,* that a body subject to the annual and diurnal motions would fly off from the earth were attraction destroyed.†

3d Obj.—"If a body were let fall in the atmosphere, it would either go off in a tangent into space, or would move for ever in that place but for the earth's attraction."

In answer to this, COMMON SENSE asserts that no force has been given to it in the direction of a tangent. Now as it would be of little use to demonstrate by the laws of motion, that when a body

moves in a curvilinear direction, it must be in consequence of the action of two or more forces—and that the direction will not be that of either or any of the forces taken singly,* this has been done by every writer on the composition, &c. of motion; therefore let COMMON SENSE provide himself with a sling, which will enable him to satisfy himself that bodies, moving in a circle, have no tendency whatever to approach to the centre: and also that they have a tendency to fly off in a tangent. By running, while he continues to twirl the sling, he will have an experimental illustration of a case of compound motion, where the tension of the string will represent the force of gravity.

The second part of the objection must be of his own making, for no one but himself would think of a body moving for ever in the *same place*, any more than they would think of a moving body requiring support.

4th Obj.—"The Galilean laws of falling bodies cannot be accounted for, except on the principle of a continually acting attraction."

To this he replies, that the motions of the earth are continually acting. It has already been shown that these motions cannot be the cause of the descent of bodies;‡ and it is further to be observed, that motion is the *effect* of force; and therefore to make it the cause is an abuse of terms—the motions themselves are caused by the action of the force we call gravity.

5th Obj.—The "local affections of mountains, or other masses, can result only from the attractive influence of those masses; and the experiments of Maskelyne and Hutton,† of Bouguer, of Zach, and of Cavendish, are adduced as proofs."

In reply to this, he asserts that all the phenomena are referable to a centre of motion as well as to a centre of gravity. This however he has not shown, either by an analytical or synthetical process.

* The nature of the forces necessary to produce the motions of the planets are shown in NEWTON's *Prin. Prop. 2*, Book 1; and Props. 1 to 5, Book 3; something more than nomenclature must be changed in these Props.; let COMMON SENSE refute them.

† *New Monthly Mag.* No. 43, p. 18.

‡ We are indebted to Dr. Hutton for calculating the mean density of the earth from Maskelyne's experiments; he did not make any himself.

* NEWTON's *Prin. Nat. Phil.*, book 1.

† *New Monthly Mag.* No. 43, p. 18.

In a note to the answer to this objection, COMMON SENSE questions the accuracy of Dr. Hutton's and Mr. Cavendish's calculations, because they have made use of different expressions to represent the earth's attraction. To a superficial inquirer this was very likely to become a stumbling-block. They both derive them from the same principles, viz. the laws of attraction, which agree with the whole of the phenomena of the universe; these laws being the only part of the investigation that is assumed, the rest being a mathematical operation, which different men perform in different ways.

6th Obj.—That all matter that can be subjected to experiment is possessed of the power we call attraction, as is abundantly proved by the phenomena of electricity, galvanism, chemistry, &c. &c. and thence we conclude it to be an universal property of all matter, and produces the phenomena which Newton and his followers have ascribed to it.

This argument, COMMON SENSE says, "is a very indirect one, and includes a large appeal to faith:" and he puts it on a level with every species of superstition. Now really this is admirable!! So we are to quit the very methods of reasoning which have, I hope, for ever banished superstition from philosophy, and believe in the unproved assertions of COMMON SENSE?

Perhaps the cause of the properties of matter called extension, impenetrability, attraction, &c. may be, at some future time, discovered; but it is more than probable that they never will. How are we to proceed where experience and even analogy fails? Is it then either impious or superstitious to refer to a First Cause? If it is, how much more so must it be to refer to mechanical agency? which certainly is a dangerous term in the hands of those who scarcely know what is or is not mechanical.

7th Obj.—COMMON SENSE's "illustration of the cause of terrestrial gravitation tends to overturn the Newtonian Philosophy, which is built on the immutable basis of geometry."

There again he asserts that his hypothesis accounts for all the phenomena ascribed to gravitation, and that he calculates upon no change in the "Principia," except in nomenclature. I very much suspect that COMMON SENSE knows Newton only through the medium of some of those familiar systems of philosophy which are intended for the use of persons who cannot understand the "Principia;" for a knowledge of New-

ton's works is totally incompatible with this assertion. To whom is it that he lays the charge of confounding physics and geometry? and why is such a charge made without one proof to substantiate it?—He says that physical effects result from causes often varying—does he mean to say that these causes do not act according to certain laws? or perhaps he knows that they do, and only does not know that variable causes are within the province of geometry.

8th Obj.—"It is asserted that, as gravitation is (appears to be) a fiat of Omnipotence, so to attempt to account for it, is beyond the due bounds of philosophical inquiry."

This objection he ranks as one of the prejudices which the ignorant have in all ages urged against the extension of knowledge. If the rejection of his vain fictions be a proof of ignorance, then indeed it will be an advantage to be ignorant, inasmuch as it leads us to prefer solid information to quackery.

9th Obj.—"It is asserted that the law of gravitation is not proved to be the law of motion."

In answer to this objection, COMMON SENSE asserts, "that to prove the affirmative of this proposition was, however, the entire business of the 'Principia' of Newton." In this he is completely mistaken. Motion is not a force, it is only a change of place, and is proportional to the force producing it. Therefore motion is an effect and not a cause.*

Newton knew the motions of the heavenly bodies from the observations of practical astronomers, and the object of his "Principia" was to develop the laws according to which the forces act which produce these motions.†

The laws of the planetary motions were discovered by Kepler; the laws of gravitation, or of the force which produces these motions, were discovered by Newton. I scarcely need add they are completely different things.

But the most ridiculous part of COMMON SENSE's defence consists in endeavouring to free himself from the charge of having committed a blunder in geometry. He says, he was not alluding to circles (how very like geometrical language) but to spherical surfaces, which are as the squares of their radii. Therefore, gentle reader, the whole of a spher-

* See the Laws of Motion and Rest, NEWTON'S *Prin. Nat. Phil.*, book 1.

† NEWTON'S *Prin.* book 3, and *System of the World*.

rical surface, extending even from pole to pole, is concerned in the deflection of a single projectile not bigger than my thumb; and this, even this, is the demonstration which COMMON SENSE considers the main stay of his hypothesis.

As the most valuable gems require the art of the skilful lapidary, to display them in all their beauty, the laws of Nature require the science of the skilful geometer to show that they are regular and uniform. The one gives lustre to dullness—the other, order to apparent confusion—but we might as well exhibit brilliant gems to the blind as the beautiful relations of Nature to COMMON SENSE. D—T.

MR. EDITOR,

IN turning over the *History of Malvern* by Mr. J. CHAMBERS, which has just made its appearance, and which may be recommended as a very satisfactory and pleasing guide to all the visitors of that charming watering-place, I was much struck with an example of benevolent zeal in humble life, which, in my opinion, cannot be too generally circulated. It shows how much may be effected by perseverance with means comparatively small; and will, I hope, stimulate those whom Fortune has blest with affluence not only to aid the disinterested exertions of the humble philanthropist, but also to go and do likewise. The person whom I would hold up to their imitation is GEORGE PHILLIPS, founder of the Sunday School at Little Malvern, of the origin of which institution Mr. Chambers gives the following interesting account:—

The excellent establishment of the Sunday School at Little Malvern owes its existence chiefly, not to the splendour of royal or even noble patronage, but to the exertion of a humble individual whose enviable feelings resulting from a good conscience, have hitherto been his only reward.

In 1812, Mrs. Barry, a widow lady of good property commenced a subscription for the purpose of erecting a building and establishing a Sunday School for the instruction and reformation of the children of the poor residing in the neighbourhood of Malvern Wells. But discouraged by the smallness of the sum she received, deterred by the voice of her friends, who suggested that she had undertaken more than her spirits would enable her to accomplish, and worn out by the many obstacles thrown in her way, she was at length, though reluctantly, obliged to desist from her purpose. Thus had a plan,

so beneficial to the interests of society, been entirely abandoned, when Mr. George Phillips, who at that time lived servant with Mrs. Barry, and who had been employed by her in her benevolent intention, being fully aware of the profligacy and ignorance in which the surrounding peasantry were plunged, and fondly hoping that something might be done for the reformation of their morals, resolved to adopt the idea suggested by his worthy mistress as far as his humble means would allow, commenced his scheme of education, but without at first informing Mrs. Barry, until his plan should in some measure be crowned with success. From the funds carefully amassed in his situation of servant alone, and without the smallest idea that any greater extension of his plan would be necessary than these funds would satisfy, he hired a room and engaged a person at three shillings a week for the purpose of teaching a few children to read gratuitously, and also volunteered his own services, as his leisure would permit, to instruct those who were willing to learn to read the Bible, “being firmly persuaded,” says he, in a letter to us, “that the reading this holy book, attended by the divine blessing, is calculated to produce the most beneficial effects to every class of the community. As to my own religious opinions,” he continues, “they are agreeable to the Articles and Liturgy of the Church of England; but at the same time I am willing and thankful to avail myself of the assistance of any class of Christians, provided they do not teach contrary to this my confession. With these sentiments and wishes I commenced my school at North Cottage, Dec. 5, 1813, with 22 children: this number kept increasing so fast that the two rooms at North Cottage became too small to contain all my pupils. About this time my worthy and pious mistress who had now become acquainted with this prosecution of her favourite idea permitted me to make use of the long room over her coach-house and stables; she also encouraged me to build a school-room on a piece of ground of my own, and made over to me the sum of 50*l.* which she had collected, 30*l.* of which was her own free gift. Here my school-room is now erected. In 1815 the number of children instructed was 283, being 125 boys and 158 girls; the number that attend at present do not amount to more than 60, probably owing to a Sunday school since established by the Rev. Mr. Turberville at Hanley, and also from my having at the suggestion of a lady adopted Dr. Bell’s plan, which, however preferable in itself, the parents of the children are prejudiced against, preferring what they call, the old way.”

Mrs. Barry, the benevolent projector of the Sunday School, did not long survive to witness the exertions of her faithful servant. She died Sept. 18, 1814; her daughter, however,

inherits her mother's virtues, and though at present residing in Ireland, continues a warm friend to the Sunday School of Little Malvern.

The following is an extract from the subscription book opened at the principal hotels at Malvern for defraying the sums advanced by Mr. Phillips out of his private resources, from which it appears that the total expense of building the school has been 389*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* that he has received subscriptions amounting to 215*l.* 14*s.*, and that the cost has therefore exceeded the receipts by 173*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.*

"Mr. Phillips has been actuated by the most benevolent motives, gratuitously devoting his time to the religious education of children of this and the neighbouring parishes, and regularly attending them to the church of Little Malvern: he renounces all salary, his sole support being derived from his attendance to the interest of Miss Barry, letting piano-fortes, and repairing musical instruments."

The following notice was written in June, 1816, by the Rev. S. Alworthy, rector of Roscall, Staffordshire:—"It ought not to be unrecorded to the honour of this second

Man of Ross that he has not only reared this Sunday School at his sole expense, without either the hope or expectation of return, but he has also purchased the ground on which it stands, a quarter of an acre, for which he paid 80*l.* Had not rumour led a gentleman to make a strict inquiry into this almost unparalleled act of christian benevolence, the statement of it would never in all probability have met the public eye, or sympathy have ever been solicited; for *this man* sought not the praise or liberality that cometh from man, but the praise and reward that cometh from God only. Mr. George Phillips's place of residence is not 200 yards from the Well-house, and he may be seen and conversed with by any one desirous of further information on the subject."

I cannot for a moment doubt your willingness to admit this extract into your pages, being convinced from the tenor of your publication that you are, like myself,

A FRIEND TO HUMBLE MERIT.

Sept. 10, 1817.

MISCELLANEOUS INQUIRIES, &c.

CHURCH DUES AND MORTUARY FEES.

Y. Z. solicits information on the following questions:—

Whence arose the custom of demanding a Church Due from each parish through which a funeral passed?

What was the origin of Mortuary Fees at funerals?

EXPLANATION OF A PASSAGE OF THE SECOND PSALM.

CANDIDUS (who will not be surprized, considering the principles which we pro-

fess, that we should decline inserting the whole of his communication) remarks, in explanation of the 12th verse of the second Psalm, that the copyist in this passage appears to have committed a blunder very frequent in writing *ך* for *ו*, making *כך* instead of *ו*. The latter appears to have been the original word; and then the translation will be, "Kiss him," or "Make your terms with him," or "Come to a reconciliation with him," that is, with Jehovah or his servant David.

CABINET OF VARIETIES.

LUCIEN BUONAPARTE'S PARNASSUS.

LUCIEN BUONAPARTE at present resides with his family at the *Rufinella*, a beautiful country seat at Frascati, formerly belonging to the Jesuits. The Capuchin convent which lies just below it, and was also purchased by him as national property in the time of Napoleon, has been voluntarily restored by him to those fathers at the price which he paid. The garden and house are kept in good order, and enriched with many antiquities and works of art found at Tusculum and elsewhere. One part of the garden

is called *Parnassus*. On the slope of a hill, between hedges of laurel, are the following names planted in box, in letters from two to three feet long. The small platform on the top of the hill, whence a path leads to Tusculum, is encompassed with a species of evergreen oaks called *Licini* or *Ilicini*, which with their branches form a kind of bower over a marble copy of the *Apollo Belvidere*. The selection and arrangement of the poets of this *Parnassus* are whimsical enough. They follow in this order, beginning from the bottom of the hill:—

- | | |
|--------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Marini | 32. Dryden |
| 2. Klopstock | 33. Addison |
| 3. Lopez de Vega | 34. Crebillon |
| 4. Malherbes | 35. Metastasio |
| 5. Silius Italicus | 36. Lucretius |
| 6. Gresset | 37. J. B. Rousseau |
| 7. Guarini | 38. Lafontaine |
| 8. St. Lambert | 39. Petrarch |
| 9. Laharpe | 40. Ovid |
| 10. Le Trissin | 41. Lucan |
| 11. Statius | 42. Apollonius |
| 12. Seneca | 43. Boileau |
| 13. Tibullus | 44. Horace |
| 14. Theocritus | 45. Dante |
| 15. Delille | 46. Milton |
| 16. Terence | 47. Pope |
| 17. Plautus | 48. Hesiod |
| 18. Ossian | 49. Æschylus |
| 19. Camoens | 50. Euripides |
| 20. Moliere | 51. Sophocles |
| 21. Goldoni | 52. Voltaire |
| 22. Shakspeare | 53. Ariosto |
| 23. Anacreon | 54. Corneille |
| 24. Regnard | 55. Virgil |
| 25. Piron | 56. Racine |
| 26. Juvenal | 57. At the very top, |
| 27. Calderon | and separate |
| 28. Schiller | from the rest, |
| 29. Alfieri | Homer, and |
| 30. Maffei | 58. Tasso. |
| 31. Rotrou | |

REMARKABLE PREDICTIONS RESPECTING
PIUS VII.

The present Pope has often related to his friends the two following anecdotes relative to predictions of his elevation to the tiara :—

He was a Benedictine at St. Callisto when his townsman and relative Braschi, afterwards Pius VI. filled the post of minister of finance at Rome. He sometimes dined with him, and after dinner they generally went together to St. Peter's, where Braschi prayed at the tomb of the Prince of the Apostles, for whom he testified peculiar veneration. One day, proceeding as usual to the cathedral, when they were near the bridge of St. Angelo, an old woman perceived them and fell upon her knees before them. Monsignor Braschi supposing that she was soliciting alms, sent a servant to give her a piece of money. The woman, however, refused the donation, declaring that she "could not help falling on her knees from veneration and astonishment to see two Popes riding in one carriage."

After the election of Pius VI. to the papal chair, Chiaramonte stood to view the ceremony of his elevation near an acquaintance, the Abbate Penacchia. The latter abruptly turned to him and

said : "Take good notice how the Pope conducts himself on this occasion, as you will succeed him and have to go through the same ceremony." When this event actually took place, the Abbate Penacchia was still living, and reminded his Holiness of his prediction.

MAL DU PAYS, OR HOME-SICKNESS OF THE
SWISS.

I know not, says Mr. von Bonstetten, a more remarkable phenomenon than the disorder known in Switzerland by the name of *Mal du pays*.—When I was in office at Gessenay, I became acquainted with a village schoolmaster, who was passionately fond of botany. The inhabitants of cities can scarcely form a conception of the happiness to be found in a simple life, where the desires never exceed the means of gratifying them. Faverod—this was the name of the schoolmaster—had no affections but what were engrossed by his wife, his only daughter, his dog, and the plants of his valley. His library consisted of an old botanical work, and Linneus and Haller were known to him but by name. Such was his love of this science, that, to the great offence of the villagers, he had banished almost all the culinary vegetables from his garden to make room for Alpine plants. This garden was called by the country people *The Latin Garden*. This excellent man was fond of the solitude in which he lived among his plants. He would spend hours in the Alps in examining a plant, and admire with rapture all its peculiarities. He was acquainted with all those of his valley, and every spring he beheld them return with the same feelings as he would have welcomed old friends. His dog was his guide; he apprized him in his rambles of the time for his meals, and sometimes of the approach of night.

A decisive taste for any object, be it what it will, is almost invariably productive of a certain elevation of mind. I was astonished at Faverod's relish for the beautiful. I made him acquainted with Linneus, Haller, and Dillenius. None but a botanist, and one who has lived in seclusion, can conceive the delight which their works imparted.

Faverod had never quitted his mountains; he had never beheld the plain, nor even imagined that there was any other world than that in which he lived. Haller's work excited in him the strongest desire to make himself acquainted with the flowers of the plains and that genus of plants which inhabits morasses. I

proposed to him to accompany me to Valleyres and to explore the places where Haller resided, and which he frequently mentions in his works. This journey of about 60 miles was a circumnavigation of the globe, or rather, a transportation into the empyreal regions. We arrived about noon at Valleyres. What was Faverod's rapture on finding himself in this land of promise, where at every step new discoveries were to be made and new treasures explored!

At day-break the next morning he set out on his researches. I expected him back to dinner, but it was evening before he returned. I went to meet him, expecting to find him the happiest of men, but what was my astonishment to see him pale, dejected, and quite an altered creature! I intreated him to inform me

what was the matter, and what accident had befallen him. He made no reply. I then requested him to step into my room, and discovered that it was the *mal du pays* (home sickness) which had produced this change. He was ashamed to confess his complaint. I fortunately guessed it, and directed him to return as soon as he pleased. These words infused new life into him. He set off immediately, and walked the whole night without stopping or taking refreshment. Robbers plundered him by the way, but this circumstance gave him little concern. He perceived no diminution of his disorder till he arrived within sight of the mountains contiguous to his village. On reaching his own house it vanished entirely, like a dismal dream before the rays of the morning sun.

MEMOIRS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

CARDINAL MAURY.

JEAN SIFREIN MAURY was born June 26, 1746, at Vaureas or Valreas, in the ancient Comtat Venaissin. It is asserted that his parents were poor, obscure people, who earned an honest livelihood by their labour. In this case they are the more to be commended for their penetration in discovering the bent of their son's disposition, and for their liberality in sparing from their scanty resources wherewithal to defray the expense of his education. He commenced his studies in his native country, continued them at Lyons under the Sulpicians and finished them at Paris. As he destined himself for the pulpit he diligently studied the fathers of the church, the preachers of the 16th and 17th century, the profane orators, the ecclesiastical authors, the great writers in every department, and more particularly Bossuet, whom he took for his guide and model.

At Paris he soon distinguished himself by his talents. He had the address to gain the friendship of the writers who belonged to the philosophic sect, and at the same time to secure patrons among the superior clergy. As these two parties were then at open war with one another, it certainly required considerable management to stand equally well with both. Both indeed discovered in him extraordinary talents for oratory, the first proof of which he exhibited when the French Academy proposed the eulogy of Fenelon as the subject of a prize.

Though not so fortunate as to obtain the first prize, which was decreed to Laharpe, the second was adjudged to him, and when his essay appeared the public was justly astonished at the eloquence which pervaded it throughout. The author had hitherto been in narrow circumstances, and supported himself by private teaching; but from this period Fortune smiled graciously upon him. The Abbé Salignac de la Motte Fenelon was delighted that an ecclesiastic should compose such an eloquent panegyric on Fenelon who belonged to his family; and on his elevation to the see of Lombes he took Maury with him as his vicar-general and canon of his cathedral. This was the first step to Maury's promotion.

A provincial town, however, was too quiet and contracted a sphere for his aspiring mind. The very next year after his appointment, that is in 1772, he was again in Paris, and delivered the annual oration held there on the festival of St. Louis before the French Academy, by which he gained such applause that the Academy recommended him to the Cardinal de la Roche Aymon, who then had the disposal of the ecclesiastical benefices, and Maury was appointed Abbé of Lafrenade, which produced about 3,000 livres per annum. Still he continued to be attached to the sect of the Encyclopædists, and as the Abbé de Pradt, who much resembles him, observes, he regularly passed the morning in jesting and

sneering with the philosophers and at noon repaired with sanctified look to pay his *devoirs* to the archbishop.

In 1777 Maury preached before the general assembly of the French clergy, and pronounced the panegyric on St. Augustine—a discourse which reflected great honour on his oratorical talents, but in which the orthodox clergy discovered a tinge of the spirit of the age—for example, in the passage where he commended St. Augustine for having permitted aged females only to take monastic vows; as also in that part where he expressed himself with great warmth against the exaltation of wealthy and powerful prelates. For these reasons complaints are said to have been made of this discourse to Cardinal de la Roche Aymon.—In the same year appeared his *Essay on Eloquence*, the best guide for French preachers that ever was published, and at the same time a model of didactic writing. The greatest orators of France, Bourdaloue, Bossuet, Massillon and Flechier are here held forth to the young preacher with Ciceronian elegance; and Maury has not failed to adorn his composition with all the graces of classic rhetoric that are applicable to the pulpit. This valuable work was received with deserved favour and several times reprinted. Teachers of eloquence, such as Marmontel and Laharpe, very warmly recommended it. The last edition was published a few years since under his own superintendence, together with his best discourses in two octavo volumes.

In Lent, 1781, Maury obtained permission to preach before the king, a favour peculiarly coveted by the clergy of that time. On this occasion, the eye of envy was attentively fixed on him. He was charged with striving to throw odium upon the great, and with reviling them in his sermons as his friends, the philosophers, did in their writings. It was even taken highly amiss that he adverted in one of his sermons to the neglect of the infant foundlings. In a work, of a suspicious character it is true, published during the Revolution, it is related that the king warned him by his grand-almoner, not to interfere any more in matters which were the province of the authorities of state. People even pretended to have discovered in a sermon on slander certain allusions in favour of Necker. In like manner they perceived in a panegyric on St. Vincent de Paule, the founder of the Order of Nurses of the Sick, more philosophical than theo-

logical ideas. An epigram made on occasion of this panegyric will serve to shew the keenness of the enmity manifested against Maury: Vincent de Paule, says the writer, from motives of Christian charity, took for a time the place of a galley-slave; but Maury would have done still more—he would have remained in the gallees. On the other hand the Duke de Nivernois, an accomplished courtier, paid him this compliment—that his panegyric had conferred greater honour on St. Vincent than his canonization by the Pope.

Maury was soon afterwards appointed preacher to the king; but the higher he rose the more violent were the attacks of envy. His funeral discourse for the Duke of Orleans, delivered in 1786 in the church of Notre Dame, furnished occasion for all sorts of animadversions. It was remarked that he had purposely avoided all mention of the Duke's son, afterwards the notorious Philippe Egalité; but had pointedly alluded to the Duke's marriage with Madame de Montesson, a match disapproved by the court and the house of Orleans, and which he had been requested to pass over in silence. Philip of Orleans is also said to have loudly expressed his displeasure at this funeral oration on his father.

For some time past Maury had been the intimate friend of the old and wealthy Abbé of Boismon, who like himself had come to Paris poor and unknown, and there acquired fame and fortune by his rhetorical talents. Through him Maury obtained the appointment of Abbé of Grestain, and also conceived hopes of succeeding him in the French Academy. When he was once questioning the Abbé of Boismon concerning the events of his life, probably to collect materials for his eulogy, the latter replied: "Why, Abbé; you seem to wish to take measure of me!" Maury's hope of being his friend's successor in the Academy was disappointed, but some time afterwards his wish was gratified.

He enjoyed the reputation of being one of the most eminent preachers, and one of the most agreeable companions in Paris, when symptoms of the approaching revolution manifested themselves. The states-general assembled; each class looked about for efficient representatives. Maury could not fail to be highly desirable to the clergy, and he was therefore immediately nominated. Though he did not display himself at first as the energetic orator, who in the sequel was

so much admired or hated in him: yet his enemies watched all his motions, and strove to prepossess his fellow-deputies against him. In the very severe sketches which then appeared under the title of: *Galerie des Etats generaux*—and were drawn by the most inveterate enemies of the court, Maury is characterized by the name of Uma. It is there said of him: “Uma has hitherto taken no share in the discussions of the States-general. He labours in secret; though born for public speaking, he is far better suited for intrigue, and he prefers the dark labyrinth of cabinets to the brilliant light of turbulent assemblies. At the time when Academies were in vogue, Uma said but little: he is no friend to speeches that waste their sweetness on the desert air. He aspires to permanent fame; and does not easily consign his works and his talents to public ruinour. He has sown little, but how much has he not reaped! Uma is content with himself, with the court, the government, the ministers, the Church, and the Academy; he is dissatisfied with the voice of the public alone.” Thus he was considered at that time by his opponents as a cautious politician; but they afterwards learned to view him in a very different light: for no sooner was the overthrow of all existing institutions proposed, than Maury’s energy burst forth, and powerfully combated all the suggestions of the party inimical to the court. For two years he was the constant and able champion of the ancient prerogatives of the king, nobles, and clergy in the Constituent Assembly. Whenever an innovation or merely an improvement was proposed, Maury stepped forth to demand its rejection. It was enough that any of the revolutionary party had submitted a project, to induce him to oppose it. He accordingly launched his anathemas against whatever proceeded from the left side—for he was himself of course at the head of the right, and caused the rejection of many mischievous projects, but also of many beneficial plans, merely because they were recommended by his antagonists. By this course he gave no check to the progress of the Revolution, but merely still more embittered the enemies of the throne and the former order of things. Undaunted by any threats, he was never to be shaken and never lost his presence of mind. If his enemies cried out against him, he overpowered them with his thundering voice, and defied them with iron front. The bare list of all the speeches

delivered by him in 1790 and 1791, fills several quarto pages in the index to the *Moniteur*. Some of these speeches manifest the most splendid oratorical talents, and will sustain a comparison with the most celebrated harangues of British senators. To these belong more particularly those on the seditious visit of the *poissardes* and others of the populace to Versailles; against the sale of the ecclesiastical possessions; on the regency; and a remarkable address against the union of the papal territory of Avignon with France. Here he rivalled the great orators of antiquity; and those who heard him speak on this occasion, assert that he produced the most powerful effect—though not indeed upon the furious partizans of the Revolution. The ill success of all his eloquence and zeal proves at least that he had no influence over the public opinion, and it is even doubtful whether Maury, with all his ardour for the interest of the throne, and with all his talents, was not of more detriment than benefit to the royal family. He at length perceived the inutility of his efforts, and retired from the stage of politics. Several firm answers of Maury’s to the people, who were excited against him and pursued him with menaces, are well known.

On the dissolution of the Constituent Assembly he quitted France and went first to Germany and afterwards to Italy, where Pope Pius VI. elevated him to the highest dignities of the church by nominating him bishop in *partibus* of Nicæa, and soon after cardinal. On the advance of the French republican army he found it necessary to leave Rome, as Berthier had issued orders for his apprehension, and reached Venice, as the *Moniteur* asserts, in the disguise of a carman. In the sequel he returned to Rome, and continued to profess himself a warm adherent of the house of Bourbon, to whom his attachment was considered the more honourable, as the royal family had since its exile been deserted by many of its former supporters. So much the greater was the astonishment of the French nation, when, in 1807, a humble letter addressed by Maury to Buonaparte, appeared in the *Moniteur*, with the addition that he was about to return to France. His submission robbed him of the high respect which he then enjoyed, and all his subsequent proceedings only drew upon him the public contempt. In 1810 he accepted from Buonaparte the appointment to the archiepiscopal see of Paris, affected to

be ignorant of the Pope's brief against this nomination, was avaricious and servile, wrote pastoral addresses after Buonaparte's victories in the style of the notorious Bulletins; and he, who was formerly courted as one of the most witty and agreeable companions, now became dull and wearisome in society.

The downfall of Buonaparte in 1814, threw him into great embarrassment. The newspapers immediately printed the Pope's brief against him, and expressed their opinion that it was high time for him to quit the archiepiscopal palace. Maury had much difficulty to come to this resolution: but it was impossible for him to remain at Paris, where he was made the butt of pamphleteers and caricaturists. He repaired to Italy, where he was archbishop and bishop of Monte Fiascone and Corneto. At Rome he was put under confinement for his disobedience to the papal chair, but was released the year following and had recovered the favour of the Romish government when death carried him off after a short illness on the 10th May, 1817.

Soon after his departure from Paris he printed a vindication of himself, which was an unimportant piece and produced no great effect. He must have left a

large fortune as he was extremely avaricious in his old age. On his elevation to the archbishopric of Paris, he wrote to an old friend who held a vicariate in a provincial town, desiring him to come and reside with him and share his good fortune. His friend accordingly hastened to Paris, repaired to the new archbishop's, and soon learned that his good-fortune was to consist in taking care that the housekeeper, the cook, and the other servants did not waste the wood, candles, butter, &c. The good vicar was filled with astonishment at this commission, packed up his portmanteau the following morning, and returned to his vicariate. A friend of the writer of this biographical account having some business at Mechlin, applied to Maury for a letter of recommendation to M. de Pradt, who had then been just exiled by Buonaparte to his see. Maury made a variety of objections; but when these were easily answered, he at last confessed, that he could not possibly write to a person who was in disgrace.

His nephew, M. Maury, has employed Canova, the celebrated sculptor, to erect a monument for his uncle in the church of Santa Maria nuova, where he is interred.

NEW ACTS,

PASSED IN THE FIFTH SESSION OF THE FIFTH PARLIAMENT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.—57 GEO. III. (1817.)

[*The figure which follows the date of each Act, denotes the number of sheets of which it consists: each sheet is sold for THREEPENCE.*]

Act XLVII. For settling and securing Annuities on Lord Colchester and on the next Person to whom the Title of Lord Colchester shall descend, in Consideration of his Eminent Services. June 27. 1.

By this act an annuity of 4000l. is granted to Lord Colchester, and an annuity of 3000l. to the next successor to the title, "for his great and eminent services performed to his country during the long and important period in which he had, with such distinguished ability and integrity, presided in the Chair of the House of Commons." One half of the said annuity to be abated should Lord Colchester hold any place under his Majesty of equal or greater amount in emolument than such annuity.

XLVIII. To make further Provision for the Adjustment of the Accounts of the Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdom, and for making good any occasional Deficiency which may arise in the said Fund in Great Britain or Ireland respectively; and to direct the Application of

Monies by the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt. June 27. 2.

XLIX. For altering and amending the Laws of Excise, with respect to Salt and Rock Salt. June 27. 10.

L. To continue an Act made in the 54th year of his present Majesty's Reign, intituled *An Act to provide for the preserving and restoring of Peace, in such parts of Ireland as may at any time be disturbed by seditious Persons, or by Persons entering into unlawful Combinations or Conspiracies.* June 27. 1.

LI. To regulate the celebration of Marriages in Newfoundland. June 27. 1.

Whereas marriages have of late been celebrated in Newfoundland by persons not in holy orders, it is hereby enacted that after the 1st Jan. 1818, all marriages shall be celebrated by persons in holy orders and all others deemed null and void, except in cases of peculiar difficulty in procuring a person in holy orders to perform the ceremony, provided the

actual contract of marriage be certified on oath by the parties before the nearest magistrate. This act is not to affect marriages previously contracted nor those of Quakers and Jews.

LII. To alter an Act passed in the 11th Year of the Reign of King George II. for the more effectual securing the Payment of Rents and preventing Frauds by Tenants. June 27. 1.

The lessor or landlord of premises deserted by the tenant, is allowed by this act to recover possession in case the rent be in arrear for half a year, instead of a whole year, as required by the act referred to.

LIII. For the more effectual Punishment of Murders and Manslaughters committed in places not within his Majesty's Dominions. June 27. 1.

Whereas grievous murders and manslaughterers have been committed at the settlement in the Bay of Honduras, in South America, by persons residing within the settlement; also in the South Pacific Ocean, as well on the high seas as in New Zealand, Otaheite, and other islands, countries, and places, not within his Majesty's dominions, by the masters and crews of British ships who have for the most part deserted from their ships and continued to live among the inhabitants of those islands, whereby great violence has been done and a general scandal and prejudice raised against the name and character of British and other European traders—it is hereby enacted that persons who have committed murders and manslaughterers in the places above-mentioned, may be tried and punished in any of his Majesty's foreign plantations in the same manner as for offences committed on the high seas.

LIV. To enable the Commissioners of his Majesty's Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues to make and maintain a Road from Milbank Row, Westminster, to the Penitentiary. June 27. 3.

LV. To continue an Act to empower his Majesty to secure and detain such Persons as his Majesty shall suspect are conspiring against his Person and Government. June 30. 1.

Act to continue till March 1, 1818.

LVI. To amend the Laws in respect to forfeited Recognizances in Ireland. June 30. 4.

LVII. To empower his Majesty to suspend Training and to regulate the Quotas of the Militia. June 30. 1.

LVIII. To allow British Goods to be exported direct from this Country to the United States of America upon the same Terms as when exported to any Foreign Country. June 30. 1.

LIX. For letting to farm the Post Horse Duties and for better securing and facili-

tating the Recovery of the said Duties. June 30. 4.

LX. To regulate certain Offices in the Court of Exchequer in England. July 7. 1.

From and after the termination respectively of the present existing interests in the under mentioned offices, viz.—King's Remembrancer, Clerk of the Pleas, Clerk of the Pipe, Comptroller of the Pipe, Marshal, Foreign Apposer, Surveyor and Receiver General of Green Wax, Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer, Clerk of Foreign Estreats, Clerk of the Nichells, Comptroller of First Fruits; and in the Alienation Office three Commissioners, the Receiver General, two entering Clerks, Master in Chancery, and the Solicitor of the Exchequer—such offices are to be executed in person and not by deputy; and as they become vacant, the duties, emoluments, and establishments to be regulated by the Treasury. The fees at present charged to be applicable to the payment of salaries and the residue to form part of the consolidated fund.

LXI. To abolish the Offices of the Wardens, Chief Justices, and Justices in Eyre, North and South of Trent. July 7. 1.

The above-mentioned offices to be abolished on the termination of the existing interests, and the duties to be performed by the first commissioner of his Majesty's woods, forests, and land revenues, who is not to receive any emolument. The salaries of the abolished offices to make part of the consolidated fund.

LXII. To abolish certain Offices and regulate certain other Offices in Ireland. July 7. 1.

The offices abolished by this act on the termination of existing interests, are the following:—Surveyor General of Crown Lands; Keeper of Records in the Bermingham Tower; Keeper of Records of Parliament; Clerk of the Paper Office; Accountant to the Board of General Officers; Secretary to the said Board; Corrector and Supervisor of his Majesty's Printing Press; Compiler of the Dublin Gazette; Master of the Revels; Seneschal of his Majesty's Manors; Accountant General; Supervisor of Accounts in the Barrack department; and Barrack Master of the Royal Barracks.

The salary of the following offices is abolished by this act after the termination of the existing interests:—Constable of the Castle of Limerick, Castle of Dublin, and Castle of Castlemain.

The following are to be regulated after the termination of the existing interests:—Muster Master General; Pratique Master of the Port of Dublin, and Storekeeper of the Customs of that port. The savings arising by new regulations for the establishment of such offices to go to the consolidated fund. Persons belonging to the said offices when regulated to

be incapable of sitting in parliament. The office of Keeper of the Privy Seal in Ireland shall in future be granted during pleasure and held by the Chief Secretary.

LXIII. To regulate the Offices of Clerks of the Signet and Privy Seal. July 7. 1.

After the termination of the existing interests, the above offices to be performed in person, and persons holding them to be incapable of sitting in the House of Commons.

LXIV. To abolish certain Offices and regulate others in Scotland. July 7. 2.

After the termination of existing interests the salary of Keeper of the Great Seal for Scotland limited to 2000l. and that of the Keeper of the Privy Seal to 1200l. per annum. The duties of Keeper of the Signet to be discharged by the Lord Register, whose salary shall be limited to 1200l. per annum. Offices of Cashier and Receiver General of Excise to be henceforth performed in person, and not to receive a higher salary than 1000l. per annum. Knight Marshal and Vice-admiral to have in future no salary.

The following offices after the termination of the present interests are to be regulated:—Auditor, King's Remembrancer and Presenter of Signatures in the Exchequer; Keeper of the General Register of Seizins; Clerk to the Admission of Notaries; Director of the Chancery; Clerk of the Chancery; and Clerk of the Court of Admiralty.

The following to be abolished after the termination of the existing interests:—one of the Clerks of the Pipe; Clerk Assistant to the General Surveyors and Inspectors of Taxes; Comptroller General of the Customs; Receiver of Bishops' Rents; Inspectors of Wheel Carriages; Gazette Writer; and Inspector General of the Roads.

LXV. To enable his Majesty to recompense the Services of Persons holding, or who have held, certain high and efficient Civil Offices. July 7. 2.

After the expiration of two years from the passing of this act his Majesty is empowered to grant to any person who shall have served not less than two years either uninterruptedly or at different times, in the offices of First Lord of the Treasury, one of the principal Secretaries of State, Chancellor of the Exchequer, or First Lord of the Admiralty a pension during life of 3000l. per annum; and at the expiration of every further period of two

years to grant other like pensions to any other such persons, until at the expiration of twelve years, six such pensions shall have been granted. His Majesty is empowered to grant one other like pension to a person who shall have held any of the above offices, but not for the time above mentioned; to be deemed a supernumerary pension and become one of the regular number on the first falling in. After the expiration of four years his Majesty may grant to any person who shall have served not less than five years in the whole as Chief Secretary for Ireland, or Secretary at War, a pension not exceeding 2000l. per annum; and at the expiration of every further progressive period of four years to grant other like pensions to other such persons until at the expiration of twelve years three such pensions shall have been granted. After the expiration of two years from the passing of this act his Majesty is empowered to grant to any person who shall have served five years in the office of Joint Secretary of the Treasury, or First Secretary to the Admiralty, a pension of 1500l. per annum; and at the expiration of every further period of two years another like pension until at the expiration of twelve years, six such pensions shall have been granted. After the expiration of every two years from the passing of this act, his Majesty is empowered to grant to any person who shall have served ten years as under secretary of state, clerk to the ordinance, or second secretary to the Admiralty, a pension of 1000l. per annum, until six such pensions shall have been granted. When persons have served eight years in several offices the pension attached to the highest class may be granted, on three years service in the highest office. Every grant of a pension under this act shall contain a provision for the suspension of the pension during the time the person to whom it is granted shall hold any employment under his Majesty, the profits of which are double the amount of the pension; and also for the abatement of one half of the pension when any such person shall hold an employment under his Majesty, the profits of which are of equal or greater amount than the pension. The interest of persons in any office for the abolition of which provision shall have been made during the present Session of Parliament, to cease on obtaining pensions.

NEW PATENTS.

LEWIS GRANHOLM's, of Foster Lane, London, for a Method or Process for rendering or making Articles made or manufactured of Hemp or Flax, or of Hemp and Flax mixed, more durable than any such articles are as now made or manufactured. Dated Oct. 25, 1816.

The principle of this invention consists in impregnating the articles with matters possessing the property of resisting mildew or putrefaction. To this end the patentee makes a strong caustic alkaline ley of either potash or soda, in which he dissolves clean tallow or oil, or a mixture of both; or where the colour of the article is not a matter of consider-

ation, rosin may be added to those ingredients. A saponaceous matter is the result: this matter is to be dissolved in soft boiling water in such proportion that a drop let fall on a cold body shall resemble when cool, starch or jelly.

He next makes a saturated solution of muriate or sulphate of potash or soda. The salt employed should be perfectly neutral; and must be dissolved in clean soft water or in sea-water, by which a considerable portion of the muriate of soda may be saved. Put the cloth into any fit vessel and pour over it the saponaceous mixture boiling hot in such quantity as to cover it. Let the cloth remain immersed two hours; it is then to be taken out and the superfluous adhering saponaceous matter to be scraped or brushed off. It is then advisable, though not indispensably necessary, to dry it a little, as this tends to facilitate the after-impregnation, which is the next part of the process.

Let the cloth be now put into the solution of muriate of soda, cold, and remain at least 24 hours; but three or four days will be better. The muriatic acid having a stronger affinity for potash than for soda, quits the latter more or less completely, and seizing upon the potash previously introduced into the cloth in the saponaceous compound, leaves the tallow, oil, or mixture in the fibres of the cloth. The latter must then be dried in the shade and it is fit for use.

Any person possessing but a moderate knowledge of chemistry, will readily perceive that the same result may be obtained by employing alkalies and salts different from those which the patentee has mentioned by way of illustration. For example, the saponaceous compound may be made with soda instead of potash; in which case the precipitation of the tallow, oil, or mixture may be effected by making the immersion in a perfectly neutral sulphate of alumine or of magnesia, or indeed any sulphate not prohibited by its expense or that does not act injuriously on the fibre of the cloth. When this process is applied to articles used in salt water, as fishing nets, or yarn employed in their fabrication, alkaline sulphates should be employed for the second solution; for if metallic or earthy sulphates be employed, the soda of the sea-water will decompose the earthy or metallic sulphate left in the fibres of the article, and the muriatic acid disengaged from the soda may injure its fibres. Alkaline muriates may also be used; but if alum be employed, it must be free from iron. Sails already in use, coverings for tents, and other articles which it would be difficult to subject to immersion as directed above, may be much improved by the repeated application of the hot saponaceous mixture to the surface by means of a brush, and afterwards by the same means the solution which is to effect precipitation.

Cloth prepared according to the above directions not only resists mildew or putrefac-

tion, but is rendered more pliable and closer in the texture, and better able to resist the effects of weather. For mere protection against heat or mildew, the use of the saponaceous compound is not necessary. Nothing more is then necessary than to destroy or discharge the vegetable mucilage or other putrescent matter naturally contained in the fibre of the cloth or yarn; which may be effected by putting it into a hot solution of any of the neutral, muriatic or sulphuric salts, and there leaving it a few hours. Alum, free from iron, answers very well. For yarns, tarred and untarred articles made by rope-makers, and cloth intended for tarpaulin, the sulphate of alumine should not be used but rather the muriate of potash or soda. In like manner ropes or cordage, whether tarred or not, may be improved by immersion in a solution of neutral muriate of potash or soda till well impregnated, but immersion of the yarns is always preferable. For tarred ropes the solution ought not to be hot; but it should be hot for untarred ones. When yarn subjected to any of the preceding processes is to be woven, the starch or flour used in making the paste for dressing it, should be impregnated with neutralized alum free from iron, or with any of the salts mentioned as proper to be used in these processes; and this will be best effected by first making the paste with simple water but of too thick a consistence for use, and then thinning it by adding the boiling solution of the salt.

WILLIAM DEAN'S, of Manchester, for improved Machinery for waxing Calico or any other Cloth or Fabrick previous to the Process of Glazing. Dec. 14, 1816.

The method hitherto employed for applying wax to calico has been by rubbing the wax by hand on the calico on a flat table, or applying it by machinery in a similar manner to that in which the flint is applied in the process of glazing. Thus the calico remained stationary or the web was made to move slowly, while the wax applied to it was kept in motion: but by Mr. Dean's invention the calico or other cloth to be waxed is made to rub against the wax while the latter is kept stationary.

As the machinery for accomplishing this object, consisting of cylinders, rollers, pulleys, &c. cannot be clearly described with engravings, we refer the reader to No. 274 of the *Repertory of Arts*, where they will be found. The advantages obtained by this machine are thus enumerated by the patentee:—

The wax is laid on uniformly and the piece is much less liable to be damaged than by the usual method. It enables a person to put a much superior gloss on the goods, and has a surprising effect in raising the colours. A piece passes through the machine in 15 seconds, so that for every piece waxed by hand, 40 may be waxed by the machine. Exclusively of what is gained in men's wages

this method is more economical than that in general practice.

PATENTS RECENTLY GRANTED.

JOHN JAMES ALEXANDER MAC CARTHY, of Milbank street, Westminster, for his road or way for passage across rivers, creeks, and waters, and from shore to shore thereof, without stoppage or impediment to the constant navigation thereof, and across ravines, fissures, clefts, and chasms; and a new method of constructing arches and apertures for the running and flowing of water through the same, or under bridges, to be used and applied in the construction of the before-mentioned road or way, or otherwise. Dated July 28.

LOUIS FELIX VALET, late of Paris, but now of Walbrook, London, gentleman, for a new ornamental surface to metals or metallic compositions. Aug. 5.

GEORGE STRATTON, Piccadilly, ironmonger, for a method of saving fuel by improvements in fire-places, and more effectually heating and ventilating buildings. Aug. 5.

CHARLES ATTWOOD, Bridge street, Blackfriars, window-glass manufacturer, for a certain improvement in the manufacture of window-glass of the kind commonly wrought into crown glass, or German sheet glass; and also in certain processes in the manufacture of crown glass. Aug. 5.

JOHN HAWKS, Gateshead, Durham, iron-founder, for a method of making iron rails, to be used in the construction of rail-ways. Aug. 5.

LUDVIC GRANHOLM, Foster Lane, London, Captain in the Royal Navy of Sweden, for a method, process, or means of preserving such animal and vegetable substances separately or mixed together, as are fit for the food of man, and for such length of time as to render them fit for ships and garrison stores. Aug. 5.

ANTHONY HILE, of Plymouth Iron-works, Glamorganshire, for improvements in the working of iron. Aug. 5.

JOHN DICKINSON, Nash Mill, Herts, esq. for a method of manufacturing by means of machinery paper for copper-

plate printing; also paper for writing, drawing, letter-press printing, and of a thicker sort for boards, and similar in texture and substance to card-boards, or paste-boards, and certain improvements in his patent machinery for manufacturing and cutting paper. Aug. 5.

DENNIS M'CARTHY, Little Compton street, Soho, gentleman; for improvements on ploughs of various descriptions. Aug. 5.

JOHN PERKS, Carey street, Westminster, engineer, for improvements in the apparatus for manufacturing, purifying, and storing gas. Aug. 5.

THOMAS TAFT, Birmingham, sadler, for an improvement in bridle-bits and leather sliding-loop, to act with reins and bits. Aug. 5.

SAMUEL MERSEY, jun. Long Acre, laceman, for a method of making livery lace and coach lace. Aug. 7.

EDMUND RICHARD BALL, Albany Mills, Surrey, paper-manufacturer; for a method of manufacturing paper of superior strength and durability, for bills or notes, or other uses requiring strength. Aug. 9.

EDWARD BRIGGS, Birmingham, brass-founder, for improvements in the method of making pans and pails of various kinds. Aug. 12.

JAMES BOUNSAIL, Crown Street, tailor, for improvements in the machinery used for turning, reeling, and twisting of yarn and forming the lissims or shands of cables or other cordage, and manufacturing rope of every size. Aug. 12.

WILLIAM GILDART and JOHN SERVANT, Leeds, carpenters, for improvements in mangles. Aug. 12.

JEPHTHA AVERY WILKINSON, late of New York, but now residing in Covent Garden, esq. for improvements in the application of machinery for manufacturing weavers' reeds by water or other power. Aug. 23.

GEORGE MEDHURST, Denmark street, engineer, for an arrangement of improvements to form certain apparatus which he denominates *the Hydraulic Balance*, applicable to mechanical and hydraulic purposes. Aug. 26.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

EPISTLE TO A YOUNG LADY.

I KNOW thou hast a pure and gentle mind,
A heart of softness, and a taste refin'd,
That never mingled in the vulgar train
With modern prudes of half-born virtues vain;
Yet has no vice, no shadowy thought of sin

Left its dark trace thy spotless mind within:
I see thine eye as bright, thy cheek as fair—
As the bless'd heaven that shines reflected there:
Oh! do not then my glowing verse reprove,
Or bid the heart that knows thee cease to love.

Were man a sculptur'd form of stony
mould,
With brain as passionless, and breast as cold,
Without one germ of thought, one mental
ray,
To give his feelings force, his senses play ;
Then might he view unmov'd each grace di-
vine,
And pass in apathy such charms as thine.
But no ; believe me—while within his soul
Sense, genius, passion, hold their mix'd con-
troul,
Still will his gaze be fix'd on Beauty's throng,
Still will his ear be sooth'd by Woman's
tongue, [heart,
Still will he feel her frowns congeal his
And taste the joy her smiles alone impart.
Her eye's mute eloquence alone bestows
The cure for ill—the balm for human woes ;
Nor saint, nor sage, nor sophist can withstand
The thrilling pressure of her gentle hand ;—
Dear are the chains primæval Nature wove,
And Man must yield when Woman deigns
to love.

Had I that lyre, which, erst by Sappho
strung,
Warbled Leucadia's sacred groves among,
What time the Muse in Grecia's happier hour
Rear'd in that cloudless clime her blooming
bower, [dew,
Drank from Castalian streams the purest
And gilded Nature with her noblest hue ;
When the soft verse in murmuring sweetness
came
To warm the Maid, and fan the Lover's flame ;
Or the bold harp its grander numbers tried,
To rouse the statesman's and the warrior's
pride ; [grave,
While Freedom, shouting from her martyr's
Bade patriot Greeks their ravag'd country
save—
Then might I hope, and not in vain, to speak
The glowing fires that thro' my bosom break.
Yet, tho' no Sapphic charm adorn my song,
My soul is constant to my faithful tongue ;
Ne'er did this heart, when heated with desire,
Coin thoughts of selfishness in words of fire ;
Nor maiden purity could blush to hear
The guileless lay that met thy listening ear.

Now—fare thee well, and may no blight
destroy
Thy flowers of life, thy little morn of joy,
For dear to me as dawning light thou art—
Dear as the blood that circles round my heart,
And the fond pray'r I breathe to Heaven
shall be
To make my humble merits worthier thee ;
To live and die by only thee caress'd—
My Charlotte blessing, and by Charlotte
bless'd ;
To guide thy steps thro' this precarious scene
Where misery dwells, and bliss has seldom
been ;
To gaze on thee, as on the stars that glow
To light the traveller thro' a waste of snow ;

Never to wound one feeling in thy breast,
But share thy joys, and harmonize thy rest—
Where is the gift to equal this below,
Which wealth, or pomp, or empire can be-
stow ?—

These may destroy, or build a human throne,
Love reigns triumphant in the heart alone !
May my sweet angel feel his power divine,
Attest his worth, and bow before his shrine !
So when the clouds of life's declining day
Veil, with their ebon shade, thy Beauty's ray,
Still, bound by former ties, thy heart shall
prove
Connubial happiness in endless Love.

A. G. S.

ON A FRENCHMAN WHO ASCENDED BY THE
HELP OF AN AIR-BALLOON.

*Translated from the Latin.**

The lark, on russet pinions borne,
With carol song salutes the morn,
In regions unconfin'd ;
The arrow skims the air along,
Sped by the arm of archer strong,
Seeming to tow'r the clouds among,
And fleetier than the wind :
Ev'n so the Frenchman bold explores
Th' ætherial void, and poisoning soars,
While winds his carcass bear.
With "gaping wonderment" we all
Now yield the meed of praise withal,
That air is light, and that the Gaul
Is lighter still than air.

Διδάσκαλος.

ANOTHER TRANSLATION OF THE SAME.

Like as the lark on rapid pinion borne,
With joyful throat salutes the purple morn ;
Like as the avon from the loosen'd string
Outstrips th' Æolian winds with feather'd
wing ;
So did the Frenchman visit, poised on high,
In airy car, the mansions of the sky :—
The man's exploits surprise, nor less to see
The Frenchman lighter than his native levity.
Sept. 4.

R. D.

LA MORTE D'ARTHUR ;
A FRAGMENT.

In Imitation of Spenser.

Prince Arthur and his nephew base
Do combat hond to hond,
Each slays his foe ;—how Arthur was
Convey'd to Faery londe.

O ! why should Virtue in this world succumb
To hateful Vice her bright, celestial head ?
Oh ! why is Vice permitted to assume
Fair Virtue's semblance—worshipp'd in
her stead ?
Certes, at this I oft have marvelled :

* See the last number of the N. M. M.
p. 138.

But who high Jove's mysterious ways may scan ?

By mortal wight they are not to be read :
Nathlesse he'll justify those ways to man,
When Time shall cease to roll, he will unfold his plan.

These grave concepts have passen through my mind,

Eft as I've ponder'd o'er Prince Arthur's end:
Sure Fortune to her minion seem'd unkind,
Whenas th' adulterer did his couch ascend,
And with unhallow'd love his honour shend.
Albe he sought redress in martial strife,
Ne Virtue bright, ne Valour mote defend
From the vile faytor's swerde his sacred life,
Fore-doom'd he was to fall, through his disloyal wife.

Of all the beauteous flowers beneath the sun,
In sooth, sweet woman is the loveliest flower;
But soonest blighted, when y'breath'd upon
By passion's gales, in whot temptation's hour.
Ah, me! faire beauty is a perilous dower:
If virtue guard not, often frail, as sheen,
Wooing the gaze of wanton paramour:
Such were the frailties of that dame, I wren,
Who shar'd the prince's bed, his own anointed queene.

Bright dawn'd the morning of that fatal day,
When royal Arthur bow'd him to his fate;
He set his martial bands in firm array,
Fir'd with revenge, and more than mortal hate
'Gainst him, who'd robb'd of peace his married
Mordred.* th' incestuous, whose vile arts had turn'd

From love and honour Arthur's tender mate:
All terms of overture the monarch spurn'd,
And for the traitor's blood with rage resistless burn'd.

With golden streaks Dan Phœbus 'gan to fret
The eastern clime, the morning mists upcurl'd:

When those fierce fone in deadly combat
A stern defiance from each chief was hurl'd;
And where the royal standard wav'd, unfurl'd,
The battle clos'd; there rag'd the wild up-
There fought and bled the bravest in the world:

Knights of the Table Round were bath'd in
There Arthur met his foe:—they met to part no more.

Like as two lions on Numidian plain
Together rush, in fierce hostility:
Fire in each eye, and terror in each mane,
Certes, it is a selcouthe sight to see,
All beasts amated for the combat flee:
So when those heroes at each other dash'd,
Large vantage ground their wond'ring hosts left free:
Fierce was the strife, they strook, they foin'd,
Whilst from their batter'd arms bright floods of sparkles flasht.

* Arthur's nephew.

But all the wonders of that dreadful fight,
What mortal bard, what mortal tongue can tell ?

When two such champions met in all their
Even fabled deeds of arms they did excel.
Pierc'd by his uncle's hand, the traitor fell,
And breath'd his last upon the bloody plain:
But, see! the victor reels upon his selle.*
His radiant arms life's crimson currents stain,
He sinks, and yields his soul upon his foeman slain.

Whilst life's faint flame still flicker'd in its urn,
The dying prince commaundment gave to
His trenchant magic glave, hight Caliburn,
Into a lake, whose waters ne'er did flow.
But ere it cleft that lake's sheen surface, lo!
A mighty hand stretch'd forth arraught the same:

And thrice in air ywaw'd it to and fro;
When loudly thrice responding thunders came,
And suddenly it sunk, wreath'd in the levin-

When two dark clouds, with hidden fury fraught,
In welkin meet; loud bursts the levin-brond:
Sudden the wind, whyleare to madness wrought,

Ceases its brawling, and in cadence bland
Whispers serenely over sea and lond;
So when their chiefs in fight had slain each other,
Incontinent did either hostile band
Surcease their strife, like children of one mother;
Each shook his foeman's hand as tho' he were his brother.

Thus fell the pride and flower of chivalry
By treason's hand. Alack! and and well away!
Whose stalworth arm had bow'd the surque-
Of Saxon fone, in many a bloody fray.
Four hundred felt his prowess in one day.
Farewell to thee, thou mirror of true glory!
Tho' cruel foes did here thy peace bewray,
And low thou'liest 'neath the sod once gory,
Thy deathless fame shall live for aye in minstrel story.

Some say, to Faery londe the Prince was borne
By elfin fays, and wonnes in groves of bliss.
Unfading flowers its smiling fields adorn;
A land of peace and love—unlike to this:
Ne pain, ne grief, ne death comes there ywis.

Bright elfin sylphs his light attendants are,
And eke the Faery Queene his consort is,
In amaranthine bowers reside the pair,
Blest with immortal youth, immortal joys to share.

* * * * *

Aug. 15.

J. PERCY.

* Saddle.

SONG.

Breathes there a soul in this gay scene of
pleasure, [sad sigh ;
Who at Misery's plaint never heav'd the
Can pass round the wine-cup, and drain its
full measure,

Yet the tear-drop of pity to sorrow deny ?
O bear him far hence to some isle in the
ocean, [beguiles ;

Where Beauty ne'er beams, nor Affection
A stranger be he still to Love's soft emotion,
Its joys and its pleasures, its hopes and its
smiles.

Shall our hallow'd goblet by him be partaken,
Who's center'd in self, and ne'er sympathy
knew ;

Whose heart no appeal of affection can waken,
Whose hand still refuses soft Charity's due ?
Then think ye, who revel in plenty and
splendour, [blast,

How many there pine in chill poverty's
With forms full as fair, and with hearts full
as tender, [cast.

On the world's friendless stage by adversity
Our bark be it tight thro' life's calm as we're
stealing, [fess—

And its crew, undivided, this motto pro—
" May we never feel want," and our hearts
ne'er " want feeling,"

For the plaints and the cares of the child
of distress.

May the stranger in us ever find a protector ;
Still outstretch'd be our hands to encourage
the weak ; [our nectar,

And the pearl above price, that dissolves in
Be the bright crystal tear down Human-
ity's cheek.

Liverpool, 31st July, 1817.

PASTORAL CANZONET.

From the Italian.

Give me, fluttering heart of mine,
Counsel in a thing divine :
Say ; shall hate our actions move—
Or our lives be given to Love ?
Through the dubious paths that go
In the am'rous vale below,

Let us roam where Love shall guide us,
Tho' or hap or harm betide us !

My rural maid is young and fair ;
Mark her eyes, and mark her hair :
But she's proud and cruel too ;—
Heart of mine ! what shall we do ?
Let us, let us hate, for lo !
Love himself will have it so !

Cruel is she ? 'tis allowed ;
Faithless, fickle, scornful, proud,
But not less, observe it well,
Sweet and pleasing !—heart, rebel ;
Let us, let us love, for lo !
Love himself will have it so !

She is fairest of the fair—
Light her eyes, and gold her hair ;
Spring ne'er nurtured in her bower
So lovely, or so sweet a flower :
Then her little amorous modes !—
They'd exhaust a thousand odes !
Who her winning ways shall tell ?
Heart of mine ! no more rebel ;
Let us, let us love, for lo !
Love himself commands it so !

JUVENIS IGNOTUS.

TO IRENE.

When in the cold sepulchral urn
My ashes shall repose in peace,
Haply my breast no more shall burn,
Haply, each ardent flame shall cease :

But till that time when death's chill dream
Shall, unresisted, conquer me,
Still shall I cherish fond esteem—
Still shall in secret sigh for thee.

And happy when my hour is past,
When Friendship claims no kindred love,
When proud disdain no more shall last,
Affection fond a phantom prove :

Yes, haply then a silent thought,
The mention of my long lost name,
May, what my life has dearly bought,
A secret sigh of pity claim.

R. D.

INTELLIGENCE IN LITERATURE AND THE ARTS AND SCIENCES.

MR. JOHN MASON GOOD, F.R.S. commenced his Course of Lectures on Nomenclature, Medical Nomenclature, and the Theory, Principles, and Practice of Medicine, on September 29th, at the Crown and Rolls Rooms, Chancery-lane. The course will rather exceed three months, and be repeated three times a year. From the comprehensiveness of the subject a lecture will be given every day in-

stead of every other day, as is the usual practice.

DR. MERRIMAN, of the Middlesex Hospital, and DR. LEY, of the Westminster Lying-in Hospital, will recommence their Lectures on the above Branch of Medical Science, on Monday, Oct. 6th, at the Middlesex Hospital.

A History of St. Domingo, from the earliest period to the present time ; from

the best authorities, is now at press, and nearly ready for publication.

Mr. RYLEY of Liverpool has in the press a new Novel, entitled *Fanny Fitz-york*, in 3 vols.

A digested Index to the first 24 vols. of the *Evangelical Magazine*, is just ready for publication.

Zapolya, a Dramatic Poem by Mr. COLERIDGE, will appear in a few days.

Miss LEFANU, the authoress of *Strathallan*, has a new Novel in the press, which will appear early in October.

The Confession, or the Novice of St. Clare, and other Poems, by the author of *Purity of Heart*, will soon appear.

The Third Part of LACKINGTON and Co.'s Catalogue, containing Greek and Latin Classics and Books in all foreign Languages, will be published in October, and the Fourth and last Part at Christmas, which will contain a very large collection of Divinity, and an Appendix of Additions to all the Classes.

In the course of the present month will be published, Part I. of an edition of the Hebrew Bible without Points, to be completed in four parts; which is uniform with the edition of the Hebrew Bible with Points, published in May last.

Miss LUCY ATKIN is preparing for the press *Memoirs of the Court of Queen Elizabeth*; comprising a minute view of her domestic life, and notes of the manners, amusements, arts and literature of her reign. The work is composed on the plan of uniting with the personal history of a celebrated female sovereign, and a connected narration of the domestic events of her reign, a large portion of biographical anecdote, private memoir and tracts illustrative of an interesting period of English history. Original letters, speeches, and occasional poems, are largely interspersed.

Dr. MARCET has in the press an Essay on the Chemical History and Medical Treatment of Calculous Disorders.

Mr. RICHARD HAND, glass-painter, proposes to publish by subscription a Practical Treatise on the Art of Painting on Glass, compiled and arranged from the MSS. of his late father, Richard Hand, historical glass-painter to his Majesty. In opposition to the mistaken notion that the art has been lost, it will be clearly shown in this work that it has been continued to the present day, and that in former times it was never brought to the perfection which it has now attained.

A new series of the *Scots Magazine*, one of the oldest miscellanies of the

kind, (begun in 1739, and united with the *Edinburgh Magazine* in 1804) has been commenced with the new title of *The Edinburgh Magazine or Literary Miscellany*.

Mr. MASON CHAMBERLIN has issued proposals for publishing by subscription, in one octavo volume, *The Path of Duty* a moral tale, in four books; *Recollections of a Tour in Monmouthshire*; *Essays* in prose and verse, with some lighter pieces.

Mr. HENRY DAVY, of Beccles, will shortly publish *Ten Etchings illustrative of the Churches of Beccles and Bungay*, and of Bungay and Mettingham Castles, in which he proposes to pay particular attention to the faithful delineation of the ornaments and smaller parts of the buildings.

Two works are announced on the subject of the late embassy to China, each to form a quarto volume. The one is a *Journal of the Proceedings of the Embassy*, by HENRY ELLIS, esq. third Commissioner; the other, by CLARKE ABEL, physician and naturalist to the Embassy, will comprise the author's personal narrative of the most interesting events from the time of its leaving England to its return; together with his remarks on the geology, natural history, and manners of the countries visited by it.

In the press, *Narrative of a Residence in Japan* in the years 1811, 1812, and 1813, with observations on the country and people of Japan, by Capt. H. Gallowin of the Russian Navy.

A new satirical novel, called "*The Steyne*," will make its appearance early in October.

Madame de STAEL's *Memoirs of the Private Life of her Father* (the celebrated M. Necker) are nearly ready for publication in one volume 8vo. in French and English.

The long expected *Memoirs of Dr. BENJAMIN FRANKLIN*, written by himself to a late period, and continued to the time of his death by his Grandson, will appear on the 1st of November. It will form one volume 4to. printed uniformly with his *Private Correspondence*.

Octavo editions of Dr. WATKINS' *Memoirs of the late Rt. Hon. Richard Brinsley Sheridan* and of Mr. NORTHCOTE's life of Sir Joshua Reynolds, will be published in a few days.

Dr. ROBERTSON, who has resided some years in the Ionian Islands, is printing a concise Grammar of the Romic or Modern Greek Language, with phrases and dialogues on familiar subjects.

The Rev. T. KIDD, of Cambridge, is preparing an edition of the complete Works of Demosthenes, Greek and Latin, from the text of Reiske, with collations and various readings.

Dr. TURTON is printing in a portable form a Conchological Dictionary of the British Islands.

Mr. C. FEIST will soon publish the Wreath of Solitude and other poems, in one volume.

The Dramatic Works of the late Mr. SHERIDAN, prefaced by a life of the author, derived from authentic materials, are preparing for publication by Mr. T. Wilkie of Paternoster row, by whom his *Rivals* and *Critic* were first ushered into the world.

A Reply will speedily be published to the Rev. Mr. MATTHIAS's Inquiry into the Doctrines of the Reformation, or a convincing and conclusive Confutation of Calvinism.

Mr. THOMAS TAYLOR has issued proposals for printing by subscription, in one volume, octavo, Select Works of Plotinus, on the following subjects, viz.—On the Virtues; on Dialectic; on Matter; against the Gnostics; on the Impassivity of Incorporeal Natures; on Eternity and Time; on the Essence of the Soul; a Discussion of Doubts relative to the Soul; on the Immortality of the Soul; on the Three Hypostases that rank as the principles of things; on the generation and order of things after the first; on Gnostic Hypostases, and that which is beyond them; that the Nature which is beyond Being is not intellectual, and what that is which is primarily, and also that which is secondarily intellectual; on Intellect, Ideas, and real Being; on the The Good, or The One: accompanied by Extracts from the Treatise of Synesius on Providence, translated from the Greek.

Nearly ready for publication, the Diary of JOHN EVELYN, esq. printed from the original M.S. in the library at Wotton: embracing the greatest portion of the life of the celebrated author of "The Sylva, a Discourse of Forest Trees," and other works of long established celebrity. This extremely curious and valuable journal contains his observations and remarks on Men, Manners, the Politics, Literature, and Science of his Age, during his travels in France and Italy, his residence in England towards the latter part of the Protectorate, and his connection with the Courts of Charles II. and the two subsequent reigns, interspersed with a variety of

novel and interesting anecdotes of the most celebrated persons of that period. Added to this will be original private letters from Sir EDWARD NICHOLAS (Secretary of State) to king Charles 1st, during some important periods of that reign, with the king's answers in his own hand writing, now first given to the world; also selections from the correspondence of JOHN EVELYN, and numerous letters from Sir EDWARD HYDE (Lord Clarendon) to Sirs EDWARD NICHOLAS and RICHARD BROWN during the exile of the British Court. The whole highly illustrative of the events of those times, and affording numerous new facts to the historian and politician. The work will be comprised in 2 vols. royal 4to, and will be embellished with authentic portraits, engraved by the best masters, partly from most exquisite drawings of the celebrated *Nanteuil*, now in the possession of the Evelyn family, comprising original likenesses of JOHN EVELYN; of Sir RICHARD BROWN, ambassador to the Court of France; of MARY his daughter, wife of JOHN EVELYN; and of Sir EDWARD NICHOLAS: views of Wotton-house, one of which is worked from an original etching by John Evelyn; and other interesting plates.

Mr. WILSON is engaged on a new work (which will be ready for delivery in a few days) descriptive and also illustrative by the means of Diagrams of a new and much-admired species of Dancing "The Ecossoisé," which we are told is so simple in its construction as to be easily attained, and is not only calculated to afford much pleasure to the Dancers, but also to excite a pleasing interest in the spectators.

Mr. JOYCE GRAVES has just announced as ready for delivery, The Naturalist's Pocket Book, or Tourist's Companion; containing a brief introduction to the various branches of Natural History, with approved methods for collecting and preserving quadrupeds, birds, reptiles, fishes, insects, shells, corals, seeds, plants, woods, fossils, minerals, &c. with general outlines of the habits, economy, and places of resort of the various genera of Zoological subjects; embellished with plates illustrative of the particulars on which the generic characters are founded, and figures of instruments necessary in the different branches of Natural History.

Mr. CHARLES BALL will publish early in January, 1818, An Historical Account of the City and Environs of Winchester, with Descriptive Walks, in the course of

which every object distinguished for its historical importance, or interesting from its remote antiquity, will be carefully noticed.

Mr. T. FAULKNER has made considerable progress towards a Topographical History of the Parish of St. Mary Abbott's, Kensington, in the county of Middlesex, including a *catalogue raisonné* of the Royal Gallery of Pictures in the Palace.

Mr. Wm. HENRY SCOTT will speedily publish *British Field Sports*; embracing practical instructions in shooting, hunting, coursing, racing, fishing, &c.; with observations on the breaking and training of dogs and horses, the management of fowling pieces and all other sporting implements; as well as every circumstance connected with the habit of a sportsman; also a sporting calendar for every month in the year.

Mr. T. J. PETTIGREW, F.L.S. Surgeon Extraordinary to their Royal Highnesses the Dukes of Kent and Sussex, will commence his winter course of Lectures on Anatomy, Physiology, and Pathology, on Friday the 17th of October, at 8 o'clock in the evening precisely. The Lectures will be continued every succeeding Wednesday and Friday, at the same hour, until completed. Particulars may be known by applying to Mr. P. Bolt-court, Fleet-street.

Mr. DONCASTER, patentee of the Hydrostatic Ship, having lately effected an improved hydrostatic power, applicable to mill purposes as well as to propelling navigable vessels, proposes to give shortly a second edition of his useful little tract entitled "Practical Political Economy," in order to include it as well as a series of other improvements in its construction, apparatus, and materials. This pamphlet, which points out the means and advantages of effecting a supply of provisions to the London markets by water carriage, has already, although but lately published, had the honour of originating the adopted measure of the junction of the eastern and western seas by canal communication between Carlisle and Newcastle upon Tyne; and it is by no means impossible it may, in due process of time, prove the means also of establishing a new northern and a western capital, in marine situations.

The following arrangements have been made for Lectures at the SURREY INSTITUTION, during the ensuing season:—

1. On *Ethics*, by the Rev. W. B. COLLYER, DD. F. A. S. To commence Nov. 4, at seven

NEW MONTHLY MAG.—No. 45.

in the evening; and to be continued on each succeeding Tuesday.

2. On *Chemistry*, by J. LOWE WHEELER, esq. To commence on Nov. 7, and to be continued on each succeeding Friday evening.

3. On the *British Poets*, from Chaucer to Cowper. By WM. HAZLITT, esq. To commence early in January, 1818.

4. On *Music*, by W. CROUCH, Mus. Doc. Professor of Music in the University of Oxford. To commence early in February, 1818.

The fifteenth volume of the *Encyclopædia Londinensis*, embellished with fifty eight plates, will be published in a few days.

A case which lately occurred in the Royal Dispensary for the diseases of the Ear, where a boy born deaf and dumb was restored to the use of both hearing and speech, will shew the rapid improvement in the medical practice of the present day. The pathology of the ear, neglected till of late, has now attained a vast importance by the institution of a dispensary for its diseases; and the subject of deafness being now taken up by the Royal College of Surgeons as the theme of their annual prize will tend to throw additional light on this interesting malady.

A stone adapted to the purposes of lithography has been lately discovered in East Lothian, on the estate of the Earl of Wemyss and March. Various successful experiments have already been made with it by Mr. Ruthven, the ingenious inventor of the patent printing press.

FRANCE.

At a late meeting of the Royal Academy of Sciences M. MOREAU DE JONNES communicated some particulars respecting the great viper of Martinique in addition to those given in one of our late numbers. It is a fact that this serpent grows to the length of 7 or 8 feet and to a diameter of four or five inches. M. Desfourneaux, a planter of Martinique, some months since killed one of these reptiles which had attained these dimensions; and which when erect on its tail would have considerably exceeded the height of a man. Upon an examination of the membranous sheath with which the mouth is laterally furnished, there were found on both sides sixteen channelled teeth of different sizes, but only two of these having reached their full growth served as formidable weapons to this enormous reptile. By a singularity worthy of remark the trigonocephalus possesses the faculty of living alike in the marshes on the same level with the sea and on the tops of mountains among the

VOL. VIII.

2 I

clouds, notwithstanding the difference of temperature which is equal to twelve degrees of the centigrade thermometer, and which in the torrid zone, produces a very powerful impression on organized bodies. M. Desfourneaux has recently found on ascending the volcanic peaks of Carbel, four of these vipers inhabiting the lofty forests of those mountains 1600 yards above the Atlantic.

Memoirs of the History of the Fifty Years from 1760 to 1810, by the late Abbé GEORGEL, a distinguished member of the order of the Jesuits, and confidential secretary to Cardinal de Rohan, is about to be published at Paris in 3 volumes. It is said to excite great interest from the talents and means of information possessed by the author who died in 1813.

An Apothecary of Amiens has just obtained a new and very lucrative product from potatoes by burning the stalks and leaves of the plant and extracting the potash which they contain in abundance. Just when the flower begins to go off, at which time the stalk is in full vigour, the plants are cut with a sharp instrument about five inches from the ground. The stumps soon throw out fresh shoots which suffice to bring the roots to maturity. The plants after being cut are left eight days in the field to dry. They are then burned in the same manner as soda-manufacturers burn kali, in a hole five feet in diameter and two feet deep. The ashes are washed and the ley evaporated. By this process 2500 pounds weight of the salt is obtained per acre; the author of it calculates that the potatoes grown upon an acre will produce 225 francs, over and above the expense of cultivation; and that the salt from the same area, deducting the cost of making, will be worth 816 francs, making a total of 1041 francs, upwards of 43l. sterling.

The total produce of the sale of the MAC CARTHY library at Paris, was 404,000 francs (16,000l. sterling), a much less sum than had been offered for it three years since by an English nobleman. The Royal library at Paris will have 300 volumes printed on vellum from this collection, about half of which is destined for this country, most of our bibliomaniacs having added some of its treasures to their former stores. Among others the article of the highest price and greatest intrinsic value, the Complutensian Polygott, printed upon vellum, was purchased for 16,100 francs for Mr. Hibbert, whose collection pre-

viously ranked as one of the first private libraries in Europe.

By a royal ordinance of July 9th several persons have obtained patents for steam-engines. Among these are, Mr. ISAAC COX BARNET, for a machine producing immediately, according to him, a rotary motion;—Mr. WM. PAXTON, for the importation and improvement of a new steam-engine;—M. HONORE DALMAS, residing at Castelnaudary, for a machine for applying the action of fire to the rotary motion of flour-mills and other purposes;—M. BAGNERIS for additions and improvements to the steam-engine:—the Marquis DE JOUFFROY for the same. Several patents have also been granted by the same ordinance to different persons for extraordinary amusements: as for example, to Sieur BENOISTE, restaurateur on the Boulevard of Mont Parnasse for his *Promenade Suisse*; to the Sieurs BEURY, VALLADE and RUGGIERI for the *Saut de Niagara*; to Sieur LESIGNE, for machinery for setting in motion fifteen carriages at once, and which he calls *Promenade Dedalienne*.—Other patents have been granted to Sieur ALLIX for the manufacture of wigs that are not affected by perspiration; BRIARD for a cosmetic, called by him *Eau de Rosieres*;—FABRE for a cosmetic called *des Templiers*;—DARCET, for processes for extracting the gelatine contained in bones;—CABANY for a copying machine;—GENGEMBRE, senior and junior, for apparatus applicable to the system of illumination by inflammable gas;—THILORIER for processes for the construction of *radeaux plongeurs*;—SARTORIS for a kind of firearms which is loaded at the breech;—BLANCHET and BINET for a hydraulic crane;—MARGUERITE for plating needles with silver;—PASSE for a lamp which he terms *hydrostatique regulateur*;—LOUSTEAU for making hats of cotton or other fibrous substances;—MATHIEU DE DOMBASLE for a still called *combineur hydro-pneumatique*;—LEMIRE, senior and junior, for making nails cold;—and JOMARD DE SAVERGUE for making a liquor which he calls *kilischi*.

A Society of German literati at Paris have announced a periodical work to commence in the month of October with the title of *Chronique Allemande de Paris*, which, to the exclusion of politics, is designed to embrace whatever is calculated to exhibit the character of the Parisians in regard to morals, arts, sciences and society.

AUSTRIA.

The number of German periodical

works published at Vienna is more than a dozen. Two of them deserve to rank among the most celebrated in Germany. The first and most important of these publications is the *Archiv für Geographie, Historie, Staats- und Kriegs-kunst*, conducted by Baron von HORMAYR, which contains not only very excellent historical essays by the best writers of the Austrian monarchy, but also many rare documents of still greater value. The *Vaterländischen Blätter*, edited by the well known Austrian writer, Dr. SARTORY, is designed to convey statistical information, and diffuse useful knowledge. It affords of course not much entertainment and its value is therefore not duly appreciated by many. Of the periodical works for the fashionable world, the principal is the *Wiener Moden Zeitung, und Zeitschrift für Kunst, schöne Litteratur und Theater*. Under the first title it gives weekly a good plate with description either of dresses or furniture; but the most important part of the work belongs to the other heads. The theatrical critic, WILLIAM HEBENSTREIT, is one of the most distinguished connoisseurs in Germany, who unites French severity with German gravity and science. It is universally acknowledged that no native publication ever possessed his equal in this line.—Next comes the *Sammler* (the Gleaner) a work of pure entertainment, printed with the same typographical elegance as the preceding, but chiefly composed of articles from the latest Almanacs, the *Morgenblatt, Erheiterungen*, &c. This robbery—which ought perhaps to be forgiven for the sake of the title, is not even excused by a judicious selection. The notices respecting the theatres of Vienna and the principal provincial theatres, are the best part of the work, and though they do not enter so deeply into the subject as M. Hebenstreit, they seem in general just, impartial, and satisfactory. The *Wiener Theater-Zeitung* is as far inferior to the two preceding in intrinsic merit as in external appearance. In low and vulgar language it dispenses praise and censure in a manner not at all calculated to obtain credit, and takes pleasure in decrying all that is noble and sublime in the art which it is incapable of attaining. The *Magazin für Zeitungs-Leser* (Magazine for the Readers of Newspapers) which ought rather to be called the Magazine for those who do not read Newspapers, is a compilation from German newspapers and journals that might well be dispensed with. At the head of the political papers is the *Oestreichische*

Beobachter, perhaps the most important German journal for the future historian on account of the documents connected with the history of the times, which it gives in a more complete form than any other similar publication. Nothing can be more tedious than the *Wiener Zeitung*, which is in general so occupied with promotions, honorary distinctions, and charitable contributions, that very little space is left for political events; indeed the conductors seem to care very little whether it circulates or not. A popular political publication, the *Wanderer*, seems designed to make that part of the public for whom the newspapers properly so called are too dry, acquainted with the history of the times in an entertaining manner: but besides political transactions it contains so many kinds of essays, and its plan is so comprehensive, that it would be difficult to determine its precise limits. Many of the papers in it, however, possess great merit. *Die Briefe des Eipel-dauers* is a satirical work written in the vulgar dialect. In addition to the above, there appear at Vienna one Greek and two Bohemian newspapers, a French and an Italian journal, a *Literatur-Zeitung, Kleine Schriften historisch-statistischen Inhalts*, with plates and maps in monthly numbers, and *Abendunterhaltungen*. The number of periodical works and the richness of those which consist of original matter, bespeak the great number of literati resident at Vienna, for it is singular enough that the writers in the provinces contribute very little to these literary enterprizes.

SAXONY.

HILSCHER, the bookseller of Dresden, has opened in the pavilion in the garden formerly belonging to Count Brühl a museum of natural and artificial curiosities, which occupies eight rooms. Two are devoted to the animal kingdom, among which are some thousands of conchylia in excellent preservation, a rich collection of butterflies, numerous varieties of the lizard tribe, the eggs of almost every species of European birds, different kinds of dried sea-fish and tortoises, and an extraordinary assemblage of beautiful zoophytes. The two next rooms are filled with productions of the vegetable kingdom pleasingly arranged; the flowers and seeds of almost all the plants of Germany, many foreign ones, and a striking collection of many hundred species of wood, from the bark to the pith. Two more rooms contain specimens of minerals; and the two others are occupied with artificial curiosities of the Romans,

the ancient Germans, the Chinese, and Japanese, which are of great value on account of their rarity. A very numerous collection of coins and medals, and some hundreds of sulphur pastes are about to be added. The whole is systematically arranged according to Linnaeus, Blumenbach, and Werner, and is estimated at the value of 24,000 dollars. The present proprietor is desirous of finding a purchaser for it.

Dr. EICHHOFF, of Dresden, is engaged upon a history of all the European sovereigns that have been put to death from the time of Charlemagne to Louis XVI.

RICHARD ROOS (ENGELHARD) is preparing a Life of Böttiger, the inventor of porcelain. LINDAU has presented the visitors of Dresden with an estimable and entertaining guide through that city. Fashion has this summer introduced a new application of cork, which is now used for making ladies' hats. They differ from straw hats in this particular that the material is put together in the manner of fish-scales.

WEIGEL, the bookseller of Leipzig, has announced his intention of publishing a series of Greek poets and prose-writers, under the title of: *Bibliotheca classica Scriptorum Græcorum*. The correction of the press has been undertaken by the celebrated Professor SCHEAFER, and many of the works will be revised expressly for this collection by eminent philologists.

PRUSSIA.

The contest for and against magnetism continues at Berlin; but as it has not yet led to any result, the king has offered a prize of 300 ducats for the essay which shall most satisfactorily demonstrate the efficacy or futility of this new remedy. Meanwhile physicians only are permitted to magnetise, and these are required to furnish the government with a statement of their experiments and success in each individual case.

DENMARK.

Professor CRAMER, of the university of Kiel, devoted his last journey to the south of Germany and Switzerland to researches into ancient literature and the sources of the German civil law. The public libraries of Bavaria and Austria furnished him with valuable materials; but it was at Zurich and St. Gall that he proved most successful. At St. Gall he saw the most ancient catalogues of the M.SS. of that convent, formerly so rich in literary treasures. He even discovered there the MS. of a grammarian not contained either in the collection of Pulsch, or in that of Godefroy, and the entire Scholiast

of Juvenal, of whom we hitherto possessed only some detached fragments.

At a late meeting of the *Scandinavian Literary Society*, Professor BROENSTEDT read an essay on an ancient chronicle in rhyme, by Robert Vace, canon at Caen, and court-poet to Henry II. in the 12th century. This chronicle, which has never been published, relates the exploits of Hasting, Rollo, and the first Normans in Bretagne and France. M. Broenstedt gave last winter a course of lectures on Modern Greece, its inhabitants, antiquities, &c. which he will resume next winter.

The library of the university of Copenhagen, to which the Museum of the Antiquities of the North has been united, and which was founded by King Christian IV. possesses, according to M. Thaarup, about 60,000 volumes. The very curious collection of Icelandic and other M.SS. which relate to the history of the North, is due to the celebrated Icelander, Professor Arnas Magnæus, who was appointed in 1694 professor of Danish antiquities, and in 1702 by order of the king, visited Iceland, where he passed ten years, and on his return was made keeper of this library.

The young scholar, M. RASK, advantageously known by his Icelandic Grammar, and his profound knowledge of the language and antiquities of Iceland, has undertaken a new journey for the elucidation of the antiquities of the North. His first excursion was to Iceland, where, supported by the Danish government, he resided three years. The regions of Caucasus are now the object of his curiosity; patronized on this occasion also by the government, he is going to seek among the Caucasian tribes the origin of the ancient northern language and mythology. The idea of this journey seems to have been excited in M. Rask by his prize essay, not yet printed, *On the Origin of the Icelandic Language*. In this essay he has investigated the original sources and clearly proved the great similarity of the above-mentioned language to the Greek and Roman. The learned Icelander Finn Magnussen, professor at the university of Copenhagen, has expressed the same opinion in his Lectures on the mythic and ethic Poems of the ancient or Samund Edda.

The latest work on Icelandic literature, published at Copenhagen, is that of the meritorious professor NYERUP, author of the Dictionary of the Scandinavian Mythology (Copenhagen, 1816); and contains the introduction to Lectures on the

History of the Study of the Northern Mythology.

In Sweden too the love of the ancient Icelandic language is revived. By the death of the worthy THILANDER this study has sustained an important loss. His translation of the *Sólar lið* the Song of the Sun, part of the ancient Edda gained him considerable celebrity. Among the remaining votaries of ancient northern studies in Sweden AFZELIUS has particularly distinguished himself by a very learned explanation of the *Völuspa*, which is an exposition of the whole northern cosmogony and theogony; for example, the creation of men and pygmies, the destruction of the world and of the gods, their reproduction, &c. This exposition forms part of the ancient Edda.

On the 24th of January died PETER FOERSOM, eminent not only as an actor but also for his literary talents. As an author he has produced an excellent metrical translation of Shakspeare, which is unfortunately unfinished; and as an actor he performed several tragic characters with truth and spirit. With intellectual qualifications he combined a handsome person and expressive countenance. His Hamlet might be considered as a masterpiece of histrionic representation, and his excellence in the characters of Corregio, Olaf Tryggesson, Hagbart, and Axel, in Oehlenschläger's admirable tragedies, represented by him with so much pathos, will not soon be forgotten. By his premature death, for he was only 39 years old, the stage has lost its principal ornament, the sciences a zealous friend, literature an author of great talent, and society a worthy man.

The *Royal Economical Society of Copenhagen*, founded in 1768, now numbers 300 members, and its annual receipts, including the royal grants, amount to 6000 rix-dollars. Ten volumes of the transactions of this Society have appeared, and they contain many very important papers. Other useful treatises also are published at the expense of this Society, which moreover possesses a very fine and instructive collection of models. The late Major-general Classen bequeathed to it not only his collections of minerals, models, and mathematical instruments, but also his valuable library, which was particularly rich in mathematical works, and is now open to the public. At the expense of this Society useful instruments for agriculture and other branches of industry are distributed, various kinds of fruit-trees out of its nurseries are sold at a low price to the peasants, and an en-

couragement is afforded to the formation of small libraries of books adapted to the use of the lower classes. Such collections are now to be found in many villages.

RUSSIA.

At the end of the year 1816 the amount of the voluntary contributions collected for the benefit of invalid soldiers exceeded a million and a half of rubles. Benevolence is in truth a strong feature in the Russian character. Of this the history of Major Schwezen affords a striking illustration. This meritorious and universally respected officer, when travelling from the vicinity of the Caucasus to Petersburg, was surprized by the Tschetschenzes, a tribe of wild mountaineers, who murdered his attendants and carried him off into captivity. The zeal with which, as soon as his misfortune became known, measures were taken for his liberation, led the marauders to believe he was a person of great distinction and wealth, and they accordingly demanded for him a ransom of 40,000 rubles. The major, however, like many another brave officer, possessed nothing but his honour and his sword. In this dilemma his friends applied to the patriotic editor of the *Invalid*, a newspaper published at Petersburg, whose appeal to the public was so successful as to produce 53,000 rubles instead of the sum demanded. The ransom was immediately paid and the major set at liberty.

Count Nicolai Petrowitsch Rumanzow has recently received from CANOVA a most beautiful colossal statue of Peace in white marble. In one hand she holds an olive-branch, and supports herself with the other against a pillar on which are these three inscriptions:—*Peace of Abo, 1743*—*Peace of Kainardshi, 1774*—*Peace of Fredericksham, 1809*.—The first was concluded by Alexander Iwanowitsch, who was raised on the occasion to the rank of a count; the second with the Porte by his son, Peter Alexandrowitsch; and the third by the present Count, who has caused this statue to be executed as a memorial of the services rendered by his ancestors to their country. Four works by the same artist, which lately adorned the palace of Malmaison, are now at the *Hermitage*:—a female dancer, Paris, Cupid, and Psyche, and Hebe.

The death of OTTO VON RICHTER, the traveller, a man equally distinguished for superior qualities of the head and heart, has excited universal sympathy in the Russian metropolis. He was the eldest son of a most respectable Livonian fa-

mily, whose thirst of knowledge impelled him to explore the inhospitable regions of Africa and Asia. In company with Lindmann, the Swede, he had traversed all Egypt and Nubia, and had discovered in the territory of Meroë very considerable remains of ancient architecture, not observed by any preceding visitor. A firman from the Grand Signor procured the travellers the requisite protection and support to enable them to penetrate to Ibrim, the capital of Nubia. Much as he was pleased with the inhabitants, who are remarkable for personal beauty, and with their way of living, he deemed it advisable to return to Cairo for fear of a civil war, which actually broke out soon after his departure. At Cairo the travellers ran the greatest risk of their lives in August, 1815, from the insurrection of the Arnauts, who not only plundered all the magazines and shops in several quarters of the city for two successive days, but for eight nights running attacked the quarter of the Franks, which, however, was saved by the courageous resistance of the Europeans assembled there. From Cairo the travellers proceeded by water to Jaffa. At Acre they parted, and Richter went alone by way of Tyre and Sidon to Balbeck, the ruins of which made a deeper impression upon him than the vast masses of Luxor and Memphis. He then traversed Syria as far as the mountains of Lebanon, and even visited Tadmor in the Desert. In the wild, marshy environs of the ancient Ephesus he contracted the germs of a putrid fever, which carried him off in a few days at Smyrna.

The Emperor has granted a pension of 4,000 rubles to the Chevalier SCHUKOVSKY, the favourite poet of the Russian nation, "not only," as the *ukase* issued on the occasion expresses it, "as a token of his favour, but also to secure to him the necessary independence." This grant was accompanied with a diamond ring from the Emperor.—Schukovsky was born in 1783, in the government of Tula, and educated in the school belonging to the university of Moscow. His poems, which have been published in two volumes, are very highly esteemed. Many of them are translations or imitations of

the German, as for example: Burger's Leonora, Schiller's Cassandra, &c. He spends the greatest part of the year at Dorpat, and was last year honoured with the diploma of doctor of philosophy by that university. An Epistle to the Emperor Alexander on the last campaign, and a lyric poem—The Bard on the Ruins of the Kreml—are considered as his best compositions.

The *Society of the Friends of the National Literature* at Kasan performed a funeral service in honour of Dershawin, the poet, a native of that city, who died last year. Dershawin's Ode on God experienced an extraordinary distinction; for the Emperor of China had it translated into the Chinese language, printed on costly stuff, and hung up in his apartment—an honour which scarcely any other poet of any nation has to boast of.

Among the publications which have lately appeared at Petersburg, are *Ephemerides Russes, politiques, litteraires, historiques et necrologiques*, par SPADA, and *Description des Objets les plus remarquables de la Ville de Petersbourg et de ses Environs*, par PAUL SWININ, author of *Picturesque Travels in North America*. The designs are neat and faithful, and the text, in Russian and French, entertaining. An English translation of *Atala* by the chaplain of the English factory at Cronstadt is just published. An *Essai critique sur l'Histoire de Livonie*, in 3 vols., by Count de BAY, Bavarian ambassador to the court of Russia, is in the press. The whole edition of this performance is destined as a present to the university of Dorpat, the produce to be laid out on historical works for its library. General JOMINI is engaged upon a history of the last two campaigns, for which Field Marshal Barclay de Tolly has, among others, contributed very interesting materials. As the climate of Russia does not agree with him, he has availed himself of the leave of absence granted him for two years and returned to Switzerland.

The *Society of Sciences at Warsaw* offers a prize of 50 gold ducats for the best directions for the preservation of health. It does not want a scientific treatise, but a popular and useful book.

NEW PUBLICATIONS IN AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER,

WITH CRITICAL REMARKS.

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A Review and Complete Abstract of the Reports to the Board of Agriculture from the several Departments of England. By Mr. Marshall. 5 vols. 8vo. 3l. 3s.

ARTS, FINE.

An Attempt to discriminate the Styles of English Architecture from the Conquest to the Reformation; preceded by a Sketch of the Grecian and Roman Orders, with Notices of nearly five hundred English Buildings. By Thomas Rickman. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

BIBLIOGRAPHY.

A List of Recent Importations of Foreign Works, by Treuttel and Wurtz, Soho Square. No. III. (delivered gratis.)

The Second Part of a very extensive and valuable Collection of Books selling by Lackington and Co. Finsbury Square. 1s. 6d.

BIOGRAPHY.

Memoirs of the Public and Private Life of the Right Honourable Richard Brinsley Sheridan, with a particular account of his Family and Connexions. By John Watkins, LL.D. Part II. 4to. 1l. 11s. 6d.

The complaint made by Lord Bacon of the neglect of biography in his time, cannot now, with any propriety, be adopted; but on the other hand, probably, there is too much reason for censuring the eagerness manifested to embalm the memory of every person who has attracted the smallest degree of public notice by versatility of talent or eccentricity of character. We mean not, however, by this remark to bestow any reflection upon the author of the present memoir, either for the choice of his subject or the manner of treating it. So far from it, we are decidedly of opinion, that the narrative of such a life as that of Richard Sheridan exhibits abundant matter for the contemplation of the moralist and the statesman, the man of the world whose experience has matured his wisdom, and the young adventurer who in entering upon his great probationary course, stands in need of those cautions which can alone be effectually serviceable to his improvement when illustrated by the failings of others. Modern biographers too generally exert their powers in blandishing the errors of the persons whose story they relate; and thus the mischief produced by perverted genius in the height of its vital powers, becomes perpetuated and even increased by panegyric, through the indiscretion of friendship and the extravagance of party. The talents of Sheridan, both as a poet and politician, have been greatly overrated; but the part performed by him in public life, and in critical times, gives to his name a degree of importance which renders a faithful account of him interesting in elucidating the political history of the eventful period in which he so conspicuously moved. His biographer has followed him in chronological order through the whole of his career; and while he does justice to the splendour of his oratory, he detects and exposes its fallacy with the utmost freedom and impartiality. This memoir, indeed, may be considered as a public beacon, shewing the madness of

party, and the extreme danger of mistaking readiness of elocution for extensive knowledge, or the vehemence of opposition for disinterested patriotism. The dramatic history of this singular man abounds with many curious incidents, which are here related with great simplicity; and the closing scenes of his chequered life are described with an impressive effect. Of anecdote, which is justly considered as the life of biography, there is a suitable proportion scattered throughout the memoir, and with one of these we shall terminate our report.—

“As Mr. Sheridan was coming up to town in one of the public coaches, for the purpose of canvassing Westminster, at the time when Paull was his opponent, he found himself in company with two electors. In the course of conversation one of them asked the other to whom he meant to give his vote? When his friend replied, “To Paull, certainly; for though I think him but a shabby sort of fellow, I would vote for any one rather than that rascal Sheridan.” “Do you know Sheridan?” asked the stranger.—“Not I, sir,” answered the gentleman, “nor should I wish to know him.” The conversation dropped here; but when the party alighted to breakfast, Sheridan called aside the other gentleman, and said—“Pray, who is that very agreeable friend of yours? He is one of the pleasantest fellows I ever met with, and I should be glad to know his name.”—“His name is Mr. T—; he is an eminent lawyer, and resides in Lincoln’s Inn Fields.”

Breakfast over, the party resumed their seats in the coach: soon after which Sheridan turned the discourse to the law. “It is,” said he, “a fine profession. Men may rise from it to the highest eminence in the state: and it gives vast scope to the display of talent; many of the most virtuous and noble characters recorded in our history have been lawyers. I am sorry, however, to add, that some of the greatest rascals have also been lawyers; but of all the rascals of lawyers I ever heard of, the greatest is one T—, who lives in Lincoln’s Inn Fields.”

“I am Mr. T.” said the gentleman.—“And I am Mr. Sheridan,” was the reply.

“The jest was instantly seen, they shook hands, and instead of voting against the facetious orator, the lawyer exerted himself warmly in promoting his election.”

This memoir is ornamented with three elegant portraits of Mr. Sheridan and his two accomplished ladies.

Memoirs of the last Months of the Life of Mr. Thomas Vaughan, late of Pentonville, and a short time Deputy Purveyor of the Forces under Lord Wellington. 12mo. 3s. 6d.

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a very affecting manner to Colonel Cludde, of Orleton, in that country. At the close of this address he says:—"It is very unlikely that I should ever crave your acceptance of a second offering of this kind. But it is not improbable that we may yet frequently be allowed to meet each other in that sacred place, where you, your excellent lady, together with the various branches of your respectable family, have long been noted for a most exact and exemplary attendance." We have extracted this observation as affording a pleasing and instructive proof, that true piety continues to be effectual in this country amidst the boldness of infidelity, and the consequent laxity of morals. The sermons here collected from scattered notes are sixteen in number; two were preached at the assizes, one on the death of the author's wife, and the remainder are miscellaneous. An earnest spirit of affectionate zeal for the best interests of the hearers runs through them all; and upon the whole, we know not that we could recommend a volume of discourses better adapted for plain congregations, or family reading, than this, which we hope, notwithstanding the modest declaration of the writer, is only the precursor of more from the same hand.

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This temperate and well-reasoned letter is addressed to Lord Holland, for what reason can hardly be imagined, since the whole political career of that nobleman has been such as to give little chance of his being persuaded by any arguments to renounce the distinction which he enjoys as one of the leaders of a party. Upon his lordship, we are of opinion, the reasoning here employed in the discussion of the Catholic question will have not the smallest effect. This, however, does not imply that the reasoning is weak and defective; for Locke himself would have no more chance at this day in convincing the advocates of Catholic emancipation, as it is called, that they are radically wrong than Liberator. Strange enough, a Protestant prelate in the last session quoted Locke in favour of the Catholic Claims, when that enlightened philosopher in his famous Letters decidedly excludes the members of the Roman communion from the privilege of toleration in Protestant countries. Yet Locke cannot be charged with illiberality, and his objection was founded upon policy, because the Romanists shut themselves out by acknowledging the spiritual sovereignty of a foreign pontiff. Thus, also, Liberator is a benevolent pleader for universal freedom: but, as he wisely observes, until the Romanists themselves are emancipated from mental slavery, and put in full possession of their chartered privileges as Christians, by having the unrestrained use of the Scriptures, they cannot be safely trusted with legislative power. The letter is written in a spirit of meekness, and well deserves the serious attention of all parties in both communions.

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We have somewhere read among the metaphysical rhapsodies which in our younger days of study captivated attention, the whimsical position, that there is no real difference between the sensibility of a man and that of an oyster; and that Peter the Wild Boy was naturally as great a philosopher as Sir Isaac Newton. The author of this essay does not go absolutely that length, but his paradox that every degree of literary and scientific eminence depends upon habit, or is the effect of cultivation, may be considered as equally untenable. He proceeds upon the famous principle of Locke in regard to ideas; and having once established that there are no such things as innate ones, he proceeds to prove that the mind may apply to and excel in one branch of learning as well as another. In support of this notion, he investigates the several kinds of knowledge, and takes a cursory view of those persons who have been most distinguished in them, with the intent of shewing that the superiority thus attained was merely the effect of accident. Dr. Johnson once started in conversation a similar assertion, by saying, that the author of the *Principia* might have produced with equal celebrity an epic poem, if he had only applied to poetry instead of mathematics. The best part of this ingenious essay, which elaborates that random remark into a volume, is the inquiry into the system of Drs. Gall and Spurzheim. This is indeed the ablest refutation of the craniological mysticism that we have seen, because it diminishes the visionary fabric at once by ridicule. The following argument is decisive:—"Had the nations of Lacedæmon and Scandinavia, who were educated for the sword, and had no minds but in the contest, the organ of combativeness? If they had, were their dispositions formed by the predominance of the organs, or by the peculiar circumstances which obliged them to become military to preserve their independence?" This is shrewdly put, and must effectually confound all the advocates of craniological physiognomy and brainular disposition to particular pursuits. The inquiry into the nature of ghosts and supernatural appearances is far from being well written or satisfactory. The author has adduced some curious histories, and endeavoured to account for them by attributing them to imagination, collusion, or the sport of nature;—but all this is merely *petitio principii*, and the main question remains involved in the same obscurity as it ever has done, and ever must, until we are better acquainted with the analogy of the material and immaterial states of being.

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throw some light on the summary nature of judicial proceeding, and characterise the rapidity with which punishment followed the crime. One of the Cossacks upon the Boulevards had stolen a shawl from a shop: the woman gave the alarm. On hearing her cries, a Russian officer, a youth of about eighteen years of age, instantly pursued the flying soldier, ordered him to dismount, and upon examining him found the shawl. The officer immediately ordered the Cossack to turn his back, through which he thrust his sword: he then mounted his horse and rode away without any apparent concern." A set of neat maps, illustrative of the route, gives value to the book.

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REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

Les Plaisirs de la Chasse, a divertimento for the Piano-forte; composed and dedicated to his friend John Harper, esq. by T. A. Rawlings. Chappell and Co. 3s.

It is with pleasure we undertake the task of introducing this elegant morcean. After six bars of prelude in slow measure, we find an allegretto pasturale perfectly in the rural costume, with "the hunter's call," &c. "Hark the hollow woods resounding" is then brought forward with all the graces and embellishments it will admit of, and occasional digressions, which, however, do not

wander far from the subject. The modulation is natural and effective: and the tout ensemble displays a superior and well cultivated mind. In short, we have seldom received more satisfaction than in playing this piece over, and strongly recommend it to those who have ears and fingers to enjoy it.

No. 23. Button and Whitaker's selection of Dances, Reels, and Waltzes, for the Piano-forte, Harp, Violin, or German Flute, with double and single figures to each dance; by Mr. Wilson. 1s. [N.B. The Dances in

this selection marked C. R. are copy right ; any person, therefore, who shall publish piratical copies of them will be prosecuted.]

Our friend, Mr. Wilson, has looked very shy on us lately, because, as *musiciana*, we are not able to call him our "learned brother." And how should we? for, when he tells us in his title-page what instruments his tunes are adapted to, can we avoid the remark, that a part of "The Grand Duke Nicholas's Waltz" is nine notes below the scale of the violin, and fourteen notes below that of the flute? With regard to the infringement of the copy-right, we can only say, that whoever could have the heart to steal any of these *tunes* must be a monster indeed, and deserves to be avoided by every person of taste.

Filles du Hameau, the favourite French Air, sung by the Misses de Lihu, arranged for the Piano-forte, and dedicated to Miss Hennings by F. Kalkbrenner.

After three pages of introductory matter, in which much science may be discovered, the French tune comes in; and then, without seeming to depart from the simplicity of the air, a most brilliant assemblage of rich and varied modulation is introduced, in which through the different changes of the key the theme is constantly kept in view, and enriched with all the graces it is susceptible of, leaving the ear as well as the judgment perfectly satisfied. No composer could have done more on so confined a subject, and few so much.

The favourite Pas de la Glasse (Glasse) in the Ballet of La Partie de Chasse d'Henri Quatre; arranged for the Piano-forte, with an Accompaniment for the Flute or Violin (*ad libitum*); by F. Femy. Chappell and Co. 2s. 6d.

In a chase it behoves us not to stop or look behind. We must *get on*. This is, of course, a perpetual race through keys as various and remote as they are uncommon; but luckily we get back to the spot from whence we set out, which is all that could be expected.

Sophy, a favourite Scottish Melody, arranged as a Rondo for the Piano-forte by J. F. Burrowes. Power. 2s.

Nothing can be more agreeable than a favourite air worked up in the form of a rondo, or with variations. This elegant trifle, for taste and sprightliness, may stand by the side of more elaborate pieces, and perhaps bear off the belle.

Je l'aime tant, Rondo de Garat, arrangé pour la Harpe, et dédié à Lady English, par Henry Horn. 2s. 6d.

We have so few writers for the harp that we hail every thing *harpic* as an acquisition to our slender stock. The air is pleasing, and is written in a way that shews the author not unacquainted with the genius of the instrument. The feet as well as the hands will find sufficient employment.

"The cold wind has blighted the Flowers of May," sung by Miss Tunstall; "I stray'd down the mountain carelessly," by the same; "Far, far away," sung by Miss Tipton; "Fudge," by Mr. Slader, at Sadler's Wells' Theatre, in the Terrible Peak. All written by C. Dibdin, esq., and composed by John Whitaker. 1s. 6d. each.

The first song is neatly printed in a score of

eleven parts besides the voice, a circumstance not often to be met with in modern songs. The words are something about a lady talking in her sleep by the side of a purling stream; then there's a willow weeping, and the wind sighing and murmuring. It seems altogether a cruel case; we don't quite understand it—but take the conclusion:

"Love was blighted and wither'd away;

Honour lies sleeping,

True-love lies weeping,

And the cold wind has faded the flowers of May."

"Far away" is in a strain of elegant simplicity; and "Fudge" loses nothing of its drollery by the skill of the composer in the vehicular conveyance of the words. We are glad to find that Mr. Maelzel's Metronome has got into the city, most of these songs being marked with it.

A Selection of favourite Airs from the Ballet of Moa's Love, composed by H. R. Bishop; arranged as a Duet (duets) for two Performers on the Piano-forte, by J. F. Burrowes. Book 1st, 3s.

The airs are three in number: an *Andantino-Larghetto*, *Piangevoli*, and a *March*. There appears nothing striking in the selection; but they are well arranged, and may prove useful to juvenile performers.

The Anglesea Grand March and Military Rondo, composed and arranged for the Piano-forte and Flute (*ad libitum*) by F. J. Klose.

This march, though arranged in all the pomp and circumstance of war, may now breathe its harmless strains "in a lady's chamber," accompanied by the "wry-necked" flute. And it must be very consoling to know that we have a store of marches ready; so that, in case of a sudden attack from an enemy, no delay would occur in waiting for appropriate music.

Namouna's Song in Lalla Rookh, written by Thomas Moore, esq. The Music by Dr. John Clark, of Cambridge. 2s. 6d.

A solemn incantation in recitative ushers in this song. Time—*Adagio* (or, for greater accuracy, pendulum, 21 inches to a quaver) after certain modulations tending to thrill and harrow up the soul, the measure changes to *Andante* (pendulum 10 inches). Some bars of a fine air are introduced, which soon changes to a more rapid strain (pendulum 25) at the words "Then hasten we, maid." The whole affords a fine lesson for the sublime and pathetic, and does infinite credit to the skill and taste of the learned doctor; the following are the words:—

Fill'd with the cool inspiring smell,
The Echantress now begins her spell,
Thus singing, as she winds and weaves
In mystic form, the glittering leaves:

"I know where the winged visions dwell

That round thy night-bed play;

I know each herb and flower's bell

Where they hide their wings by day.

Then haste we, Maid,

To twine our braid—

To-morrow the dreams and flowers will fade.

The image of Love that nightly flies

To visit the bashful maid,

Steals from the jasmine flower that sighs

Its soul like her in the shade.

Then haste we, Maid," &c.

DRAMATIC REGISTER.

DRURY LANE.

THE Committee have availed themselves of the recess to make some alterations in the interior of this edifice. The stage is now completely illuminated with gas: the effect is extremely brilliant, and the light may be instantly increased or diminished according to the nature of the scene. The prevailing colour of the house is changed to pink, which gives it a warmer and more cheerful aspect. Of the metamorphosis of the saloon into a Chinese temple with its pagodas, and dragons, and lanterns, we shall say nothing; as these are matters totally foreign to our purpose. An improvement has been made in the mode of shifting the scenery on both sides instead of carrying it across the stage. The acting management has been entrusted by the Committee to Mr. Raymond, from whose experience, zeal, and activity, much may be expected. Several London and provincial favourites have been added to the Company, among whom are Mr. Henry Johnstone; Mr. Maywood, from Scotland; Mr. Stanley and Mrs. Bellchambers from Bath; and Miss Byrne, of vocal celebrity, from Dublin; and Pope and Mrs. Glover have been re-engaged. As both the winter theatres have agreed to begin their performances precisely at seven o'clock, the whole *corps de ballet* has been discharged, as the time occupied by dancing would protract the entertainments till too late an hour.

With these alterations the house opened for the season on the 6th of September, with Sheridan's comedy of the *School for Scandal*, and Dibdin's farce of *Past Ten o'Clock*. For our own parts, we are not among those who approve of the extreme rapidity with which one act follows another, according to the new arrangement. Not only does the mind require a short interval of repose, but frequently the drama itself for the sake of illusion.

On the 11th O'Keefe's comedy of *Wild Oats* introduced Mr. Stanley to a London audience. He possesses many of the qualities necessary to the formation of a good actor. In person he is above the middle stature, and well proportioned; his features are not strongly marked, but have an expression of gaiety and good-humour which is extremely pleasing. His voice is full and harmonious, and his articulation clear and dis-

tingent. In action and attitude he is less happy. In his personation of Rover there was no want of animation and vivacity, but these qualities were occasionally carried to a pitch that bordered on coarseness and vulgarity. On the whole, however, his performance was creditable to his talents, and procured him a most favourable reception.

On the 13th Mrs. Alsop appeared for the first time in the character of Lydia Languish in Sheridan's comedy of *The Rivals*, which she supported with her usual excellence. The comedy was succeeded by the musical farce of *The Poor Soldier*, in which Mrs. Bellchambers (formerly Miss Singleton, of the Pantheon) made her *debut* as the hero of the piece. The delicacy of such a selection for the first appearance of a female may be justly questioned. Mrs. Bellchambers possesses a good figure, and a powerful, deep-toned, mellow voice, which was displayed with extraordinary effect, especially in the fine song, "*My Friend and Pitcher*." Her performance was loudly and universally applauded. It is to be regretted that Barnard, whose forte certainly is not singing, should be required to assume the very unsuitable character of Dermot.

COVENT-GARDEN THEATRE.

THE principal improvement introduced into this beautiful theatre since its closing for the summer, consists in a new method of lighting by gas, and of ventilation so as to prevent any disagreeable effect from this alteration. The light is distributed by six beautiful chandeliers, the most magnificent of which is placed over the centre of the pit. The pipes through which the gas is conveyed, are concealed by a profusion of ornaments of cut glass, and the whole together produces an effect that must be seen before any adequate conception can be formed of it. This improvement is indeed equally creditable to the arts of the country and the liberality of the proprietors.

This house opened on the 8th of September, with the tragedy of *Hamlet*, and the melodrama of *The Miller and his Men*. In the former a new representative of Horatio appeared in the person of Mr. Bonnell Thornton (a son of the well known Dr. Robert Thornton), whose first exhibition took place at Drury Lane last season for the benefit of Mrs

Bartley. Of his performance on this occasion, it might be sufficient to say that it "was pitiful—'twas wondrous pitiful." His enunciation is defective, his action stiff and ungraceful, his countenance destitute of expression, and his whole performance of such a kind as to forbid the hope of future excellence. Miss Matthews supported, for the first time, we believe, the character of Ophelia; but there is an inclination to smirking in her pretty face, not quite consistent with the idea which we have formed of the gentle, the innocent, and pious original.

On the 12th Mrs. Cowley's pleasing comedy of the *Belle's Stratagem* was revived, for the purpose of ushering Miss Brunton, who, though very young, has already gained considerable provincial celebrity, before a London audience. She is the daughter of a performer well known on the metropolitan stage, and niece to the Countess of Craven. Letitia Hardy, the character chosen for her *debut*, is one of no small difficulty, from the versatility of talent which it requires. Miss Brunton's success was, however, as complete as her most sanguine friends could desire. We associate with the idea of Letitia Hardy, that of beauty, grace, and accomplishment. The first two qualities manifested themselves in her representative the moment she appeared, and the last she abundantly displayed in the course of her performance. Though not tall, her stature is not diminutive; her figure is beautiful; her face handsome and expressive. Her voice is not very powerful, but she modulates it with great skill, and her enunciation is so distinct that not a word is lost to the auditor. Her action, where elegance of action was called for, was most graceful, as in the opening scene, which formed a strong contrast to the hoydenish exhibition that followed. In the masquerade she danced a minuet with Noble in an admirable style—an accomplishment, which though not in itself of much value, yet serves to mark the general gracefulness of the motions of this lady, whose performance was received with every possible mark of approbation. Mr. C. Kemble, as Doricourt, exhibited the air and manners of a travelled gentleman. Jones's Flutter was an excellent delineation of one of those gaudy insects who flutter through the circles of fashion, and

whose chief occupation consists in disseminating scandal and falsehood. Hardy was humourously represented by Fawcett; Mrs. Gibbs was a lively Widow Racket; and Miss Foote's Lady Frances Touchwood possessed considerable interest. The new scenery is exquisitely painted; but, in the dressing of the characters, the ancient and modern costume are strangely intermingled.

The *Belle's Stratagem* was repeated on the 15th and 17th, on which occasions the talents of Miss Brunton appeared to still greater advantage than on her first representation, and promise to secure her a very high rank in the profession to which she has devoted them.

September 19th this young lady assumed the character of Rosalind in *As You Like It*. Her serious scenes were highly interesting. The elegance of her deportment, the propriety of her action, and the impressiveness of her elocution, gave a just idea of

The chaste, the fair, the unexpressive she.

The sprightly part of the character was, in our opinion, under-acted. Anxious to avoid the appearance of broadness in her comic scenes, she fell into the opposite extreme, and did not infuse into them that spirit and animation, which, to be effective, they ought to possess. On the other hand, whenever she threw off the restraint which frequently seemed to shackle her powers during her scenes with Orlando, her efforts were eminently successful; and the raillery with which the points of the dialogue were delivered, proved that Miss Brunton's capabilities, if properly directed, are fully adequate to the personation of this difficult character. The part of Adam was, for the first time, performed by Terry, who, though one of the most judicious actors on the stage, is not so completely identified with the character as Murray, whom we have heretofore been accustomed to see in it. Connor gave an interest to the part of Oliver which we never knew it to possess in other representatives.

The comedy was succeeded by a new ballet called *The Russians*, in which the Russian national dance by Noble and Miss Luppino is not less pleasing than curious.

REVIEW AND REGISTER OF THE FINE ARTS.

“Non ego paucis
Offendar maculis, quas aut incuria fudit
Aut humana parum cavit natura.”

HORACE.

RECENT ENGRAVINGS.

A Series of Views, in imitation of Drawings from Pictures in the Dulwich Gallery: drawn, engraved, and published by Mr. COCKBURN.

Nothing is in general more ruinous to the reputation of a good picture, than the representation of it in a coloured print: the style of engraving in a work intended for colours is commonly inferior; and even if the engraving be good, those who are employed to colour it almost invariably effect its destruction. It was therefore with considerable apprehension that we heard of the intention of publishing the work before us, fearing lest the Dulwich pictures, which are unrivalled in excellence, would be unworthily transmitted to the public: but in this anticipation we are happy to confess ourselves completely mistaken, and are ready to avow, that among modern productions we know of none more mindful of the reputation of the original painter, more conducive to the progress of art in the public mind, or more honourable to the publisher, than the prints of which we are speaking. Mr. COCKBURN has executed a most difficult task, in a style of superior merit, and deserves the thanks of all who wish to see the tawdry engravings which disgrace the walls of many respectable houses, and which are not inaptly designated *furniture prints*, superseded by suitable and artist-like representations of the works of great and illustrious painters, and which are by the presence of colour more generally interesting than the higher efforts of the graver. In point of drawing, these prints appear to us to be very faithful, although we have not had an opportunity of comparing them closely with the originals: the engraving is exceedingly delicate and unobtrusive, and the masses of shadow are judiciously put in, in aquatint, so as not to blacken or destroy the effect. The colouring is admirable. We feel assured that it is performed either by or under the immediate inspection of an artist. It is finished with all the labour and study of drawing, and evinces uncommon taste and industry.

The first which caught our eye was from that superb picture of CLAUDE's

called *Jacob and Laban*. The figures which are introduced are perfectly subordinate, and would do as well for a dozen other titles as that which is given to the work; but the landscape is transcendently beautiful. The groupe of trees in the centre we consider to be one of the most felicitous productions of the pencil of this unequalled master; the buildings, the sky, and, in a word, every accessorial part, is excellent—highly beautiful in itself, and yet tending to the effect of the whole. The compositions of CLAUDE are all simple and unconstrained; you feel that it is the representation of a scene which you have never had the happiness to behold: but still there is an air of reality which cherishes the belief of its existence. Amid the rigid forms and unnatural hues of inferior painters, you may often discover much to admire, but the illusion is destroyed by defective and obtrusive parts; whilst in the works of CLAUDE you may fancy yourself the distant and unobserved spectator of Arcadian groves. The scenery is the acme of existing beauty—poetical and elevated, but not supernatural. The engraving of this picture is very clever: it has preserved the form, and, in a great measure, the colour of the original; but it is in vain to look for the freshness and tenderness of CLAUDE. It is no mean proof of our favourable opinion of Mr. COCKBURN's powers, to say, that he has not disgraced his great original.

The Cascatella and Villa of Mecenas, by WILSON, is also among the number already published. We always hail the works of our enlightened countrymen with peculiar gratification; and this picture alone would justify the designation which is usually applied to the painter, of “*The English Claude*.” It is, in composition and colour, a landscape of the very first rate order, and suffers nothing from comparison with the works of any artist, with one only exception, which is inferred by the appellation bestowed on the painter: some have even been disinclined to allow any inferiority; but of CLAUDE we are almost disposed to say, in a sentence which JOHNSON has called bombastic, “*none but himself can be his parallel*.” WILSON evidently

studied in the school of his great fore-runner; but there is, in his works, an occasional paucity of effect, from which the other is ever free. The engraving of this subject is executed with the same care and taste as the former. The groupe of buildings is exceedingly good, and the colouring unusually faithful to the picture.

A View near Dort, by ALBERT CUYP, and a Hunting Party, by P. WOUVERMAN s. are very accurately and judiciously engraved. A sea-piece, after Vandervelde, is pretty and correct.

The series is to be completed in 12 engravings; of these only one half are as yet published. We shall gladly recur to the subject on their completion.

The Crucifixion, after LE BRUN, engraved by G. MAILLE—Published by JENKINS, Strand.

The subject of this print is one to which it is almost impossible to do justice. The painter has been eminently successful, and numberless engravers have paid homage to his picture, although many of them have failed. A great and obvious impediment has been the extreme difficulty of infusing the requisite expression into the face. Common grief is of itself a dangerous passion to portray; but in this instance the obstacles to success are increased in an immeasurable proportion, for whilst the suffering must be poignant, the sufferer must not cease to be a God. The words of St. Matthew, which are subjoined to the print, are, "*And about the ninth hour Jesus cried with a loud voice, saying, My God, My God, why hast thou forsaken me.*" They are enough to deter the boldest and most highly gifted from the attempt to represent the scene; and, were it practicable, an artist would be tempted to follow the example of the painter who hid the head which he felt it impossible to depict. LE BRUN, however, has been highly successful in this important particular; and Mr. Maile is also unusually happy in the print before us. The expression of the face is very affecting and dignified; it presents a striking picture of god-like agony; the eyes are turned upwards, and are replete with sorrow and resignation. The trunk

of the body is beautifully engraved, the anatomy accurately defined; indeed we never saw aquatint engraving more happily applied than in this instance: the limbs and extremities are good; the supernatural gloom which accompanied this momentous event is excellently expressed; and all the subordinate parts of this well-known picture are managed with more than common skill. The artist, who is, we are told, a very young man, and who was formerly a pupil of Mr. C. TURNER, need fear no competitor in the style of engraving which he has adopted in the present instance.

INTELLIGENCE.

The prints of the *Battle of Waterloo*, by Messrs. COOKE, after SAUERWEID, are in progress; a proof in advanced state is daily expected, and the plate will be delivered in the course of the spring.

A Series of Views of Public Buildings in London, is publishing by ACKERMANN of the Strand, engraved by STADLER and HAVELL from drawings by SHEPHERD and other artists. The *Horse Guards*, the *New Custom House*, the *Royal Exchange*, the *Bank*, *Somerset House*, the *India House*, &c. are already published. At the conclusion of the series we shall probably take occasion to notice them more fully.

Proposals are issued for publishing by subscription a print of Mr. HARLOWE's *Picture of the Trial of Queen Katherine*, by Mr. CLINT in the mezzotinto style. We have no doubt that it will prove interesting to a very numerous class of persons. A print has been just published by MEYLER, after HARLOWE's picture, exhibited at the Academy two years ago, in which MATHEWS the actor is represented in several different characters in the same picture; it is whimsical, although it is not so happy as one since published on the same principle, of HARLEY, by Mr. WAGEMAN,—an artist who has lately exhibited some very clever pencil portraits, which have deservedly become popular.

Mr. CORNER continues to publish his *Portraits of Painters*; they justify the favourable opinion we have already expressed.

DIGEST OF POLITICAL EVENTS.

GREAT BRITAIN.

DURING a period of profound peace and at a time when the deliberations of parliament are suspended, little of political

novelty can be expected under this head. The progressive improvement which has taken place in our domestic situation, within these few months, the

increased activity of our manufactures in many of the districts of the kingdom, the abundant harvest with which Providence has been pleased to bless the land, and the late favourable weather for securing it, are, however, subjects on which we may be permitted to congratulate our readers and the country at large. We have not less satisfaction in remarking the disappearance of all indications of that moral fever so unnaturally excited and insidiously kept up among the uninformed and distressed classes during the last winter—a circumstance probably attributable not less to the causes above enumerated than to the wise and vigorous measures adopted by his Majesty's government.

In Ireland, where more real want seems to have been experienced than in any other division of the empire, it has, jointly with inattention to cleanliness, generated a contagious fever which has been very prevalent. It raged with the greatest fury in the gaols and circuit towns, and among the members of the legal profession who fell victims to it was Mr. Justice Osborne, one of the Judges of the Court of King's Bench. The plenty which begins to be diffused by the harvest has, however, already circumscribed the operations of the disease and there is every reason to believe that it will soon be altogether removed.

Lord Amherst and his suite arrived on the 17th of August at Portsmouth on his return from his unsuccessful embassy to the Emperor of China.

FRANCE.

The most important circumstance connected with this country since our last Report is the Convention negotiated and concluded by Count Blacas, on the part of France with Cardinal Gonsalvi as the minister and representative of the Pope, on the subject of religion. By this convention, which is dated the 11th of June, the Concordat agreed upon between Leo X and Francis I is re-established, and in consequence the Concordat of 1801 is abrogated, as far as it affected the prerogatives of the Holy See. All the archiepiscopal and episcopal sees abolished by the Pop's Bull of 1810 are to be re-established, and all those created by the Bull of 1801 are to be preserved.

It is stipulated that a suitable provision shall be made for these sees by the State as far as circumstances will permit, and that in the mean time a sufficient revenue shall be allotted to the ministers of religion. The degraded state to which the Church of France was reduced during

the Revolution rendered some provision of this kind absolutely necessary. According to a declaration of the French ambassador at Rome, subjoined to this document, it appears that his Holiness has disapproved of some of the tolerant principles laid down in the constitutional charter, and that to remove this jealousy it is expressly stated that these articles are to be considered as relating only to civil rights.

On occasion of this convention, Talleyrand, respecting whom it would be difficult to decide whether he is more notorious as a political or as a religious renegade, has been appointed to the vacant archbishoprick of Paris and honoured with a cardinal's hat. The latter distinction has also been conferred by his Holiness on two bishops, M. de la Luzerne and M. de Bausset.

The French papers state that the church of France will be divided into eighteen ecclesiastical provinces; that there will be fifty seven dioceses of one department each; seven of two departments; and twenty eight will comprehend only one or more districts.

A change of some importance has taken place in the ministry. The Duke de Feltre has resigned and Count Gouvion St. Cyr been appointed minister at war. Count Molé has succeeded the latter in the department of the marine.

The state of the public mind is becoming more and more tranquil, and the spirit of the military is represented as being greatly improved. Some obscure desperadoes it is true are still mad enough to plan the overthrow of the present order of things. Thus five soldiers have been tried by a council of war for a conspiracy to assassinate the princes of the royal family at a review in April last. Two of their number, named Desbans and Chayoux, received sentence of death, and were shot on the 6th of September in the plain of Grenelle; a third, Nepveu, was condemned to three years' imprisonment, and a fine of 500 francs, and the two others were acquitted. Vague rumours have also been circulated of seditious commotions at Lyons, and though no mention is made of the subject in the French papers, still the report has received some colour from the appointment of Marshal Marmont to the chief military command of that district, and his sudden departure from Paris for the south.

Davoust has been restored to the royal favour and his marshal's baton; the Duke of Massa, another pupil of the

Buonaparte school has been elevated to the peerage, and these distinctions, coupled with the recent change in the ministry, seem to indicate the completion of the triumph over what is called the ultra-royal party.

General Debelles, whose sentence of death was commuted into ten years imprisonment, has received a free pardon from his Majesty.

It is confidently anticipated in Paris that a farther diminution of the army of occupation by another fifth will take place in November. Meanwhile the foreign troops will be successively reviewed along the whole line from Alsace to the North Sea. The review of the British and Hanoverians by the Duke of Wellington on the 6th of September at Valenciennes was attended by the King of Prussia, who, under the name of the Count of Ruppín, has visited Paris, and will return by Brussels and Aix la Chapelle to his own dominions.

In some of the continental journals it is positively stated that a demand of nearly sixty millions sterling has been made on the French government by the commissioners appointed to ascertain and examine the claims of individuals on France. Private letters from Paris admit the fact, and assure us that the public papers of that city are forbidden to touch upon the subject until the business shall be formally submitted to the legislative assemblies. The government not having anticipated such a claim is represented as being hostile to its admission.

The approaching elections for renewing one fifth of the Chamber of Deputies excite considerable sensation, and the nation looks forward with still stronger interest to the meeting of the two branches of the legislature.

GERMANY.

A striking evidence of the imposing attitude which Great Britain holds in regard to the rest of the world, and of the high character, which, in spite of the petty jealousy excited by her commercial prosperity, she possesses among nations, is afforded by a recent determination of the Diet of Frankfort. That assembly, in taking into consideration the subject of the piracies of the Barbary States in the North Seas has not only acknowledged the spirit of England in commanding those freebooters not to approach her shores, but has resolved to solicit her, through the medium of Austria, Prussia, and the other European powers, to establish as a principle of international law that these African cruisers shall be

treated as pirates if found out of the Mediterranean. The Committee conclude their report with observing that "without the powerful co-operation of England the result would but imperfectly answer to the just expectation of Germany."

The third centenary of the Reformation has been distinguished by an attempt to unite the different denominations of Protestants into one church. The example has been set by the little principality of Nassau, where a synod of the Reformed and Lutheran clergy was convoked. As all the contemptible jargon and subtleties of scholastic divinity were excluded from the discussion, nothing was agitated but the great point of union and the means of accomplishing it. Such was the conciliatory spirit of the members that in two meetings only, on the 5th and 9th of August, the business was definitively arranged, and the two communions are now united under the name of the Evangelical Christian Church.

The reigning Duke of Anhalt Dessau died on the 10th of August. On the 12th August the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg Strelitz was betrothed to the Princess Maria daughter of the Landgrave Frederic of Hesse.

PRUSSIA.

A circular letter dated June 30, has been addressed by M. von Schuckmann, minister of the interior to the clergy in the Prussian dominions, intimating the King's desire that the denominations of *Protestant*, *Lutheran*, and any others designating particular sects of the Reformed religion, shall cease to be used, and be superseded by the term *Evangelical*. The minister adduces the authority of Luther himself to sanction this interference of the government; for the Father of the Reformation remonstrates in his writings against the assumption of his name by the supporters of his doctrines. The object of this communication is to correct those feelings of asperity in which sectarians too generally indulge, and by removing all nominal distinctions to cultivate a spirit of harmony and mutual indulgence. There is however some reason to fear that it may fail in attaining this object from its bearing the mark of temporal authority rather than of spiritual persuasion.

A serious disturbance took place on the 23d August at Breslau in Silesia. The citizens of that place formerly enjoyed exemption from military service, which privilege has been some years abolished by the ordinance re-

specting the *landwehr*, (militia,) and the general laws. A number of the inhabitants, who were to be enrolled in the *landwehr*, mistakenly insisting on their right of exemption, refused to take the prescribed oath, upon which six of the most violent were apprehended and sent to Neisse. The populace espoused their cause and to the number of some hundreds attacked the public offices. The military were called out, and the mob soon dispersed, after several persons had been killed and wounded. The principal instigators of the disorders were secured, and the most energetic measures taken for preventing their repetition. A corps of 10,000 men will be formed in consequence near Breslau.

NETHERLANDS.

The French exiled on account of their political conduct and opinions who had taken refuge in Belgium have received orders to quit this country. They are required to reside in the dominions of Austria, Prussia or Russia, where alone, according to the arrangements concerted between the allied powers, they will be permitted to enjoy an asylum. Thus Regnault de St. Jean d'Angely who had returned from America, is gone to Konigsberg, and the Duchess of St. Leu (the wife of Louis Buonaparte), has been ordered to remove from Switzerland.

The king has appointed commissioners to negotiate a commercial treaty with the United States of America. The conferences will be held at the Hague.

SPAIN.

The foreign papers have speculated a good deal upon a presumed arrangement between Spain and Russia, by which the latter engages to assist the former with a strong naval and military force in consideration of the cession of Minorca and California, and certain commercial advantages. The transmission of the order of St. Catherine by the Emperor Alexander to the Queen of Spain, and that of St. Alexander to M. de Pizarro, the Spanish Minister for foreign affairs, and the consequent decoration of the three Russian grand-dukes with the Spanish order of the Golden Fleece, seemed to give some consistency to this rumour, though nothing as yet indicates the probability of its realization.

The Queen of Spain has given birth to a princess, who was baptised on the 21st of August by the name of Maria Isabella.

The state of the Spanish colonies in America has caused the publication of a circular by the minister of war respect-

ing the punishment of insurgents. It divides their offences into eight classes, and regulates the mode of proceeding against those who may chance to fall into the hands of the royalists, and who are to be treated and punished as rebels.

It has been positively asserted, and as positively denied, that General Lacy was shot on the 5th of July pursuant to his sentence, in the island of Majorca.

ITALY.

A convention has been concluded between the houses of Austria and Spain to regulate the succession to the duchy of Parma. The sovereignty is secured to the ex-empress Maria Louisa for her life, but it is then to devolve to the Infanta Maria Louisa, late queen of Etruria and sister to Ferdinand VI. to the exclusion of young Francis Napoleon, who is now said to be destined for the church.

The protest of the ex-empress against the restoration of the House of Bourbon to the throne of France, originally published in the Morning Chronicle as an official document presented to the Congress of Vienna has been declared by the Austrian papers an impudent forgery, as we suspected it to be.

The Austrian Archduke Anthony has been appointed viceroy of the kingdom of Lombardy and Venice.

RUSSIA.

The marriage of the Grand Duke Nicholas to the Princess Caroline of Prussia took place at Petersburg on the 8th of July.

The Emperor is about to leave his capital for eighteen months with the intention of residing sometime at Moscow and Warsaw and traversing the Crimea, Casan, and Astracan, and the southern provinces of his dominions, for the purpose of carrying civilization and improvement into those distant regions.

TURKEY.

The Porte has got over all her jealousies respecting the settlement of the Ionian republic under the protection of England. Through the mediation of our government a convention has moreover been concluded between the Holy See and the Turkish government, which secures to the Christians established in Turkey more liberty than they have hitherto enjoyed. In consequence of this convention printing presses have been set up at Constantinople, and several works in Italian, French, and Latin have already been printed.

The celebrated Czerni George who was at the head of his countrymen, the

Servians, was some years since the terror of the Porte and afterwards entered into the Russian service, having lately had the temerity to venture in disguise into the Turkish dominions, was discovered, seized and beheaded by order of the Pacha of Belgrade. His head, as is customary on such occasions, was sent to Constantinople.

AMERICA.

The latest accounts from America, which come down to July last, present a very unfavourable view of the affairs of the Insurgents in Mexico. One of their Generals Ferrand, with about 2000 men, is said to have availed himself of the proclamation issued some time since by the Spanish government offering an amnesty to all who should surrender: and this defection has left Mina, who has never been able to move since his first landing near Tampico with a very inconsiderable

force, exposed to the undivided strength of the royalists in that quarter.

In Venezuela Morillo has retaken Barcelona, and with that horrible barbarity which so peculiarly characterizes this contest, after the surrender of the place he caused 1000 prisoners to be put to the sword. Yielding to the superiority of his antagonists M'Gregor withdrew from the continent and seized Amelia Island on the coast of Florida, where he is endeavouring to establish himself in the expectation of succours from the United States. His followers however are said to be dissatisfied with him, while the inhabitants, oppressed and plundered by both parties, sigh for peace, whatever may be the price of its purchase.

The death of Petion one of the rival chieftains of St. Domingo is stated on the authority of commercial letters, which add that he is succeeded by one of his generals nearly 80 years of age.

INCIDENTS, PROMOTIONS, BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, &c. IN LONDON AND MIDDLESEX.

With Biographical Accounts of Distinguished Characters.

Bulletin of the King's Health.

"Windsor Castle, Sept. 6.

"His Majesty has passed the last month in a tranquil and comfortable state. His Majesty's disorder continues unaltered, but his Majesty's health is good."

The Waterloo Bridge Company have obtained a loan of 60,000*l.* from government, on a mortgage of their present tolls, to enable them to complete the grand opening or road from the bridge to the obelisk in St. George's Fields, besides making two smaller roads, eastward to Blackfriars-road, and westward to Westminster-road.

Promotions and Appointments.] Lieut. Gen. FRAS. THOS. HAMMOND to be chief equerry to the Prince Regent and Clerk Marshall of the stables, *vice* Sir Benj. Bloomfield.

LORD SOMERS to be lord-lieutenant of the county of Hereford, *vice* the Earl of Essex, resigned.

EARL TALBOT to be a Member of the Privy Council and Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland.

Members returned to Parliament.] WM. PARNELL, esq. for the county of Wicklow, *vice* Rt. Hon. Geo. Ponsonby deceased.

SIR CHRISTOPHER COLE for Glamorgan-shire, *vice* Benj. Hall, esq. deceased.

Ecclesiastical Preferments.] Rev. C. C. CHICHESTER, to a prebend in Exeter Cathedral.

Rev. F. CHURCHILL, to the vicarage of Broughton, Norfolk.

Rev. GEO. CALDWELL, to the rectory of Stanley Regis, Gloucester.

Rev. WM. COLLETT, to the rectory of Egmore, with Holkham, Norfolk.

Rev. JOHN DAVIES, to the vicarage of Llanrhyddan, Glamorgan.

Rev. BARTHOLOMEW GOE, to be vicar of Boston.

Rev. Dr. HOLLAND, to a prebend in Chichester Cathedral.

Rev. WM. HENRY HOLWORTHY, to the vicarage of Earham, with Bowthorpe, Norfolk.

Rev. JOHN HOPWOOD, to the perpetual curacy of Accrington, Lancashire.

Rev. CHAS. KING, to the rectory of Wiltampton, Dorset.

Rev. CHRISTOPHER LAWSON, to the perpetual curacy of Needham-Market, Suffolk.

Rev. S. LOCKE, to the rectory of Hilgay, Norfolk.

Rev. GEO. WM. THOS. MILNER, to the rectory of Larling, Norfolk.

Rev. WM. MITCHELL, to the perpetual curacy of Blyburgh, Norfolk.

Rev. JOHN PALMER, to the rectory of Peldon, Essex.

Rev. JOS. STEPHEN PRATT, to the rectory of Maxey, Huntingdonshire.

Rev. OSBORNE S. REYNOLDS, to the rectory of Boulge, with Debach, Suffolk.

Rev. ROBERT SUTTON, to the rectory of St. Michael's, York.

Rev. GEO. FRED. SAVEL, to the rectory of Camsey Ash, Suffolk.

Rev. MARWOOD TUCKER, to the perpetual curacy of Sheldon, and vicarage of Harpford, with Fen Ottery Chapel.

Rev. W. WARD, to the rectory of Great Horkesley, Essex.

Rev. ROB. WILLIAMS, to the rectory of Meyllterne and Bottwnog, Carnarvon.

Births.] The Countess of Pembroke of a daughter.

Lady Caroline Cocks, of a daughter.

Lady Frances Cole, of a son.

Lady Amelia Sophia Boyce, of a son.

The lady of Admiral Sir J. Beresford, bart. of a daughter.

Married.] Capt. Wm. Patterson of the India Service, to Sarah, eldest daughter of the late Thos. Bolton, esq. of the Temple.

Wm. Jos. Job, esq. of Bourdeaux, to Mary, widow of the late W. Barker, esq. of Mableton-Place.

W. T. Turtle, esq. of Buntingford, Herts, to Frances, youngest daughter of Mr. Bonner, of Fleet-street.

Capt. Wythe, of Eye, to the Hon. Miss Henniker, niece to Lord Henniker.

Mr. Heard, of Ware, Herts, to Julia, daughter of Wm. Flack, esq.

Mr. W. E. Christmas, of Fleet street, to the widow of the late Capt. Wright.

J. T. Ferrier, esq. to Adriana, only daughter of the late Hermanus Jones, esq.

J. H. Hay, esq. of the Admiralty, to Ann, fifth daughter of the late Hen. Dyett, esq.

Mr. R. Rickford, junior, of Henley-on-Thames, to Caroline, daughter of William Blandy, esq. of Prosperous, near Hungerford, Berks.

The Rev. Charles Grenside, rector of Great Massingham, Norfolk, to Mary, only daughter of W. Bent, esq. of Parliament street.

Thomas Lloyd, esq. of Dover, to Eleanor, second daughter of Mr. Elden, of Red Lion street, Bloomsbury square.

W. Smith, esq. of Moreton Hall, Worcester, to Sophia, only daughter of John Ward, esq. of Air street.

Jas. Tattersall, M.D. of Uxbridge, to Jane Louisa, widow of Col. Rich. Taylor.

Thomas Jones Howell, esq. of Prinknash Park, Gloucestershire, to Susanna, eldest daughter of the late Alex. Hume, esq.

Jas. Maxwell, esq. of Kirkconnel, to Dorothy, only daughter of Wm. Witham, esq. of Gray's Inn.

John Jones, esq. to Lady Harriet Plunkett, only daughter of the Earl of Fingal.

At Lambeth, C. Tyler, esq. of Monmouth, to Emma, only daughter of William Ward, esq. of Kennington.

Mr. John Barnard, to Harriett, only daughter of W. Burrows, esq.

At Edmonton, Mr. Thos. Joy, of Oxford, to Martha, youngest daughter of Nicholas Phené, esq. of Southgate.

At Enfield, G. H. Ward, esq. to Mary,

eldest daughter of the late Wm. Saunders, M.D.

At Southwark W. H. Vernon, esq. of Lark-Hall Lodge, Surrey, to Miss Sherwood.

Died.] In Southampton street, Bloomsbury, W. Huson, esq. 75.

In South street, Grosvenor square, Mary, wife of the Rev. Joshua Greville, curate of St. George's Hanover square.

In Hanover square, H. Darby, esq. 74.

The wife of Rear-Admiral Clements.

In Fludyer street, the widow of J. Blenman, esq. late Solicitor-General of Barbadoes.

In Upper Berkeley street, Major J. Plenderleath, 84.

In Albemarle street, Ewd. Hussey, esq. of Scotney, Kent.

In Devonshire square, Robert, eldest son of Rob. Crawford, esq.

In Dean street, Canterbury square; Mr. Jas. Basset, student in the Temple, 22.

In Baldwin's Gardens, Holborn, Mr. Abraham Clifford, 94.

Mr. Thos. Shaw, eldest son of the late Rev. Henry S. vicar of Crosby and rector of Scaleby, York, 69.

At Islington, suddenly, Mr. Edward Hodson, printer, 49.

At Southhall, Mrs. Hayes, 72.

At Pinner, the widow of Dan. Willshen, esq.

At Kentish Town, the lady of Gen. Hartcup, of the Royal Engineers.

Near Enfield, C. Revel, esq. who put a period to his life by strangling himself with his braces. He was subject to fits of insanity.

At Twickenham, Viscountess Howe, widow of Lord Viscount H. daughter of the late Rt. Hon. Wm. Conolly, of Castletown, Ireland, by Lady Anne Wentworth, eldest daughter of Thomas, Earl of Strafford, 75.

At Ealing, J. Le Chevalier, esq.

At Kensington, Sarah, wife of Mr. Wm. A. Beckett, solicitor of Broad street, Golden square.

At Brompton, Louisa, eldest daughter of Henry Woodfall, esq. 21.

At Chelsea, Major B. Poynter, 78. He entered his Majesty's service in the year 1755, and served with Gen. Wolfe in America, and was in the memorable battle at Quebec.

In Harley street, the Lady Redesdale, 50. She was daughter of the Earl of Egmont, and sister of the present Lord Arden, and of the late Rt. Hon. Spencer Perceval. Lady R. has left three children.

SIR JOHN THOS. DUCKWORTH, BT.

Sir John was descended from an ancient and highly respectable, though not opulent family in the county of Devon. He was born at Leatherhead, Surrey, in February, 1749. His father was Vicar of Stoke Pogis, and Rector of Fulmer in Buckinghamshire, whose livings were not very productive; but who, by means of a strict economy, was enabled

to provide for his family, and to live in a respectable manner.

He was sent at a very early age to Eton; and was only ten years old when a visit was paid to the school by the renowned Boscawen. It was proposed by the admiral that young Duckworth should accompany him to sea. The proposal was eagerly accepted by the ardent boy, whose mind and body had been formed by nature for the profession; and in a few days he was established on board of the *Namur*. Nor was it long before he shared in the perils and glories of naval warfare; for he fought in the engagement with the French Admiral de la Clue, in the year 1759; and was present also at the victory gained in the same year over the Admiral de Conflans.

In June, 1770, he was raised to the rank of lieutenant, and served on board of the *Kent* of 74 guns, Captain Charles Fielding. He was in that ship when her aftermost magazine blew up, on the 4th July, 1774; while saluting the admiral as she was sailing out of Plymouth Sound, the wadding from the guns of the *Kent* communicated with some gunpowder in an ammunition chest on the poop, which instantly took fire, and blew up all that part of the ship. He remained in the *Kent* till the beginning of the year 1776, when he accompanied Captain Fielding into the *Diamond* frigate of 32 guns, and sailed to America for the purpose of conveying a large detachment of British and foreign troops. He continued in America till the spring of 1779, during a part of which time Captain Fielding was commander-in-chief at Halifax. Under his auspices he acquired much professional knowledge, and in fact became a thorough seaman. On the 13th March, 1779, Mr. Duckworth was appointed to the *Princess Royal* of 98 guns, then Vice-Admiral Byron's flag-ship, on the West-Indian station. He was consequently present during the action* with Count d'Estaing, off Grenada, on the 6th July following. Lieutenant Duckworth afterwards proceeded to St. Christopher's, with Vice-Admiral Byron; and on the 16th July was made master and commander in the *Rover* sloop, remaining on the same station. On the 16th June following he was made post captain in the *Terrible* of 74 guns, from which he was removed to the *Princess Royal*.

In July, 1776, he married Anne, only child and heir of John Wallis, of Camelford, in Cornwall, esq. by whom he had issue George, who, at an early period, entered the army; and a daughter, the lady of the present Rear-Admiral Sir Richard King, bart. commander-in-chief on the East India sta-

* In this action the head of a black man, of the name of Allen, was shot off by a cannon ball, and struck Lieutenant Duckworth forcibly on the breast, covering him with blood and carnage in such a manner as to give rise to a temporary belief that he was killed.

tion. His only son by this marriage, Colonel Duckworth, was killed in one of the engagements under the Duke of Wellington, in Spain.

In 1781 he returned to England with a convoy in the *Grafton* 74; and to his honour it is recorded, that during a tedious and sickly voyage he lived chiefly upon the ship's salt provisions and common beverage, that he might give up his fresh stock and wines to the invalids among his men.

Captain Duckworth, who had been many years out of commission, was appointed in 1793 to the *Orion*, of 74 guns. He was attached to the Channel fleet, under the orders of Earl Howe, and was in the memorable actions of the 28th and 29th of May, and 1st of June, 1794, in which he was particularly mentioned in Lord Howe's dispatches. He displayed great personal bravery, and a profound knowledge in naval tactics. On the 25th March, 1795, he sailed in the *Leviathan* of 74 guns, with the squadron under the command of Rear-Admiral Mann, for the Mediterranean, but parted company off Cape Finisterre, and with the *Hannibal* and *Swiftsure* proceeded with a convoy to the West Indies. In August, 1796, Captain Duckworth hoisted the broad pendant in the *Leviathan*, and was particularly successful in capturing the enemy's privateers and merchant vessels. In 1798 he joined the Channel fleets under the command of Lord Bridport. The reduction of Minorca being deemed an object of considerable importance, Commodore Duckworth was appointed to the command of a squadron, for the purpose of effecting that operation; which service he performed without the loss of a single man. This rendered his presence no longer necessary at Minorca; he returned to the Mediterranean, where he continued to June, 1800, first under the orders of the Earl St. Vincent, and subsequently under Lord Keith. In the interim (14th February, 1799) Commodore Duckworth was promoted to the rank of rear-admiral of the White.

The vigilance of Rear-Admiral Duckworth was now recompensed by his falling in, on the 5th April, 1800, with a valuable Lima convoy, which, after a short running fight, he succeeded in capturing; they proved to be two frigates and eleven merchantmen richly laden, which were carried safely into Gibraltar. In June, 1800, Rear-Admiral Duckworth proceeded from the Mediterranean to the Leeward Islands, as the successor of the late Vice-Admiral Lord Hugh Seymour, who, on his arrival, went down to relieve Sir Hyde Parker in the command at Jamaica.

On the 6th June following, Rear-Admiral Duckworth had the honour of being nominated one of the Knights Companions of the Bath, as an acknowledgment of his long and faithful services, and for the recent reduction of the Danish and Swedish islands. He retained the command on the Leeward Island

station till the winter of 1801-2, when he returned to England, and was not again employed till the renewal of hostilities in 1803. At that period he obtained the important and lucrative appointment of commander-in-chief at Jamaica, with a fleet of 28 sail of the line. From the time of his arrival to the close of the year, an astonishing number of captures were made by his cruisers. The respective harbours of the Island of St. Domingo were also closely blockaded; and in addition to the usual duties of his station, Sir John had to conduct a very troublesome negotiation with General Rochambeau, the commander of the French forces in that island.

On the 23d April, 1804, Sir John was promoted to the rank of vice-admiral of the Blue, and continued on the Jamaica station till the spring of 1805, when he was succeeded in the command by Rear-Admiral Dacres.—By a judicious distribution of his forces, he effectually protected the commerce and coasts of the island, and was universally esteemed and respected; which will be sufficiently seen in the following resolution of the House of Assembly of Jamaica, dated December 7, 1804 :—

“Agreed to, *nem. con.*, that the thanks of the House be presented to Vice-admiral Sir John Thomas Duckworth, K.B. for the effectual protection afforded to the commerce and coasts of this island, by his able and disinterested distribution of his Majesty’s naval force under his command.

“And that he be requested to accept a sword, of one thousand guineas value, as a testimony of the high sense entertained by this House, of the eminent services he has thereby rendered to the country.”

Shortly after his return to England, Sir John was appointed second in command of the Mediterranean fleet, and hoisted his flag on board the *Superb*, of 74 guns. Towards the close of 1805, he was in the immediate command of a squadron employed in blockading the port of Cadiz, when intelligence was received by him, that the French fleets had sailed from Brest and from Rochefort. He did not hesitate to sail instantly in pursuit of them, relinquishing the blockade, and sending to intimate his proceedings to Lord Collingwood, the commander-in-chief in the Mediterranean. He came up with the enemy in St. Domingo Bay, having 7 sail of the line and 2 frigates under his command, and obtained over them a decisive victory, on the 6th February, 1806; for which he received the thanks of both Houses of Parliament. The ships captured on this occasion were *Le Brave*, bearing a commodore’s pendant, the *Alexander*, and *Le Jupiter*. The whole fleet, consisting of one ship of 136 guns, two of 84, and two of 74, ought to have fallen into the hands of their conquerors; but it will be remembered, that two of the French captains, viz. of the *Imperial* of 136

guns, and the *Diomedé*, 84, after striking their colours, most scandalously ran their ships on shore, where the latter was burnt. An anecdote connected with this action deserves to be recorded.—Previous to its commencement, Sir J. Duckworth’s captain suspended a portrait of Nelson from the mizen-stay, and caused the crew to do homage to it, while the band played an inspiring “Rule Britannia.” On the 28th March, 1806, the House of Commons, in consequence of his meritorious services, unsolicited voted him an annuity of 1000*l*. The Corporation of London also voted him its thanks and a sword. In February, 1807, Sir John was dispatched to watch the motions of the Turkish fleet in the Dardanelles, but was shortly after recalled, though not before he had, in the unexampled and successful enterprize of forcing the passage of the Dardanelles, evinced what the result of the expedition would have been, if human power could have surmounted the obstacles with which he had to contend.

Finding himself released from foreign service, and with a view to pass the remainder of his days in quiet and domestic life, Sir John, on the 14th May, 1808, married his second lady, Susannah Catherine, second daughter of Dr. William Butler, late Bishop of Exeter, by whom he has left one son. In 1810 he was nominated governor and commander-in-chief of Newfoundland, over the interests of which he watched with unremitting attention. On September 23, 1813, the Prince Regent granted him the dignity of a baronet of the united kingdom; and on the 20th November, in the same year, he was made admiral of the Blue, and a Knight Grand Cross of the Bath. In January, 1815, he was recalled to England, and made Governor of Plymouth, as the successor of Vice-Admiral Domett, who was called to the Admiralty Board.

“He transferred,” says the writer of a biographical sketch in the paper of Plymouth, where his good qualities during this period could be more justly appreciated, “his residence from his mansion-house at Wear, near Exeter, to the Admiralty-house at Plymouth Dock. Plymouth Dock was now his home, at which he supported the dignity of his rank and station, exercising the virtues of good neighbourhood and hospitality, and mingling with the dignity of a commander, the ease and good humour of the open-hearted host.”

Sir John literally expired at his post in the night of the 31st August, in his 69th year.

In person he was rather short, but stout-made and muscular. His constitution was robust, and he was capable of enduring great fatigue in the service, to which he was entirely devoted. He seemed never to be happy but when actively employed, was for ever on the quarter-deck, fond of his profession, and when on duty, caution and

courage were so well combined in him as to inspire confidence in his men, and ensure success to his exertions.

He was generally beloved by those under his command; by his officers, to whom he was attentive; and by the sailors, to whom he was ever a good friend, though he kept them under strict discipline. The story of the black about to be punished, who told his officer, "If floggee, floggee—if preachee, preachee—but no floggee and preachee too," is one of the stories told of Sir John, who was always anxious to impress on the minds of offenders the necessity of punishing, and the pain it gave him.

Sir John was always a careful and prudent man, and could not escape a sailor's joke, as the following humorous anecdote told of him, and well known in the service, testifies.

When captain of one of his Majesty's ships on the Jamaica station, a report reached the quarter-deck, while the ship was under a press of sail, that a pig was overboard; at the same moment the captain's steward informed him that the pig was his property. The necessary orders were immediately given to the officer: "Man the fore and mainclue garnets, weather main brace, clear away the quarter boat for lowering down, square the main yards, or *poor piggy will be drowned.*" The steward again reached the ear of his captain, and communicated the pleasing information that the pig was the property of the ward-room mess, and not his. The orders now were "Stand fast the fore and main tacks, keep fast the boat, for poor piggy cannot be saved."

REV. DR. ESTLIN.

At Southerdown, South Wales, John Prior Estlin, L.L.D. For 46 years Dr. Estlin held the situation of pastor to the congregation of Protestant dissenters assembling for divine worship in Lewin's Mead, Bristol. During nearly the same period he was actively engaged in the education of youth. The Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, Edinburgh, and Glasgow can bear testimony to the classical attainments of members who left his school for those seats of learning.

In early life Dr. Estlin was intended for the ministry of the Church of England, and with an ardent mind and fair prospects of wordly emolument, he commenced his studies under the tuition of his maternal uncle, the late Rev. John Prior, vicar of Ashby de la Zouch, in Leicestershire. Finding, however, upon examining the Scriptures that he could not conscientiously subscribe to the tenets of the established church, he did not hesitate to relinquish his worldly prospects for the profession of a system of Christianity which appeared to him more accordant with the revelation of the Sacred Volume. The sacrifice was not a trifling one. It was not without some pangs that he resigned the object of his youthful hope and earliest ambi-

tion. He became a Protestant dissenter, and never hesitated when called upon to advocate from the pulpit or the press, those doctrines which, after mature enquiry, he had embraced. But in religious controversy he took no delight; indeed, controversy of any kind was not congenial with the mildness of his disposition. In his sermons, his conversation, and his works, he was more desirous of drawing the attention of his hearers and readers to points on which all agreed, than to those upon which a difference of opinion existed. The goodness of God and the great practical duties of Christianity were his constant theme.

Innocence, simplicity, and purity of mind, great warmth of affection and a high sense of moral rectitude were conspicuous to an extraordinary degree in his character, and a belief that others must be endued with the same dispositions rendered him candid, unsuspicious, and artless in all his communications with the world. His intellect was strong and vigorous. He studied much, and was an elegant and refined scholar; in the Greek language he chiefly delighted. He published many works upon religious subjects, some of them controversial, but the greater part were intended to enforce the duties of Christianity, and to oppose infidelity and irreligion. He was one of the first authors who replied to Paine's *Age of Reason*, in 1796.

In politics he was moderate, a friend to the constitution of the country, but always firmly attached to the cause of liberty, both civil and religious.

Dr. Estlin was one of the gentlemen who, in the year 1786, called a meeting for the purpose of forming the *Bristol Library Society*, which has gradually increased to its present respectable state. Few of the charities of Bristol were unassisted by his annual contributions; indeed the amount of his charitable donations would not have disgraced a much larger income than his. He was esteemed by all who knew him. It would be difficult to find an individual who met with so much personal respect from men of the most opposite religious and political opinions. Those who in early life had enjoyed the advantages of his instruction, retained for him the warmest sentiments of regard and attachment. His pupils esteemed him not only as a tutor, but a parent. Many of them met annually to commemorate their preceptor's birth-day. At one of these meetings, in the year 1807, they presented him with the degree of doctor of laws, which they had obtained for him without his knowledge: upon those occasions he always delivered a beautiful and affecting speech. That upon his last birth day in April, when he completed his 70th year, was particularly impressive, from the view which he took of his life as being nearly drawn to a close, and from the obvious probability to all assembled, that this

would be the last meeting; that the cheerfulness which irradiated the countenance of their venerable friend was but the mild glow which lingers round the last ray of the setting sun.

There was something peculiarly interesting in the termination of his life. Having reached the age of man, and feeling some of the infirmities attendant upon advancing years, particularly the imperfection of sight, he resolved to withdraw from all the active enjoyments of life; with this view he resigned the pastoral charge of his congregation, and gave up his school. He preached his farewell sermon on Sunday, the 22d of last June, and had taken leave of his pupils in the preceding week. On the 27th he repaired to a favourite spot in Glamorganshire, where his family indulged the anxious hope that sea air, and the remission of his usual labours, would restore him to a degree of health and strength: but the Almighty Disposer of events appointed otherwise. Unwilling to leave to the precarious period of a dying moment the important concerns of eternity, his long life was one unwearied scene of preparation for another and a better world. Habitually contemplating the prospect of death, and entertaining no gloomy ideas of the event, he frequently expressed the humble hope, that he might be removed when it should please Providence to call him, without a protracted illness. And Heaven heard his prayer.

On Sunday, the 10th of August, 1817, he rose to breakfast, and read a morning and evening service to his family and some neighbours, each service consisting of a sermon of his own and some prayers. The subject of his discourses was the resurrection of the virtuous to immortality. Between seven and eight o'clock in the evening he went up stairs to retire to rest: immediately, on reaching his chamber, he was seized with an effusion of blood from the lungs, so violent, that in a few moments, without a pang, he heaved his last sigh upon the bosom of the partner of his life.

Every testimony of the most marked respect was shewn to his memory by the members of the religious society with which he had been so long connected, and by his pupils and others.

His remains were attended to the grave by more than 120 gentlemen on foot, the carriages of many of them following. The burial service was feelingly performed by the Rev. Dr. Carpenter, who succeeded Dr. Estlin in his pastoral duties; and the following morning being Sunday, a most affectionate and pathetic discourse was delivered at the Chapel in Lewin's Mead, to a crowded congregation, by his friend, the Rev. James Manning, of Exeter. The Meeting-house was hung with black, and the whole congregation appeared in mourning, in token of their respect to his memory. R. G. S.

NEW MONTHLY MAG.—No. 45.

SIR JOSEPH MAWBEY, BART.

Died at Botleys, near Chertsey, Surrey, Sir JOSEPH MAWBEY, Bart. He succeeded his father (on whom the title was conferred) in 1798, having previously married, in 1796, Caroline, daughter of the late Thos. Henchman, Esq. of Littleton, Middlesex, by whom he has left no issue. The title, we believe, is extinct.

RT. HON. SIR JOHN M'MAHON, BART.

Died at Bath, the Rt. Hon. Sir JOHN M'MAHON. He was a native of Ireland, and was introduced by the Marquis of Hastings to the Prince Regent, about whose person he held various confidential offices during the last twenty years. It is only about two months since ill health compelled him to resign the situations of private secretary and keeper of the privy purse to his Royal Highness, by whom his long and faithful services were rewarded with the grant of a baronetcy. He obtained a seat in parliament for Aldeburgh, in 1802, and was returned for the same place in 1806 and 7 without opposition. During the short period of the Fox and Grenville administration, in the latter years, he held the office of principal storekeeper of the ordnance. He married Miss Ramsay, of Bath, who died two or three years since, and having left no issue, the title devolves to his brother, Col. Thomas M'Mahon, now in India. The greater part of his fortune, which is said to amount to 70,000*l.* is bequeathed to his brother, the master of the rolls in Ireland.

SIGNORA STORACE.

Died August 24, 1817, at her house, on Herne Hill, near Dulwich, Signora STORACE. Her name was originally spelt without the *t*, which was added to give it a better sound. She was of foreign extraction, but born in London. Her father had considerable celebrity as a bass player, and at one time kept Marybone Gardens, where he was assisted by his wife and sister, who were remarkable for making certain cakes, which they sold at the bar. Before she went abroad, which she did when very young, Sacchini gave her some instructions. Her first appearance was at Florence, whither she accompanied her brother, as second woman to Marchesi in serious opera, and she was very favourably received; but her figure wanting the dignity, and her voice the compass and execution requisite for that line, induced her to study the gestures and attitudes for which she was afterwards so celebrated in the *Buffa* walk. She was one of the first who had the singular distinction of receiving a benefit at Venice, but several other performers have since reaped the like advantage. She has been mistaken for the *Inglessa*; but the lady distinguished by that appellation was a Miss Davis, who sung at Florence and other

VOL. VIII,

2 M

places in Italy. After Sig. Storace had travelled over most of Italy, she was engaged, with *Benucci* and Kelly, by an agent of the Emperor of Germany. At Vienna her reception was very flattering, and we have heard that she attracted the particular notice of the great Joseph. His majesty was exceedingly fond of music, and especially so of the comic opera. At Vienna Sig. Storace became acquainted with Dr. Fisher, whose skill on the violin has been so much admired, and in a short time they were married. Their union was not happy; and at length they were separated, as it was said, by a mandate from the emperor. It was rumoured, in the scandal of the day, that the elderly relations and privy counsellors of our heroine, finding the alliance interfere with their pecuniary interests, rejoiced in the dissolution, and prevailed on the dutiful Signora to appeal to the Imperial Joseph, who ordered the unfortunate doctor to leave Vienna.

After some years residence in Germany, she returned to her native land, and appeared in the Italian opera and in concerts with great success. She made her *debut* at Drury-Lane theatre about the year 1789, in Mr. Cobb's new opera of the *Haunted Tower*; and, though her pronunciation of the English language partook of that of a foreigner, yet the attention which she paid to comic acting abroad, aided by the assistance of Mr. Bannister, gave her a great eclat, and contributed much to the run of the piece. She likewise performed a short time in 1793 at the Haymarket. Her brother, who was just emerging from obscurity and indigence, composed the music of this piece. On his death, in 1796, she resigned her situation at Drury-Lane, in consequence, it is said, of a difference with the manager, accompanied Mr. Braham to Italy, and, on her return in 1802, was engaged with him at Covent-Garden theatre, where they made their first appearance in *Chains of the Heart*. She had retired, some time before her death, from the stage, and has left a son by Braham, who, after a long intercourse, in which a kind of dubious acknowledgment of marriage was sustained, threw her off to public disgrace. Her person was short and lusty, and her complexion dark. She had great vocal powers and knowledge of music, and her performance in the operas of *My Grandmother*, *No Song no Supper*, *The Cabinet*, &c. &c. never failed to enrapture the audience. It is surmised Braham's late conduct towards her accelerated her death; and there are some who add that practical justice was thus awarded her for her conduct relative

to Dr. Fisher, who applied to his late wife in his necessities, but to no purpose.

MR. JAMES HILL.

Died in June last, at Morant's Bay, Jamaica, Mr. James Hill, vocal performer. He was a native of Kidderminster, in Worcestershire. Having lost his father at the age of 4 years, he was educated by an uncle, and apprenticed at the age of 16 to a painter. On the expiration of his indentures he visited London, where he remained about a fortnight, and then went to Bristol. There he was introduced to the manager of both that and the Bath theatre, to whom he communicated his wish to attempt the stage, but was informed that the company was already filled, and that there was no prospect of a speedy vacancy. He then requested permission to perform one night, to gratify his inclination, with which the manager complied, and he appeared in June 1790 as Belville, in *Rosina*, when he experienced such a flattering reception, that full as his company was, the manager contrived to make room for him; he was, accordingly, engaged for five seasons, during which time he became acquainted with Signora Storace, who recommended him to Rauzzini, by whose advice Mr. Hill placed himself under the tuition of Mr. Richards, the leader of the band at the Bath theatre, and having received a few lessons from Ximenes and others, finished his instructions with Rauzzini. He performed a variety of vocal characters here the two first seasons with increased approbation; and Mr. Harris, wishing to engage him for Covent-Garden, applied to Mr. Diamond to release him from his articles, with which that manager obligingly complied. His first appearance in London was in 1798, as Edwin in *Robin Hood*, in which he met with the approbation of the public. He continued at Covent Garden till the end of the season 1804—6, when he left the theatre for some fancied injury, and performed in the country. He visited Norwich and other places, became a complete humourist, was we believe at one time manager of a strolling company, and, after an absence of some years, appeared at the Regency theatre. It is presumed that he was not above the age of 40 at the time of his death. His private character would not have added to the respectability of the theatrical profession; and his conduct, in leaving Mrs. Atkins and his family, although it was no more than the lady had a right to expect, is deserving of that animadversion which he met with, when his performance was not allowed to proceed at the minor theatre just mentioned.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

IN THE COUNTIES OF ENGLAND, ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

The magistrates of this county have directed all publicans within the county to affix in their houses a printed abstract of the penalties against tippling, drunkenness, gaming, and profane swearing; and as often as it is defaced, so apply to the clerk of the petty sessions for a new copy. We recommend this proceeding to the notice of the county magistrates.

Died.] At Bedford, T. Cockman, esq. one of the aldermen of the corporation.—Rev. Chas. Abbot, D. D. vicar of Oakley and Goldington. He was the author of "Flora Bedfordiensis, comprehending such plants as grow wild in the County of Bedford," 8vo. 1798; and of "Parochial Divinity, or Sermons on Various Subjects," 8vo. 1807.

BERKSHIRE.

Married.] At Sulham, Wm. Blackwood, esq. to Charlotte, youngest daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Hen. Wilder, of Purley Hall.

At Windsor, Mr. John Crickmer, of Mundham, to Charlotte, only daughter of the late Samuel Neech, Esq. of Brooke, Norfolk.

At Wantage, Mr. Wilmshurst, of Colchester, to Anne, eldest daughter of the late Jos. Kingdon, esq. of Exeter.—J. Taylor, esq. of Grove, to Miss Gillmore.

Died.] At Abingdon, Mr. C. Lloyd, son of Sam. Andrews L. esq. of Newbury, 25.—Mr. Christopher Keen, one of the burgesses of the corporation, 73.

At Remenham, near Henley Bridge, Barrett March, esq. 72.

At Taplow, near Maidenhead, Miss Spooner, sister to Mrs. Wilberforce.

At Sunninghill, Emma, youngest daughter of Jas. Paine, esq.

At Windsor, Mr. Ranger, 60.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] At Aylesbury, Wm. Lake, esq. to Elizabeth, only daughter of Rich. Norris, esq.

At Little Missenden, Rob. Crofts, esq. of Dumpton House, Kent, to Charlotte, youngest daughter of the late Geo. Bates, esq. of Workop.

Died.] At Fawley Parsonage, the Rev. Thos. Powys, rector of that parish, 46.

At Chesham, Francis Kingston, esq. many years a respectable solicitor of that place.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

The Commissioners under the Eau Brink Drainage Acts have obtained a loan of 15,000*l.* from Government; and this work, deemed so essential for the drainage of the

fens and improvement of the navigation between Lynn and Cambridge, will be commenced immediately after the harvest.

On the 23d, as some workmen were digging for the foundation of a building, in the cellar of the Old Dolphin Inn, Cambridge, about four feet from the surface they found the mouldered remains of a leather bag, out of which fell a parcel of gold rings, containing precious stones, in very ancient setting; also some old silver coins, and other articles of value, the whole of which will perhaps not be known. The workmen beginning to quarrel about the booty, news of the discovery reached the owner of the estate, who has recovered a part of the property. It consists of the following curious reliques, which have remained buried 550 years, about seventeen years before the foundation of the University:—1. A sapphire, rudely set in its natural form, in a ring of pure gold, weighing, with the stone, 4dwts. 2gr.—2. An amethyst, do. weighing 2 dwts. 8gr.—3. Ditto, do. weighing 1dwt. 10gr.—3. Ruby, do. weighing 25gr.—5. Small gem, unknown, weighing with the ring, 21gr.—6. Large brooch of pure gold, mounted in silver, the silver being completely mineralized; originally studded with rubies, one of which remains; the whole of curious workmanship; its weight equals 10*z.* wanting only 23gr.—7. Small brilliant gold fleur de lis, broken from some trinket that has disappeared.—8. A piece of coral set in silver.—9. A collection of silver pennies of Henry the Third, struck in his fifty-first year; about which time they seem to have been buried.

Married.] At Wisbech, Mr. Beardsell, of Stamford, to Miss D. Clarke.—Mr. Reddish, to Miss Susan Clarke.—Mr. Rob. Abbott, to Mary, daughter of Mr. Thos. Peacock.

At Cambridge, Mr. Harradan, to Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. Laughton.

Died.] At Wisbech, Mr. Jos. Ward, jun. 22.—Mrs. Grounds.

The Rev. Thomas Heckford, M. A. vicar of Trumpington and Melbourn, and formerly of Trinity college; B. A. 1776, M. A. 1779.

At Cambridge, Wm. Hollick, esq. 65.—Rob. White, esq. solicitor, and nearly thirty years town clerk, 70.

The Rev. John Wm. Rose, rector of Papworth Everard, and formerly fellow of Trinity college; B. A. 1771, M. A. 1774.

At Newmarket, Mr. Rich. Goodisson, an eminent training groom.

CHESHIRE.

The grand jury, at the late assizes for this county, agreed upon the following resolu-

tion :—That the salt duties are a fertile source of fraud and theft ; that their repeal would in various ways extend the use and consumption of salt, promote and assist the operations of agriculture, augment the demand for labour and industry, diminish the poor-rates, and be a most desirable relief to all classes of the community, especially to the lower orders.

Birih.] At Combermere Abbey, Lady Heathcote, of a daughter.

Married.] Mr. C. Mould, of West Square, London, to Elizabeth, daughter of G. Capper, esq. of Nantwich.

At Chester, Col. Hicks, to Miss Brittain.—Mr. Geo. White, to Miss Eliz. Draycot.—Mr. W. Williams, to Maria, second daughter of Rich. Walley, esq.—Mr. Rich. Grimes, to Miss Lockley.

At Bidston, Thomas Washington, esq. to Miss Daulby, grand-daughter to Daniel Daulby, esq. of the Car-house, Saughall Massey.

Died.] At Northwich, Mr. John Large.

At Tarvin, Mr. John Done.

At Churton, Mrs. Barrow, of the Red Lion Inn.

At Runcorn, Miss H. Janion.

At Chester, Mr. Rich. Dean.—Mr. Thos. Jones, 64.

At Cuddington Mill, Mr. Mullock.

At Barton, Ann, wife of Mr. John Manning, 72.

At Huxley, Mrs. Cheers, 97.

At Stocks, the Rev. James Cooke, M. A. formerly of Catharine-hall, Cambridge, 74. He was a man of the most exemplary character, and of great originality of genius. His name will be ever distinguished by his numerous mechanical inventions in agriculture and in manufactures, and especially by those applicable to the drill-husbandry ; to the promotion of which system, as well as of other valuable modes of cultivation, he had devoted a large portion of his life.

At Quarry Bank, Mrs. Jane Greg.

At Hope Green, Jas. Barton, esq. 63.

CORNWALL.

A curious musical clock has lately been invented by Mr. Wills, of Truro. The front exhibits a circle, on which are marked the hours from one to twenty-four, and which, with minutes, are pointed out by indexes from the centre. Within this circle is a bisected plate, shewing a section of the horizon :—the sun is represented by a gilt ball, which, by a compound motion, rises, sets, and shews the altitude of the real luminary in the heavens throughout every day in the year in this latitude. On the bisected plate are inscribed the name and longitude of several of the most remarkable places on the earth, by which the hour at these places is constantly pointed out. In the upper corner of the plate, a small spherical body shews the continually changing phases of the moon. The opposite corner shews another globe re-

volving on her axis, and exhibiting the diurnal motion of the earth. On a plate in one of the lower corners, are inscribed several concentric graduated circles, by which are pointed out the dominical-letter, golden-number, epact, cycle of the sun, leap-year, &c. In the opposite corner is a circular plate and index, shewing the time of high water at the principal sea-ports in Europe every day. There is also exhibited a small orrery, regulated on the true principles of the solar system, having the sun in the centre, whose place in the ecliptic is pointed out every day throughout the year. The several planets are represented by ivory balls, which exhibit their true places in the zodiac, and their revolutions, in the most accurate manner. The ball representing the earth is inclined to the plane of the ecliptic, in an angle of $66\frac{1}{2}$ degrees, and thus exhibits the phenomenon of the seasons. The moon is also similarly represented, and moves round the earth thirteen times, whilst the earth revolves round the sun. Behind the solar system is represented a clear sky, in which is a figure of Apollo seated on a cloud. Every four hours this figure appears to strike a lyre, and beat time with its foot, whilst an organ plays several tunes.

Married.] At Padstow, Capt. J. Sheppard, to Miss Rowe, of Trencarn.

At Penryn, Capt. Chas. Tilly, to Miss Rose Hornblower.

At Madron, Lieut. Millett, R. N. of Marazion, to Miss Eliz. Davy, of Penzance, youngest sister of Sir Humphry D.

Died.] At Michaelstow, Mr. Henry Hockin.

At Truro, Mr. T. G. Hicks.

At Liskeard, Mr. Wm. Sargant.—Mr. Walter Coath.—Mrs. Knight.

At Launceston, Mr. Sam. Pearson, inn-keeper.

At Redruth, Philippa, relict of Mr. Jos. Andrew.

At St. Columb, Mr. John Basley, 76.

At Kellavose, Mr. Geo. Bennetts, 60.

At Chacewater, Mr. John Bond, well known throughout the mining districts of this county as a man of strong intellect and acute judgment, which he displayed in various essays inserted in the Cornwall papers.

CUMBERLAND.

At the late Workington Agricultural Meeting, Mr. Curwen stated, among other interesting information, the following important fact, as the actual result of his own experience :—At the Schoose farm this year, the President exhibited an experiment of twenty stitches of turnips, raised by three different manures ; the first by dung from the midding, the second by vegetable and animal patent manure, the third by clay ashes. Those from ashes were decidedly the best, the long dung the second, and the *patent manure* considerably the worst.

Married.] At Cockermouth, John Leathrey Armitage, esq. of Farnley Hall, York, to

Elizabeth, youngest daughter of Hen. Thompson, esq. of Cheltenham.

At Bassenthwaite, Capt. Chambers Reed, of the Cumberland Militia, to Miss Carrick.

Died.] At Carlisle, Mr. Thos. Gash, 52.—Mr. Thos. Blaylock, 40.—Mrs. Jane Bell, 35.—Musgrave Lewthwaite, esq. 42.—Mrs. Isabella Foster, 38.—Mrs. Cath. Atkinson, 71.

At Workington, Mrs. Eleanor Patterson, 60.—Mr. Jos. Vickers, 70.

At Akehead, Mr. John Rook, 67.

At St. Bees, Mrs. Eliz. Morley, 92.

At Stanwix, Mr. Rob. Jackson, 33.

At Rottington, Mr. Wm. Mossop, 50.

At Whitehaven, Mr. Jos. Moore, 76.—The daughter of Mr. Hodgson, solicitor.—Mrs. Taylor, 84.

At New Houses, Mr. John Sharp, 73.

At Egremont, Mr. Anthony Adamson, son of the late Capt. A. of Whitehaven, 24.

At Parton, Miss Collins, 60.

At Irton, Mr. Ant. Birkett, 90.

At Drigg, Mr. R. Taylor, 69.

At Lockerby, Elizabeth, wife of Wm. Martin, esq.

At Redflat, Mary, wife of Wm. Glaister, esq. 58.

At Wilton, Mrs. Sarah Bragg, 51.

At Maryport, Jane, wife of Mr. Rob. Bell, 23.—Mrs. Dorothy Cartner, 49.—Mr. Wm. Carruthers, 65.—Mrs. Eliz. Kinney.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married.] At Derby, the Rev. John Evans, to Marianne, widow of the Rev. Rob. Wolseley, and only daughter of the late Rev. Geo. Watson Hand, Archdeacon of Dorset.

Died.] At Ogston Hall, Wm. Turbutt, esq.

At Ashborne, Mrs. Brooks, 62.

DEVONSHIRE.

Dr. Remnant, of Plymouth, has published a remedy for the bite of a mad dog, which, he says, has been proved by the first medical men of the age, and has stood the test for the last thirty years, though, perhaps, but partially known in England, if at all. It was discovered in Germany, and in Dr. R.'s travels through, and stay in that country, (which was some years), he was frequently a witness of its success on dogs and other animals that had been bitten by mad dogs. He never saw it tried upon the human species, but was credibly informed by professional gentlemen of the highest respectability, who had tried it upon man with the same success, that it never failed as a preventive. It has always been administered as soon as possible after the animal had been bitten. The recipe is as follows—"When a dog or other animal is bitten by a mad dog, let the following be given him as soon as possible—brass filings, one dram, with white bean meal (calavanceries), in milk or milk broth, well stirred together. The beans are to be burnt brown like coffee, and ground in a coffee-mill, or if finely

bruised will do." The same quantity is sufficient for the human subject, and no repetition is necessary as one dose has, by experience, been always proved an effectual preventive.

The trunk of an American fir was lately driven from the English Channel into the mouth of the Exe. It presented on the water a very curious appearance, being on one part entirely covered with clusters of living leepas's, in shells, vulgarly called barnacles. The tree was about 20 feet long, and very thick; in sawing it up it was found to be perforated like a honey-comb by the tirado worm, which is of a light yellow colour, four inches long, having a short screw of the consistency of ivory or bone, with which it penetrates the wood.

Married.] Walter Thos. Haydon, esq. of Crediton, to Emily, youngest daughter of John Foster Barham, esq. of Exeter.

At Otterton, J. Hollett, esq. to Mrs. Brake.

At Topsham, Mr. Prowse, of London, to Margaret, only daughter of Lieut. Fox, R. N.

Died.] At Sandford, the Rev. Philip Lane, 50.

At Starcross, Mr. Thos. Fryer, 81.

At Exeter, Mr. Giles Welsford.—Capt. Ligonier Chapman, son of the late Mr. Alderman C. of Bath.

At Plymouth, the wife of Mr. J. D. Browne, surgeon.

DORSETSHIRE.

Married.] At Wyke Church, Wm. Thos. Cook, esq. of Bath, to Miss Dearing.

At Whitechurch, Thos. Coombs, esq. solicitor, of Dorchester, to the eldest daughter of the Rev. Mr. Dowland.

At Dorchester Sam. Lyde, esq. to Mary, eldest daughter of Thos. Tapp, esq.

At Merston Magna, John Lane, esq. to Jane, daughter of the Rev. John Williams.

At Poole, R. S. Haly, esq. to Ann, only daughter of Wm. Young, esq.

Died.] At Blandford, Mr. John Page.

At Hinton-Martel, the eldest son of the Rev. Hugh Pugh, rector of that place, 18.

At Ashmore, Mrs. Fowle, 89.

At Poole, Mr. Masters Keates, 61.—Lieut. D. Young, 23.

At Longburton, Rev. John Tucker, perpetual curate of Caundle Marsh. He had called on the Rev. Mr. Couzens of the former place, and being left in the parlour a few minutes, was found a corpse.

DURHAM.

A life boat, upon an entire new principle, has been completed by Messrs. Dodds and Shotton, boat-builders, Sunderland, under the direction of John Davidson, esq. of Bishopwearmouth. She draws only 10 or 11 inches of water when her crew is on board, not more than 2 feet 10 inches when filled with water, and is capable of carrying with safety 50 persons. An experiment was tried a few days ago to prove her buoyant properties. In

the presence of numerous spectators, she was immersed in the sea from off the pier, and, unassisted, ridded herself of the cargo of water in less than 40 seconds, by means of apertures through the bottom. No cork is used in her construction.

Married.] At Mishopwearmouth, Lieut. Oliver Swan, R. N. to the daughter of Mr. Davidson, solicitor.—Mr. White, to Miss Parker, both of Sunderland.

Died.] At Fawncles, John Darnell, esq. 84. At West Auckland, the widow of Jas. James, esq.

At Toft Hill, Mr. Wm. Henderson, 85. At Sherburn, the wife of Wm. Mitcheson, esq.

At Gateshead, Mr. Launcelot Wilson, 37.—Miss Greene.

At South Shields, Mrs. Mary Hancock, 88.—Mrs. Wright, 48.—Mr. Jas. Richmond, 32.—Mr. Thos. Scorsby, 52.—Mrs. Eleanor Young, 67.

At Darlington, Mrs. Isabella Burnsides, 104.

At Durham, Mr. John Coxon, 44.—William Kirton, esq. senior alderman of the corporation, father of the city, and the oldest housekeeper of the parish of St. Nicholas, 84. He was elected mayor in 1783, and again in 1795.

At Neville's Cross, Mr. Horner, 85. At Sunderland, Mrs. Scott, 66.—Mr. Rob. Mackie, 79.

ESSEX.

At a public meeting held at Chelmsford on the 29th August it was resolved to establish a Saving Bank in that town.

Birth.] At Colchester, the lady of Lieut. Col. the Hon. Wm. H. Gardiner, of a son.

Married.] At Colchester, Quarter-Master S. Bland, of the East Essex Militia, to Miss Charlotte Nickols.

At Mistley, Lewis Agassiz, esq. to Mrs. Phillebrown, relict of Isaac P. esq.

At Walthamstow, T. C. Spear, M. D. of Bath, to Catherine, eldest daughter of Thos. Templeman, esq. of Whip's-cross.

Died.] Mr. Rob. Dixon, brewer, of Chelmsford. He was found dead upon the road near Ingatestone, in consequence, as it is believed, of a fall from his horse.

At Colchester, Mr. Samuel Stapleton, 79. At Newport Pond, the wife of the Rev. Mr. Bell, vicar of that parish.

At Castle Hedingham, Susan, widow of the Rev. R. Gregory, 56.

At Harwich, Mr. P. Freshfield, postmaster, and a capital burgess of that borough.

GLoucestershire.

Notice has been given of intended applications to Parliament for bills for inclosing the commons and wastes in the parishes of Moreton Valence, Westcote, Cranham, Brockworth, Upton St. Leonard's and Bitton; and also for making a turnpike-road from

Cirencester to that leading from Malmesbury to Cricklade, Wilts.

Married.] John Pratt, esq. of Upton-on-Severn, to Miss M. Bradley, of Dunstall-Castle.

G. Tryon, esq. of Morrett, Rutland, to Catherine, daughter of the late T. Ivory, esq. of Clifton.

At Clifton, Captain R. Z. Mudge, of the Royal Engineers, to Alice Watson, daughter of James Watson Hull, Esq. late of Great Baddow.

At Dursley, Robert Cooper, esq. second son of Robert Bransby C. esq. to the eldest daughter of Edw. Wallington, esq.

At Cheltenham, Sir Fras. Ford, bart. to Eliza, only surviving daughter of Hen. Brady, esq. of Limerick.

Died.] At Gloucester, the relict of Thos. Mills, esq.—Mr. Rose.—Mr. Lewis.

At Well Close, W. Davis, esq. 84.

At Cheltenham, Mrs. Stiles, 46.—Miss Marg. Hodgson.

At Stowe, Margaret, wife of the Rev. John Hippley, rector of that place.

At Westover House, Fras. Riners, esq.

At Dirham, the wife of the Rev. Geo. Swayne, rector of that place.

At Stapleton, Mr. David Jones, 72.

At Charfield, the wife of Mr. Thos. Tanner, surgeon.

HAMPSHIRE.

Lord Rivers' beautiful estate at Stratfieldsay is about to be purchased as a proper residence for his grace the Duke of Wellington. Mr. Wyatt the architect has already been down, and has marked out the most eligible spot for the site of his grace's house. Every thing is in such a train as only to wait the duke's approbation, by a visit to the place in person, before the purchase will be completed.—This estate is situated on the borders of Hampshire, in the parish of Heckfield, and is about $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Reading, and 38 from London.

Two caverns have lately been discovered in the New Forest, which, it now appears, have been for a length of time the residences of a gang of plunderers, who have committed numerous depredations for miles round the places of their concealment.

Dr. Johnson of Portsea has communicated to the *Hampshire Telegraph* the particulars of the case of a labourer named Brown, in the laboratory of Portsmouth Dock yard, who died of hydrophobia. He was bitten about five weeks before by a dog, which, concealing himself behind some wood, sprung out and lacerated the left hand much, the right hand in a trifling degree, and also the nose. The man felt some pain in the left hand ever since the bite, but continued at work as usual till the Monday before he died. The next day the symptoms of the disease became apparent; but the patient was perfectly correct in his judgment, and in complete possession of his senses till the mo-

ment of his death, which took place on the Thursday following. He left a widow and five young children in great distress. A subscription has been set on foot for their relief.

Births.] At Preshaw House, Lady Long, of a son.

At Westwood House, the lady of Rear-Adm. Otway, of a daughter.

Married.] At Southampton, Jas. Tattersall, M. D. of Westbourne, Sussex, to Mrs. Taylor, widow of Col. T.

At Millbrook, Edw. Caldwell, esq. of Redbridge, to Miss M. A. Terril, of Lyndhurst.

Died.] At Stubbington, Mrs. St. John, aunt of Sir Henry St. John Mildmay, bart.

94, At Collingbourn, near Andover, Thos. Pitt, esq.

At Andover, Mr. Nathaniel Butt Noyes. At Portsea, the wife of Mr. Pearce, solicitor.

At Winchester, John Jervis, eldest son of Sir J. Brenton, bart. 14.

At Portsmouth, Anthony Tregent, esq. 96. At the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, Louisa, wife of Capt. Abraham.

At Romsey, John Bartlett, esq. many years senior alderman of that corporation, 84. **HEREFORDSHIRE.**

Died.] At Hereford, the relict of the Rev. J. Pitt.—Rebecca, wife of Mr. J. Jenkins.

At Leominster, Mr. J. Woodhouse, surgeon, 27.

HERTFORDSHIRE.
Married.] At Hertford, Mr. Wm. Medland, to Mary, only daughter of Hen. Alington, esq. of Bailey Hall.

At Thundridge, Thos. Jones, esq. of Ware, banker, to Mrs. Winn, relict of W. C. Winn, esq. of the E. I. C. ship, Charles Grant.

Rev. Jas. Jenkins, of Harpenden, to Miss Emma Thompson, of Cadington.

Died.] At East Barnet, Mrs. Tempest, widow of the late John T. esq. M. P. for Durham.

At Hertford, Benj. Cherry, an eminent solicitor, and 21 years town clerk of that borough, 52.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.
Died.] At Houghton, Mr. Bradshaw. At Huntingdon, Thos. Sandon, esq. engaged in the Huntingdon Militia.

KENT.
Mr. Richards, surgeon of Seal, has lately extracted from the cheek of Robert Smith, bricklayer, of Seal Chart, near Sevenoaks, a fragment of a bomb-shell, an inch long, half an inch wide, and a quarter thick, which had remained in his head upwards of eight years.

Mr. Ellis, of Barming, the largest hop-grower in England, has this season 2,700 persons engaged in picking hops in his extensive plantations.

There is now flourishing in the garden of G. Baker, esq. at Darland, near Rochester,

an elm tree, which measures in circumference 33 feet at one foot from the ground. This venerable tree is perfectly hollow, and sufficiently spacious in the interior to contain eight or ten people. The branches are of a considerable size, and very luxuriant, although entirely supported by the bark. This elm is worthy of notice, as it equals in size any of the largest trees which are to be found in Welbeck Park, or in the famous forest of Salcey, in Nottinghamshire.

Married.] At Harrietsham, Major Tyl-den, of the Royal Engineers, to Isabella, eldest daughter of William Baldwin, esq. of Stede Hill.

At Ash, Mr. Cook, of Sandwich, to Miss Caroline Stone.

At Greenwich, Charles Laing, esq. to Mrs. Barnard, both of Blackheath.

Died.] At Hythe, Edward Tournay, esq. solicitor.

At Frindsbury, Mr. Adam Kellock, 42. At Deal, Mr. Lawrence, 84.—Mrs. Fist.

At Shoulden Lodge, near Deal, John Ig-gulden, esq.

At Chatham, Miss Murton, 49.—Elizabeth, wife of Sir Robert Barlow, commissioner of the Dock-yard.

At Sandwich, R. Emmerson, esq. 69.—Judith, relict of Capt. John Harvey, who fell while commanding the Brunswick on the memorable 1st of June, 1794.

At Town Sutton, Mrs. Dennis, 78.

At Ospringe, John Toker, esq. 71.

At Tunbridge Wells, Laura, daughter of the late Rev. John Arnold Bromfield, 20.

At Rochester, Mrs. Stone.—Mrs. Sarah Brown, 100. She was a native of Borden, in this county, was married at the age of 27, and her youngest daughter, who is still living, is 69.

At Canterbury, Mr. Chas. Pillow, 32.—Mr. Thos. Grant, 57.

At Lenham, Mrs. Finn, 82.—Mrs. S. Hope, 95.

LANCASHIRE.
At the assizes for this county Wm. Holden and three men named Ashcroft, the father and two sons, were tried for the murder of the two female servants of Mr. Littlewood, at Pendleton, near Manchester, on the 26th of April. They were all found guilty, and executed on the 5th September; but persisted in asserting their innocence both at the bar and on the scaffold.

At these assizes a special jury was appointed, to try the Blanketeers, as they were called, from Manchester. When the trial was called on; however, Mr. Topping, the leading Counsel for the Crown, rose and said, "That it was not his intention to offer any evidence against the defendants. At the time the charge was preferred, Manchester was much agitated; but tranquillity now prevailed throughout the country, and a new tone and order of things had arisen. His Majesty's government, therefore, never desirous to pro-

accuse any of the King's subjects but in cases where the public safety demanded it, thought it unnecessary to press any thing against the defendants under the present circumstances, and therefore he should offer no evidence." The defendants were accordingly acquitted. The public cannot fail to be highly gratified with this confirmation of the happy re-establishment of the public tranquillity in districts in which it was the most seriously threatened, and will do justice to the motives that have induced an abandonment of prosecutions, a perseverance in which was no longer required for the purpose of example.

Married.] At Liverpool, Capt. Rowlands, of the sloop Fanny, of Beaumaris, to Jane, second daughter of the late Mr. Edw. Owen, of Pothenog, Anglesea.

At Garstang Church Town, Thos. Butler Cole, esq. of Kirkland Hall, to Louisa, youngest daughter of John Grimshalse, esq. of Preston, near Liverpool.

Died.] At Sephton, near Liverpool, the Rev. T. Johnson, rector of that place, 61.

At Garston, Mr. Hughes, 73.

Rev. Wm. Horton, minister of St. Mary's, Rochdale, curate of Ashworth, and a justice of peace for this county, 48.

At Liverpool, Mr. Wm. Smith, 37.—Mrs F. Gilbanks, 27.—Mr. Wm. Jaegar, 37.—Mrs. Barton, 67.—Mr. John Gaskell.—Mrs. Willacy.—Miss B. Wallbank, 57.

At Manchester, Saml. Gardner, esq.—Hannah, wife of Wm. Roe, esq.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

At the late annual meeting of the Leicester Horticultural Society, a gooseberry was produced which weighed 18dwts. 4grs.; 40 berries were shewn, which together weighed 23 ounces.

Married.] At Sweptstone, Major Oliver, of the Royal Horse Artillery, to Marianna, daughter of the late Dudley Baxter, esq. of Atherstone.

At Ashby de la Zouch, Mr. John Dredge, methodist preacher, to Judith, daughter of Mr. Ingle.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Application will be made to Parliament in the ensuing session for bills for inclosing the commons and wastes in the parishes of Wiltsthorpe, Ulceby, Southray, Skirbeck, and West, East, and Wildmore Fens; also for making a navigable canal from Horbling to Billingborough.

Married.] At Louth, Mr. Thos. Rhodes, solicitor, to Anne, daughter of Mr. Henry Jackson.

Died.] At Stamford, Mrs. Leah Stewart, relict of Dr. Richard S. late of Bourn, 52.—Mr. Hotchkin.—Mrs. Wright, wife of the Rev. Mr. W.

At Horbling, Mr. Thomisman, 84.

At Holbeach, Mrs. Read, 72.

At Ponton House, near Grantham, Lady Kent, relict of Sir Chas. K. bart. 66.

At Bardney, Mrs. Eliz. Brown, 77.

At Bolingbroke, Mr. Cuthbert Woodwards, 80.

At Spilsby, Mrs. Ann Watson, 96.

At Bourne, James Pare, gent.

At Coningby, Mr. Rich. Clements, 87.

At Louth, Mr. Wm. Wakelin, 76.—Mrs. Baker, 46.

At Gainsborough, Mr. E. Winship, 61.—Mr. John Dale, 70.

At Lea, Mrs. South, 79.

At Navenby, Mr. Singleton, 69.

MONMOUTHSHIRE.

Application will be made to Parliament next session for a bill for paving, lighting, watching, cleansing, and improving the town of Monmouth, for supplying it with water and erecting market-places. Several new turnpike-roads are also in contemplation.

Married.] At Monmouth, William, only son of W. Lewis, esq. of Brunswick-square, to Lucy, youngest daughter of the late C. Pritchard, esq. of Green-street, Grosvenor-square.

Died.] At Hadnock House, near Monmouth, Elizabeth, relict of the Rev. Dr. Griffin, rector of Warnford, Hants.

NORFOLK.

The *Norfolk Chronicle* states, that the manufacturers of Norwich are again actively employed: indeed so great is the demand for bombazeens, &c. that the old looms which have long lain by as useless, have been within these few weeks all put in requisition, and many new ones are making.

Mr. Blaikie, agricultural steward to Mr. Coke, of Holkham, has written a letter on the subject of road-making, in which, after ably discussing the merits of concave and convex roads, and strongly recommending the inclined plane in their formation, he maintains that three loads of riddled gravel will be more efficacious in repairing roads than six loads of unriddled, consequently half the carriage would be saved by using the former.

The first stone of the naval pillar, to commemorate the victories of the immortal Nelson, was laid on Yarmouth Denes on the 15th August, by Col. Wodehouse. In the stone was placed an elegant Latin inscription, by Serjeant Frere, the learned master of Downing College.

Notice has been given of intended inclosures in this county, in the parishes of Briston, Great Melton, Erpingham, Colby, Banningham, Ingworth, Iteringham, Oulton, Wickmere, Weed Dalling, Ormesby St. Margaret, Ormesby St. Michael, and Scrabby.

Died.] At Spixworth Parsonage, Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. Geo. Howes, 80.

At Gimingham Hall, Charlotte, wife of Mr. Thos. Bond Mack, 90.

At East Dereham, Mary, widow of J. T. Huske, esq. formerly of Great Gransden, Hunts. 72.

At St. Lawrence, Mr. Rob. Dyall, 74.

At Pulham, Mr. Bentfield, sen. 76.—Mr. Wm. Seamor Bokenham, 75.

At Hockering, Mrs. Howman, relict of the Rev. Mr. H. 82.

At Chapel Field, Mr. John Ninham, 73.

At Hethersett, Mr. Wm. Greene, 23.

At Wells, R. Colvin, gent., 59.

At Yarmouth, Mr. Wm. Sego, 58.—Mr. Sam. Varley, 67.—Mrs. Ann Vincent, 82.

—Mr. John Spelman, 45.—Mr. Goffin, 30.

—Mrs. Priscilla Curr, 34.—Mr. Sam. Townley, 62.

At Lynn, Mr. W. S. Forster, 37.—Mr. Ranson.—Mrs. Shenstone.

At Norwich, Mr. John Cobbett, 74.—Mr. John Ninham, 63.

Very few, without the advantages of education, will be found to have exceeded him in the theoretical as well as practical part of design, painting, sculpture, and engraving. A large family, and an insatiable thirst after knowledge, prevented his advancement in life, at least in that degree which his family and friends might have hoped for, from his universal knowledge and laborious life; but for strict honesty, and well meaning, those who knew him the best will give him the most credit.

At Gorleston, Lieut. Edmund Bennett, R. N. 43.

At Fakenham, Mr. Wm. Howlett, of the Bell Inn, 49; and the following day his wife, Mrs. H. 40.

At Blofield, the Rev. Mr. Lloyd, rector of Egmore with Holkham, vicar of Docking, and perpetual curate of Belaugh.

At Deopham, Mr. John Reeve, 69.

At Holm Hale, Mr. Thos. Fuller, 65.

At Burfield Hall, Randall Burroughes, esq. 56.

Birth.] At Framingham, the lady of Dr. Edward Rigby, of Norwich, of three sons and a daughter, one of the former is since dead. Dr. Rigby is a great grandfather, and probably never before were born, at one birth, three great uncles and a great aunt—such being the relationship between the abovementioned parties and the infant son of John Bawtree, jun. esq. of Colchester.

Married.] At Yarmouth, Dr. N. L. Young, of Barbadoes, to Mary, second daughter of the late Rev. Lovick Cooper.

At Whissonsett, the Rev. Wm. H. Black, of Watlington, to Miss Mary Buscal, of the former place.

At Lynn, Capt. Maughan, to Miss Vargett.

John Marcon, esq. of Swaffham, to Jane, daughter of the Rev. A. Edwards, rector of Great Cressingham.

At Stanhoe, Mr. Royle, of Horningtoft, to the eldest daughter of A. Bale, esq. of Sporie.

At Wells, J. Gurney, esq. of Earlham, to Jane, only daughter of the late John Birkbeck, esq. of Lynn.

At Norwich, J. Aldis, gent. to Mrs. Cann. Capt. David Story, R.A. to Anne, second daughter of Geo. Cubitt, esq. of Catfield.

NEW MONTHLY MAG.—No. 45.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Birth.] At Drayton House, the Hon. Mrs. Germaine, of a son.

Married.] Mr. Laxton, surgeon, of Potton, Beds. to Miss Alice Dean, of Thorpe.

Died.] At Northborough, Mr. Jas. Jackson, 27.

At Orlingbury, Eliz. Sophia, born Countess of Wartensleben, wife of the Rev. J. Whitehouse, rector of that place, and widow of Joseph Ewart, esq. formerly British minister plenipotentiary at the court of Berlin, 54.

At Peterborough, Mrs. Harris.

At West Haddon, Mr. Geo. Jackson, 37.

The Rev. Wm. Master, 42 years rector of Paulerspury, 77.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

At a meeting held at Newcastle, Sir T. Clavering, high sheriff in the chair, to consider of opening a communication between the eastern and western seas, the following resolutions were unanimously carried:—
“That the meeting approves the formation of a navigable canal, from the River Tyne to Solway Frith, as tending to the advantage of the commercial and agricultural interests of the north of England, and as calculated, in a great degree, in the mean time, to furnish employment for the labouring poor.”—
“That application be made, during the ensuing session of Parliament, for leave to bring in a bill for a canal from Lymington to Haydon Bridge, keeping in view its ultimate extension to Solway Frith.” A subscription exceeding 1000*l.* in amount, was immediately entered into to defray the expense of accurate surveyings and levellings, and of obtaining other important information preparatory to the commencement of the undertaking.

Married.] At Tynemouth, Lieut. George Castle, R.N. to Miss Cook, of North Shields. At Norham, Mr. Rob. Jacks, to Miss T. Lec.

Died.] At Newcastle, Mr. Peregrine Henzell.—Mr. Lancelot Wilson.—Mr. Andrew Murray, 45.—Mr. Jas. Sherwood, 24.—Mr. Ephraim Curry, 90.

At North Shields, Mr. Stephen Mollison, 55.—Mr. Oswald Matthewson, 66.—Mrs. Sarah Nicholson, 92.—Mr. Thos. Askill, 48.—Miss Eliz. Gray.—Mr. Rob. Woodman, 91.

At Wooler, Walter Atkinson, esq.

At Howick Red Stead, near Alnwick, Mrs. Wm. Jackson, 40.

At Wall, Mr. Edward Herdman, 84.

At Tweedmouth, Mr. Andrew Paxton, 78.

At Lesbury, Mr. John Swan, one of the oldest tenants of the Duke of Northumberland, 91.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

On boiling some eggs, laid by a hen, in the possession of Mr. Philip Lees, of Nottingham, one of them was found to contain
VOL. VIII. 2 N

a reptile, resembling a snake, which measured ten inches and a half in length.

On the 28th of August the Rockingham Leeds coach was overturned near Sutton-upon-Trent, through the misconduct of the driver, in racing with the opposition coach. Mr. Pickard, of Wath, near Rotherham, was killed on the spot, and two other outside passengers were considerably injured.

Birth.] At Cuckney, the lady of Sir Geo. Eyre, of a daughter.

Married.] At Mansfield, the Rev. A. Padley, rector of Alresford, to Ellen, only daughter of the late C. Wright, esq.

The Rev. Wm. Lawson, vicar of Masham and Kirkbly-Malzeard, York, to the daughter of the Rev. R. Barrow, vicar choral, of Southwell.

At Nottingham, Sam. Wilson, esq. of Matlock, to the daughter of Wm. Wilson, esq. mayor of the former place.—Rob. Newberry, gent. to Mrs. Silverwood.

At Radford, Mr. Wm. Harvey, of Nottingham, to Ann, eldest daughter of Ambrose Williamson, gent.

Died.] At Newark, Mrs. Wigginton, 68.—Mrs. E. Smith, 46.—Mr. Jos. Palethorpe, sen.—Mrs. Ramsden, 48.

At Colston Bassett, Mr. Sam. White.

At Basford, Phoebe, third daughter of Mr. R. Smart, 30.

At Nottingham, John Roberts, esq. 66.—Mr. Geo. Dickison, 67.—Wm. Smith, esq. 79.—Mrs. Renshaw, 23.

OXFORDSHIRE.

The blanket trade at Witney has experienced a revival. All the hands there are in full employ. The goods have already advanced in price.

It is in contemplation to inclose the commons and wastes in the parishes of Charlton and Noke, Church Cowley, Temple Cowley, Middle Cowley and St. Clement; also certain lands called Open Magdalen, Open Brazen-nose and Elder Stubbs.

Birth.] At Brightwell House, the Hon. Mrs. Weld, of a daughter.

Married.] At Oxford, Mr. Thos. Hitchings, of Basinghall-street, London, youngest son of Sir Edward H. to Sarah, eldest daughter of Mrs. Sindry.

At Henley-on-Thames, Barton Boucher, esq. of Lincoln's Inn, to Mary, youngest daughter of the late Rev. Nath. Thornbury, rector of Avening, Gloucestershire.

Died.] At Oxford, the relict of the Rev. Mr. Weller, of Corpus Christi college.—The Rev. Simon Stanton, M.A. precentor of Christ Church, and vicar of Cassington.—Mr. Rich. Perdue, 22.—Mrs. Ann Howard, 84.

At Bird-place, Henley Bridge, Barrett March, esq. 72.

Mr. Charles Joseph Hellicar, Demi of Magdalen College, Oxford, eldest son of Mr. Joseph Hellicar, of Bristol, and Mr. George Gresley Whitechurch, student of Baliol Col-

lege, youngest son of the late Mr. S. Whitchurch. During the present vacation these gentlemen were at Guernsey, and wishing to visit France, sailed on the afternoon of the 12th of August for Cherbourg. Some few hours afterwards the wind changed, and became violent, and it is believed the fury of the gale met their vessel whilst passing the race of Alderney, and that they there perished. No account of the vessel having reached any French port, and more than a month having elapsed without intelligence to any of the parties connected with the sufferers either in Guernsey or England, the melancholy inference is too obvious. Mr. Hellicar was in his 22d year; at a very early age he had received the highest classical honours of the university, and had lately taken his degree of Master of Arts. His friend (a year younger) felt emulous of his example, and gave marks of the highest promise. United, whilst living, in friendship and study, they have sunk in one common grave, leaving their afflicted friends to mingle with their sorrow the consoling recollection of their worth.

SHROPSHIRE.

The committee of proprietors of the Ellesmere canal have resolved that Mr. Telford be appointed to make a survey of the most eligible plan for a railway or a canal, to unite the Ellesmere canal with the town of Shrewsbury, and to furnish estimates, previous to a general meeting of the subscribers, to decide upon the measure, in February next.

At a town meeting held at Shrewsbury, it has been resolved to apply to Parliament for an act to enlarge the power of recovering debts in the Court of Requests of that town from the sum of 2l. to 5l.

Notice has been given of the intended inclosure of the borough lands in the borough of Clun; also of Munslow Common, in the parish of the same name, and Hayton's Bent, and Shortwood Common, in the parishes of Stanton Lacy and Bromfield.

Married.] At Shrewsbury, the Rev. T. Harris, to Mary, youngest daughter of Mr. Rocas.

Died.] At Much Wenlock, Mr. Thomas Trevor.

At Newport, Mrs. Bott.

At Shrewsbury, Mr. Andrew M'Alister, 87.—Mr. Jos. Jackson, 37.

At Oswestry, Mr. Geo. Yates, 46.

At Upton Magna, Mr. Thos. Elsmere.

At Newell Pit, Miss Spruce, 29.

At Moreton Corbet Mill, Mrs. Hazledine, mother of Mr. H. iron-master of Shrewsbury, 82.

At Ketley, Mr. Parker, 60.

At Ludlow, Mr. John Jones, 76.

At Bagley, Francis Reynolds, esq.

At Tenbury, Mrs. Holland, relict of Mr. H. attorney, and daughter of the late T. Mytton, esq. of Shipton Hall.

At Astley, Mr. John Price, 89.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

The Bristol papers state that the leather, soap, candle, and other staple trades in that city, are rapidly improving.

Lieut. Thrackston, R.N. has exhibited a new life-boat of his construction at Bristol. It is constructed with canvas, in lieu of plank, and has a canvas cover, so contrived as to possess the advantage of a deck, and at the same time to keep the men dry.

The new national school at Bath, begun in October, 1816, is already finished and opened. The plan of the building, which is capable of containing 1000 children, is entirely novel, and reflects great credit on the architect, John Lowder, esq. The boys' school-room is a polygon of 32 sides, 80 feet in diameter, and 20 feet high; that of the girls is circular, and 54 feet in diameter. The whole building was erected without the aid of scaffolding.

Mr. Heaviside has resigned his situation of Master of the Ceremonies of the Kingston Assembly Rooms, at Bath.

A cavern of considerable extent has been discovered at Spaxton, near Bridgewater. The roof and sides are embossed with incrustations of carbonate of lime.

Some very rich and beautiful specimens of copper ore have been obtained from a new mine lately opened in the Marquis of Buckingham's estate in the parish of Stowey, about nine miles N.W. of Bridgewater. The lode is visible in a lime quarry, and about 20 feet below the surface. Some Cornish miners have arrived to work it.

A curious gold ring has lately been dug up in a poor woman's garden at Ilchester—the Icalis of the Romans. It is of a large size, weighs above an ounce, and is composed of a gold coin of the Emperor Alexander Severus, in the highest state of preservation, set within a border, as a ring, the reverse of the coin appears on the inside. It is in possession of the person who found it, Sarah Bartlett, residing at Ilchester, who has been offered 40l. for it.

Birth.] At Bath, the wife of Jas. Pond, jun. a chairman, of two boys and a girl.

Married.] Abraham Cock, esq. of Taunton, to Miss Martha Bidgood, of Wiveliscombe.

At Bath, J. L. Powell, esq. to Mary, eldest daughter of Rob. Clarke, esq.—The Rev. John Brass, A.M. fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, and vicar of Aysgarth, to Miss Isabella Milner, of Richmond, York.—Rich. Napier, esq. son of the late Col. N. to Mrs. W. Staples, eldest daughter of Sir J. Stewart, bart.—Mr. Collings, bookseller, to Elizabeth, youngest daughter of the late Mrs. Saville.—James, son of W. Rowe, esq. of Tottenham, Middlesex, to Charlotte, only daughter of R. Yeeles, esq. of Midford, near Bath.

At Stoke, the Rev. Howell Jones, to Miss Gale, of Bradford.

Died.] At Crewkerne, W. Gray, esq. banker, 78.

At Blackdown House, G. Pinney, esq. 28. At Bruton, G. Prince, esq. banker.

At Bathford, the Rev. John Hetches, curate of that place.

At Wanstrow, the Rev. Charles Bethune, rector of that place, 43.

At Frome, Mr. John Hooper, 74.

At Bath, Mr. John Salmon, 47.—Mrs. Tyler.—Mrs. Cole.—Lieut. G. Scottowe, R.N.—Geo. Hastings, esq. 75.—The wife of Rob. Clarke, esq. solicitor.—Mrs. Deane.—Mrs. Blundell.—Mr. Kilvert

At Bristol, Jane, youngest daughter of Mr. Chapman, surgeon, of Worle, 84.

At Frome, Mr. James Ayres. He has left property to the amount of 70,000l. which he acquired by extreme parsimony, and unceasing exertions to increase his wealth.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

The Staffordshire Agricultural Society have voted a piece of plate, value 300 guineas, to Earl Talbot, president of that institution, expressive of their personal regard, and commemorative of the public services rendered to the county by his lordship.

Married.] Charles Salt, esq. to Margaret, only daughter of Sam. Pipe Wolferstan, esq. of Stafford.

At Childwall, Ralph Lowe, esq. of Gibraltar, to Miss Hayes of Wavertree, near Liverpool.

Died.] At Hoarcross Hall, the Hon. Mrs. Elizabeth Meynell, third daughter and co-heir of Charles Ingram, late Viscount Irwin, of Temple Newsam, Yorkshire, and sister to the Marchioness of Hertford.

At Lane End, Mrs. Forster, 86.

At Bilston, Mr. Jackson.

At Litchfield, the Rev. B. Banner, rector of Dudcot, Berks, formerly fellow of Brasenose College, and a justice of peace for the county of Berks, 63.

SUFFOLK.

Married.] At Sudbury, the Rev. Jos. Fenn, to Sarah, youngest daughter of Christopher Finch, esq.

At Oulton, Lieut. Hen. Clarke, R. N. to the only daughter of Edmund Skepper, esq.

At Ipswich, the Rev. Mr. Payne, to Mrs. Askew.

At Wickham Market, Geo. Roddam, esq. M.D. to Mary, only daughter of the late W. Everett, esq. of Walton.—Lieut. E. Montague, R. N. to Eleanor, second daughter of Jas. Everett, esq. of Lowestoft.

Died.] At Hintlesham, the Rev. Edw. Bogges, rector of that place.

At Withnesham, Mr. Joseph Catt.

At Hadleigh, Mrs. Mills.

At Woodbridge, Mr. Leonard Pierson, comptroller of the customs, 60.—Thomas, eldest son of Capt. Lynn.

At Cretinge, Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. B. G. Heath, 34.

At Walton, Mrs. Boydon, 63.

SURREY.

Married.] At Newington, T. Golden, esq. to Miss Soles.

At Streatham, T. Lewis, esq. to Miss Read.

Died.] At Clapham, John Smith, esq. banker, of Lombard-street.

At Englefield Green, Emma, wife of Fred W. Campbell, esq. daughter of the late W. T. Caulfield, esq. and niece to Sir Jonathan Cope, bart. 25.

At Richmond, Wm. Selwyn, esq.

At Shene, Mrs. Corbett Hall, daughter of the late Lieut.-Col. H. of Skelton Castle, and grand-daughter of the late Lord W. Manners, 67.

At Abinger Hall, near Dorking, Peter Campbell, esq. of Jamaica, 81.

SUSSEX.

A few sons of Caledonia, visitors at Brighton, are establishing a Golf club. The Downs in the neighbourhood are admirably adapted for this elegant, cheerful, and healthy amusement; chalk pits, and various other interruptions, sufficiently exercise the science of the players, while the salubrity of the air, extensive sea-view, and refreshing breezes, add greatly to the pleasure of the game.

The magistrates of Brighton have determined to suppress all games of hazard at the libraries and other places of public resort in that town.

Notice has been given of intended applications to parliament for authority to make a turnpike road from Lewes to Hastings; another from Horsham to Crawley and East Grinstead; and a third from Cuckfield to the Brighton road at Bridge Farm, in the parish of Clayton; also for inclosing the commons and wastes in the parish of Westbourne.

Died.] At Brighton, Mrs. Murray.

WARWICKSHIRE.

The manufactures of Birmingham are rapidly improving. The mills for the rolling of metals are now in full and constant work; packing-box boards, which a short time back could scarcely find a purchaser, are eagerly bought up; and the makers of that article are so completely employed, that it is with difficulty boxes can be procured.

It has been determined at a public meeting to establish in Birmingham a "General Institution for the Relief of Persons labouring under Bodily Deformity."

Married.] At Birmingham, the Rev. Wm. Turner, of York, to Miss Benton.

At Stratford-upon-Avon, John Pearson, jun. esq. of Nottingham, to Anne, only daughter of Mr. Creswell, solicitor.

At Lighthorne, Mr. Wm. Jones, surgeon, of Horbury, to Matilda, only daughter of Mr. Wright.

Died.] At Birmingham, the Rev. Jehoida Brewer, 64.—Mr. Thos. Davis, 65.—

At Coventry, John Arthur, esq. late captain in the 38th reg. of foot.

At Henley in Arden, R. Sumpter, esq. of Histon Hall, Cambridgeshire.

On the 3d of September, after a long and severe indisposition, Mrs. Ellen Hall, relict of Christopher H. of the Warwick Arms, Warwick. In her were happily united the intelligent companion, the faithful friend, the tender and indulgent parent, and the liberal, though unostentatious benefactress of many of her indigent neighbours, who will sensibly feel the loss of her bounty. Those only who were more intimately acquainted with her could justly appreciate her private worth and the real goodness of her heart, and by them and her deeply afflicted and very affectionate family her loss will be most poignantly regretted.

WESTMORELAND.

Married.] At Beetham, Lieut. R. J. Fayer, R. N. to Miss Agnes Wilkinson, of Kendal.

Died.] Mrs. Sarah Hearn, aged 100 years and seven months. Her husband, who had been married to her upwards of half a century, followed her to the grave, at the advanced aged of 95.

At Kendal, Mr. Benj. Langfellow, 77.—Mrs. Garnet.—Mr. John Dennison, 70.

WILTSHIRE.

The clothing manufactories in the towns of Bradford and Trowbridge, are in the highest state of activity; such a briskness of trade has not been experienced for many years.

Notice has been given of the intended inclosure of the commons and wastes in the parish of Bradford, in the tythings of Froxfield and Tyfield, in the parishes of Froxfield and Milton.

Died.] At Great Langford, the relict of the Rev. Mr. Weller, rector of that place.

At Highworth, Mr. Price, surgeon, son of the late Rev. Rees P. of Burcaston, Salop, 26.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Worcester, the Rev. C. F. Patrick, A. M. to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late Mr. Field, surgeon.

Died.] At Gannow Green, Mrs. Wilkes, 92.

At Dudley, Mr. Hen. Day.

At Worcester, Mr. Giles, 64.

At Bewdley, the wife of the Rev. John Cawood, 35.

At Tenbury, the relict of the late Mr. Holland, solicitor.

YORKSHIRE.

Mr. A. Jewitt, of Sheffield, has commenced the publication of a monthly miscellany, under the title of the *Northern Star, or Yorkshire Magazine*. It will be particularly devoted to the illustration of the topography, manufactures, biography, &c. of the county, and be embellished with views of remarkable buildings and scenery.

It is in contemplation to construct an additional dock at Hull, and to form a com-

munication between the new and old docks in that port.

A plan for erecting a new bridge over the river Aire, at Leeds, has been suggested and approved by the principal inhabitants.

The magistrates acting at Wentbridge, for the Upper Division of Osgoldcross, have resolved, that from this time forward they will not licence a house, not before licensed, if the same shall appear to be the property, either wholly or in part, of a public brewer; nor renew the license of any house, of which, after this time, a public brewer shall become the proprietor, either wholly or in part, by purchase, or by foreclosure of mortgage.

The 74th Annual Conference of the Methodists, held at Sheffield, attended by nearly 300 preachers, closed on the 9th of August. Eight additional missionaries are to be sent to the East Indies, Ceylon, India, and other parts of the world, the ensuing year. The number of travelling preachers is as follows: In England, 556; Wales, 46; Scotland, 27; Ireland, 104; Isle of Man, 5; Norman Isles, 7; on foreign missions in Asia, Africa, the West Indies, British America, Newfoundland, &c. 98; total 872, besides 77 supernumeraries. The total number of members in Great Britain is 193,685; in the West Indies, Nova Scotia, and the other missions 22,897; total, 216,582. Increase in Great Britain, 2,005; in foreign missions, 1,800; total increase, 3,805.

Mrs. Wadsworth, of Ovenden, near Halifax, has erected a very elegant national school, and a dwelling-house for the accommodation of the master, where upwards of one hundred children are receiving instruction, and educated in the principles of the established church. Such a laudable institution is worthy of record, and will prove a blessing to the rising generations of that township.

A gift of 4000 yards of land, purchased at an expense of upwards of 1500l has been presented, without solicitation, for the extension of the General Infirmary at Leeds, by Richard Fountaine Wilson, esq. of Melton on the Hill.

Married.] At Otley, Captain Wm. Rhodes, of the 19th Light Dragoons, second son of Peter R. esq. of Leeds, to Ann, daughter of C. Smith, esq. of Bramhope.

Peter Hammond, esq. eldest son of A. H. esq. of Hutton Bosville, to Sally, second daughter of the late T. Bateson, esq. of Londonderry.

At Dewsbury, the Rev. George Ireland, Incumbent of Horsforth, to Ann, eldest daughter of the late Mr. Michael Bentley, of Wakefield.

Mr. John Elam, jun. son of Gervas E. esq. of Gildersome, to the eldest daughter of Mr. Thomas Roberts, of Leeds.

At Ainderby-Steeple, Mr. John Jordan, of Ripon, to Ann, eldest daughter of James Appleton, esq. of Lark Hall.

At Baildon, Mr. Wm. Campbell, surgeon,

to Mary Ann, daughter of the Rev. Ralph Shufflebotham.

Mr. George Armstrong Norton, of London, surgeon, to the widow of the late Mr. Wm. Wood, of Leeds.

Mr. W. W. Marriott, of Attercliffe, to Elizabeth, second daughter of the late Samuel Storr, esq. of Wistow, near Selby.

At Scarborough, Mr. Jas. Tute, surgeon, to the eldest daughter of Mr. Roberts, late of the 57th regt.

At Leeds, William, youngest son of Edw. Armitage, esq. of Farnley Hall, to Charlotte, eldest daughter of the late H. Wormald, esq.

At Whitby, Capt. Craig, to Miss Clark.

At Pickering, John Conyers Hudson, esq. to Mary, eldest daughter of Col. Fothergill.

At Knaresborough, Jas. P. M. Kenyon, esq. to Julia, only daughter of the late Gen. Rainsford.

At Hull, Rev. Mr. Kenrick, to Miss Hodgson.—Mr. Casson, surgeon, to Mary, daughter of the late Mr. Fras. Wood.

At Sculcoates, Mr. John Hudson, jnn. to the daughter of Anthony Atkinson, esq.

Died.] At Hull, William, youngest son of Capt. John Brandham, 14.—Mr. Martin Barnby, 55.—Lieut. Ogle, 33d regt. of foot, 26.—Mrs. Farrow, 65.—Mr. Thos. Burton, 55.

At Scarborough, Mrs. Travis, 70.

At Tockwith, Mary, daughter of the Rev. J. Lindow, rector of that place.

At Pontefract, Mr. Jos. Linley, 28.

At Easingwold, the Rev. William Whytehead, formerly of Sidney-college, Cambridge, vicar of Atwick and Mappleton.

At Wakefield, the relict Edw. Taylor, esq. surgeon.—Miss Susannah Iveson.

At Knavton, Mr. John Pollard, 87.

At Hedon, Mrs. Brown, 79.

At Acomb, Mrs. S. Wade.

At Airton, Richard, son of Anthony Taylor, esq.

At Welden, Mrs. Bywater, 61.

At Wetherby, the wife of Mr. Edw. Oates.

At Brotherton, Mrs. Acaster.

At York, Mr. Geo. Russell.—Major. Jas. Murray Grant, 50.

At Sheffield, Mr. Fred. Atkin.—Mr. G. France.—Mrs. Pearson.—Mrs. Jos. Gray.—Mr. Geo. Ashforth.—Mr. T. Wilkinson, 61.—Mr. G. Beardshaw, 40.—Mr. Thos. Woolhouse.—Mrs. Eels.—Mr. J. Johnson, 41.—Mr. Towl.—Mr. Sam. Lawrence.—Martha, wife of Mr. T. Brown.

At Barnsley, the Rev. Henry Sutcliffe, Master of the Grammar School, 30.

The Rev. Thos. T. Whittaker, incumbent of Colne and Marsden in the parish of Whalley, and eldest son of the Rev. Dr. W. vicar of that parish, 31.

At Leeds, W. Yorke, esq. one of the aldermen of that borough, 73.—Mr. John Urquhart.—Mr. J. Thorp.

WALES.

A handsome monument is about to be erected by subscription, in Landaff, Cathedral, to perpetuate the services rendered to the county of Glamorgan by the late member, Benjamin Hall, esq. Several hundred pounds have been subscribed towards the expense attending the erection of this mark of public gratitude.

Birth.] At Cardigan, the Hon. Mrs. Waldegrave, of a son.

Died.] At Haverfordwest, Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. John Hughes, 94.

At Barmouth, Alex. Agrew, esq. of St. John's College, Cambridge. He was drowned while bathing in the sea.

At Bala, in his 95th year, Mr. John Evans, who had been nearly 70 years preacher among the Calvinistic Methodists.

The Rev. Peter Williams, rector of Meyltern and Bottwnog, Carnarvon.

Thos. Davies, esq. brother of Wm. D. esq. of Cringell, Glamorganshire, 58.

SCOTLAND.

Birth.] At Edinburgh the lady of Rob. Abercromby, esq. M.P. of a daughter.

Married.] At Edinburgh, Lieut. Col. Bob. Burton, lately commandant of the garrison of Ostend, to Eliza, daughter of the late Capt. Henry Holland, 44th regt.

At Eglinton Castle, Rich. A. Oswald, esq. of Auchencruize, to Lady Lillias M^cQueen.

Died.] At Auchnefauld, Perthshire, Eliz. Murray, 115. She enjoyed good health and the use of all her faculties till within a few days of her death.

At Dumfries, Mrs. Janet Paul, only surviving sister of the celebrated Paul Jones, 80.

IRELAND.

On the 20th August, Miss Tompson, accompanied by Mr. Levinston, ascended with Sadler's balloon from Dublin, amidst an immense assemblage of people, whose curiosity was much heightened on account of the female voyager. The balloon took a southerly direction, and in consequence of secret instructions given by Mr. Sadler to Miss Tompson, unknown to her companion, who had promised to descend whenever she required it, he was obliged to alight in 17 minutes, near Marlay, the seat of J. D. Latouche, esq. where the travellers were hospitably entertained.

Births.] At Hillsborough, the Marchioness of Downshire, of a daughter.

At Armagh, Countess of Castle Stuart of a daughter.

Married.] At Limerick, J. W. Hamilton, esq. late captain in the Dragoon Guards, to the Hon. Miss Georgiana Vereker, daughter of Lord Viscount Gort.

Died.] At Clontarf, near Dublin, the Hon. Rob. Henry Southwell, formerly lieutenant-colonel in the 8th dragoons, only brother of the late and uncle to the present Viscount Southwell.

At Dublin, Mr. Justice Osborne.—Alicia, wife of Jos. Lefanu, esq. and sister of the late Rt. Hon. R. B. Sheridan. She was a lady of genius and literary attainments, and author of the comedy of the "Sons of Erin."

Of a typhus fever, caught while attending the trial of Mr. O'Connor at the Trim assizes, Henry Ridgeway, esq. barrister at law.

At Newtonstewart, of a typhus fever, Sam. Taggart, esq. barrister at law.

BRITISH COLONIES.

Died.] At Nassau, New Providence, Captain Edward Rowley, R. N. son of Sir William Rowley, bart. M. P. for Suffolk.

At St. Christopher's, at the estate of her late father, Jos. Rawlins, esq. the wife of Lieut. J. R. Thomas, R. N.

ABROAD.

Births.] At Coligny, near Geneva, Lady Rendlesham, of a daughter.

At Vienna, the consort of the Archduke Charles of Austria of a son.

Married.] In Germany, the Duke of Saxe-Coburg, brother to Prince Leopold, to the Princess Louisa of Saxe-Gotha.

Died.] At Madrid, at the house of her sister, Lady Whittingham, Barbara, wife of Bartholomew Frere, esq. his majesty's secretary of embassy at Constantinople. The marriage had been solemnized by proxy, but Mr. F. having been detained at his post during the absence of Sir Rob. Liston, had never seen her since their union.

At Ferrara, in Italy, Samuel Woodforde, esq. R. A. 54. He was for many years a very celebrated painter in London, and had lately revisited Italy for the acquisition of further excellence in his art, which, by singular genius and industry, he accomplished in a pre-eminent degree.

At Halifax, in North America, Amelia, the wife of Major-General G. S. Smyth, Lieutenant Governor of New Brunswick.

At Dessau, on the 9th of August, in his 77th year, his serene highness the reigning duke. He succeeded to the title in 1756, and was; therefore, reckoning by the years of his government, though not of his age, the senior of all the sovereigns of Europe.

At Amsterdam, the dowager Marchioness of Sligo, wife of Sir Wm. Scott. She was in that city expecting Sir Wm. from Switzerland, in order to return with him to England. She was the youngest daughter and co-heiress of the late gallant Earl Howe. In 1787 she was married to the late Marquis of Sligo, by whom she had a son, the present marquis. To her second husband, Sir W. Scott, she was married about five years since. Her ladyship was in the remainder of the Barony of Howe, now possessed by her eldest sister, who married the Hon. Asheton Curzon. She was a woman of considerable literary accomplishments.

On the 30th of June, at Athens, of a fever, brought on by fatigue, in the ardent pursuit of knowledge, and rendered fatal by the extreme heat, Benjamin, second son of Benjamin Gott, esq. of Leeds. This excellent youth was endowed with virtues and talents which eminently qualified him for an exalted sta-

tion in both public and private life. He died on the day after he had completed his 24th year; and his remains were deposited in the Temple of Theseus, close by those of the celebrated Tweddell.

At Dieppe, Robert Henson, esq. of Bainton House, Northamptonshire.

REPORT OF CHEMISTRY AND NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

DR. THOMSON has analysed a specimen of tin from every smelting-house in Cornwall, fourteen in number, and is thus enabled to confute an opinion which appears to exist on the Continent, that Cornish tin is not pure but artificially alloyed with some other metal. The specific gravity of these specimens varied from 7.2853 to 7.3082. The quantity of iron contained in them was from $\frac{1}{1000}$ to $\frac{1}{10000}$ of the weight of tin. In the most impure the copper amounted to $\frac{1}{100}$ and in the purest specimen the quantity of that metal was so small as not to exceed $\frac{1}{100000}$ of its weight. The average quantity of copper contained in Cornish tin Dr. T. estimates at $\frac{1}{1000}$; and he suggests that the opinion entertained on the continent of its impurity may arise from *pewter* having been mistaken for *tin*, as the French have but one word, *etain*, for both.

M. BRACONNOT, whose analysis of rice was noticed in our last report, found the constituents of Carolina and Piedmont rice to be as follows:—

	Carolina.	Piedmont.
Water	5.00	7.00
Starch	85.07	83.80
Parenchyma	4.80	4.80
Vegeto-animal matter	3.60	3.60
Uncrystallizable Sugar	0.29	0.05
Gum approaching to Starch	0.71	0.10
Oil	0.13	0.25
Phosphate of Lime	0.40	0.40
Muriate of Potash		
Phosphate of Potash		
Acetic acid		
Vegetable Salt with Base of Lime	Traces	Traces
Potash		
Sulphur		
	100.00	100.00

Our readers are acquainted with the experiments lately made by Dr. CLARKE of Cambridge, in fusing or volatilizing earths and metals by means of the oxo-hydrogen blow-pipe. It appears, however, that the credit of the original discovery of the powerful effect produced by the ignition of the gaseous elements of water belongs to Mr. ROBERT HARE, of Philadelphia, who employed it so far back as 1801-2. His memoir on the subject communicated to the Chemical Society of Philadelphia was reprinted here in the *Philosophical Magazine* (vol. xiv.) and a description and engraving of Mr. HARE's compound blow-pipe, together with an account of experiments made with it, are given by Mr. BENJAMIN SILLIMAN, professor of chemistry and mineralogy at Yale College, in the first volume of the *Memoirs of the Connecticut Academy of Arts and Sciences*, published in the year 1813.

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

WE have at length the gratification to report an increasing extent of operation and improvement in our commerce, in relation with agriculture, mines, and manufactures, and all their collateral branches of domestic occupation.

The following Statement of the Importation and Sales of Cotton Wool for the present year will serve to show the increasing extent of the cotton manufactures :—

	The Importation in 1817 has been			Monthly Sales	
	Into London.	Liverpool.	Glasgow.	Total.	at Liverpool.
In January . . .	9344	8890	4707	22941	25400
February . . .	9504	21098	4179	34781	19500
March . . .	9465	22132	4146	35743	24000
April . . .	12908	11401	811	25120	19100
May . . .	11318	29733	5207	46258	17400
June . . .	18619	50669	10504	79792	22000
July . . .	5993	30322	5244	41559	34300
August . . .	6600	26818	2274	35592	69800
	83751	201083	37072	321786	231500
The sales in Glasgow comprize the whole					37000
And in London					80000
Making the Total Sales (Bags and Bales)					348500

Of which about 20,000 have been exported from London, and about 30,000 more remain as stock in the hands of speculators, leaving nearly 300,000 delivered for spinning the first eight months of the present year, being in the proportion of one seventh part greater than has been consumed in any former period of equal time ; and the demand for manufactured goods is still general and extensive to all parts of the world, without any excess of stock on hand, whereby this branch of our manufacture may be expected to experience a still further expansion. A similar degree of activity pervades the woollen and every other branch of manufacture. The labourers are obtaining a gradual increase of wages : and all the raw material of manufacture, both foreign and domestic, is meeting with increasing consumption at liberal, and, in some instances, at advancing prices.

For reasons intimated in our last number, our exports of Colonial Produce have been less than last year as will be seen by the following statement :—

Statement of the Exportation of the under-mentioned Articles of COLONIAL PRODUCE from the Port of LONDON from the 1st January to the 20th September, 1817.

	Coffee, Cwt.	Sugar, C. Raw &c	Rum, Gns.	Pimento, lbs.	Indigo, lbs.	Pepper, lbs.
To Russia	8105	12842	11683	6367	588474	454798
Sweden, Denmark, & Prussia	45185	16091	513479	140484	113129	438089
Hamburgh	9997	42557	337626	266826	429807	532988
Bremen	10691	3146	182171	34793	12695	48677
Holland	88346	79661	117216	65387	87851	446559
Antwerp	47963	45765	83248	20823	54795	85813
France	16963	41330	18893	6506	382423	135541
Portugal, Spain, & Coast of Africa	426	607	34308	„	4260	46599
Mediterranean, Adriatic, & Levant	4826	8791	117596	15144	125846	610351
Ireland	„	„	„	„	„	„
Total, including all other Parts	314167	269049	1677685	542364	1791190	3440918
Do. up to same period last Year	427070	318916	1595367	966420	3107015	6132171
Do. of last Year	545706	444821	1683046	1014764	3975867	7495938

The aggregate extent of our export trade, however, very considerably exceeds that of last year. The number of ships entered the port of London inwards, from foreign ports only, up to the 13th September, being 2621 ; being nearly equal to the total of all last year, which amounted only to 2762. The clearances outwards the present year exceed those of last in about the same proportion : and we believe the increased activity of shipping is in a similar proportion at all the out ports of the kingdom.

The following is a statement of the quantity of merchandize imported into London the present season, for account of the Honourable East India Company, including upwards of 876,000 chests and boxes of tea, containing about 30 millions of lbs. by the following 27 ships from China :—viz.

	Chests of	TEA.	lbs.
Cornwall	11,080	Bohea . .	1,636,000
Marquis Huntley	238,967	Congou . .	20,611,258
Cabalva	10,394	Campai . .	710,764
Lady Melville	652	Pekoe . .	33,062
Earl Balcarras	4,580	Souchong . .	340,100
Buckinghamshire	691	Sonchi . .	47,607
General Hewitt	50,087	Twankay . .	4,187,744
Cumberland	2,631	Hyson Skin . .	170,880
Castle Huntley	12,934	Hyson . .	847,600
Windham	44,564	(Private Trade)	1,665,000
Coldstream		Bengal Raw Silk . .	382,000
Marchioness of Exeter		China Do. . .	67,445
Lord Lyndock		796,940 Pieces of Cotton and Silk	
Hugh Inglis		Manufactured Goods ;—viz.	
Surat Castle		Muslins	8,772
Marchioness of Ely		Long Cloths . . .	159,117
Scaleby Castle		Sallempores . . .	289,126
Cambridge		Baftaes	114,619
Lady Caslereagh		Calicoes	44,070
Regent		Other White Goods . .	41,597
Fort William		Romals	47,028
Princess Amelia		Bandannoes . . .	22,135
Providence		Seersuckers . . .	3,854
Barkworth		Bengal Prohibited . .	10,618
Sovereign		Coast Do. . . .	6,416
Wexford and		Surat Do. . . .	49,615
Aurora ; and by	1,126,614	lbs. of Cotton Wool	
18 other Ships from		342,250 „ of Cinnamon	
Calcutta		1,730,797 „ of Black Pepper	
Bombay and		181,440 „ of White Do.	
Madras.		2,700 Cwt. of Sugar	
		34,5 1 „ of Coffee	
		83,907 „ of Salt Petre ; and	
		227,000 Pieces of Nankeens.	

In our next number we hope to be able to communicate the particulars of the privileged and private trade goods by the above 45 ships, and about 50 others exclusively on private trade account, already arrived this season from the East Indies.

We have to notice an advance of full 10s. per cwt. on sugars since our last, the present price of brown being 83s. to 85s. up to 95s. for fine, and 100s. for fine Barbadoes. And as it is now ascertained, that the total supply of this article for the present year will actually fall short of last year full 10 if not 20,000 casks : and considering that our last year's stock was reduced below 8500 casks in London (being less than a fortnight's usual consumption), it seems but reasonable to suppose that the present great consumption of this article will have to be checked by a still further, considerable advance. Another great article of our commerce has also experienced a very considerable advance : viz. tallow, which at present commands 65s. to 66s. being about 13s. per cwt. above the price of last year. There is not, however, the same reason to justify or support this advance as in the former article, as the supply of both foreign and home made is likely to exceed considerably that of last year. The total importation of foreign tallow into London last year was 34,100 casks, and within the last six weeks of the present year has arrived 17,347 casks into London, and 1700 into Liverpool, with arrivals also at several other out ports : this article may, therefore, be expected to recede again down to 60s. or 55s. per cwt.

The article of Tobacco has, for a length of time, supported a price very considerably above its growing value : but some recent considerable arrivals, both into London and Liverpool, are at length likely to produce a considerable decline.

The exchanges still continue with but little variation, and favourable for our foreign intercourse. The funds have likewise continued very steady ; but the expectation of a very favourable result to the revenue for the quarter ending the 5th inst. will probably produce some further advance in the funds.

COMMERCIAL TABLES.

No. 1. STATEMENT of the Total Weekly Supply of GRAIN, SEED, and FLOUR, for LONDON, from August 23, to Sept. 20, compared with the Average Weekly Supply of Five Years, viz. from Jan. 1, 1812, to Jan. 1, 1817; and of the present Year up to Aug. 23; shewing the Proportion of Foreign into London, and the Total Importation of Foreign into all Great Britain, with the Average Return of Prices regulating such Importation.

	Wheat.	Barley.	Malt.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Pens.	Lins.	Rape.	Must.	Flour.
	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	Sacks.
Weekly Average of Five Years	11,127	4,805	3,058	14,445	212	1,794	871	1,440	353	107	6,893
Do. of 1817, up to August 23	14,582	5,631	2,976	14,826	157	1,881	973	1,034	113	—	6,335
Week ending	20,223	1,237	1,383	14,548	1,380	1,177	570	3,442	554	55	2,444
" 21,085	21,085	1,483	1,071	20,909	4,324	1,668	986	11,825	1,465	229	5,428
" 13	8,512	435	1,234	4,106	1,372	481	718	5,804	105	381	2,718
" 11,453	11,453	646	17,44	5,233	1,488	1,111	1,103	9,365	168	757	3,501
Total Supply of 1817 into London	557,088	195,479	107,634	548,851	14,380	66,507	36,559	65,432	7,024	2512	229,586
Proportion of Foreign	318,800	18,306	—	254,882	13,517	390	1,013	60,147	4,732	1090	—
Exported from the 1st to the 20th September	4,451	2,963	—	1,010	3,070	177	387	—	—	—	2,895
Average Return of Price for England and Wales September 13.	61s. 1d.	43s. 4d.	—	32s. 8d.	48s 10d 47s. 9d.	44s 10d	—	—	—	—	—
Average, admitting Importation Duty Free* { From British America	67s.	39s.	—	22s.	44s	44s.	44s	—	—	—	—
" " all other Parts	80s.	40s.	—	27s.	53s	53s.	53s	—	—	—	—

* Grain is allowed to be imported from all parts for Home Consumption Free of Duty, when the Average Return of Prices from the Twelve Maritime Districts of England and Wales for Six Weeks preceding Feb. 15, May 15, Aug. 15, and Nov. 15, shall exceed as above; but, providing the Average within the First Six Weeks from either of the above Dates should decline below the Standard, the Importation is to cease from all Ports in Europe, within the Rivers Bidassao and Eyder, but to continue for Three Months from all other parts.

The weather having proved very favourable for the harvest throughout the whole of last month, has produced a still further decline in all kinds of grain, except English wheats of the very choicest quality and condition, which still command about the same price as at the close of the preceding month—viz. from 90s. to 92s. per quarter, the best foreign wheats obtain 80s. to 85s.—middling and low qualities down to 50s. and 45s. The average prices of England and Wales for Wheat, Barley, and Oats still continue above the limit prohibiting importation; but from the advanced state of security to a plentiful harvest, there can be no doubt but that the prices will decline so far as to preclude all importation after the 15th November, next, although it is probable the decline will not extend much below that limit. The average return of the price of Wheat for England and Wales for several weeks of last year, previous to the evident result of an unfavourable harvest, was about 74s., the minimum being 73s. 7d. the week ending 20th July, gradually advancing to about 100s. in January, 1817, remaining stationary till April, when it further advanced up to 114s. 11d. the week ending the 21st June.—American Flour, the importation of which has extended to 97,440 barrels into London, and 529,485 into Liverpool, has further declined 5s. to 8s. per barrel—the present prices being 48s. in London and 45s. in Liverpool for the finest quality down to 42s., 35s. and 30. for middling and inferior qualities and sour—(London, September 25, 1817.)

No. 2. STATEMENT of the Weekly Balance of Stock, and Delivery of SUGAR, COFFEE, and RUM, from the WEST INDIA DOCKS, LONDON, distinguishing the Proportion delivered for Home Consumption and for Exportation:—the Two First Lines shewing the Average Weekly Deliveries of the years 1815 and 1816; and the Third Line, the Weekly Average of the Present Year, up to Aug. 23; and the remainder, the Progressive Weekly Delivery from that Date up to September 20.

DATE.

	DATE.	SUGAR.						COFFEE.						RUM.	
		Balance of Stock.		Delivered.		Home Consump.*	Exportat.	Balance of Stock.		Delivered.		Home Consum.	Exportation.	Balance of Stock.	
		Hhds.	Tons.	Hhds.	Tons.	Hhds.	Tons.	Hhds.	Bags.	Hhds.	Bags.	Hhds.	Bags.	Punchons.	H. C. Expor.
Average Delivery of	Dec. 31, 1815	44,755	11,253	2,091	600	349	101	28,924	113,208	32	290	755	2,714	25,287	279
and Balance of Stock	do.	64,520	13,443	2,322	664	197	110	18,482	83,500	50	327	772	1,969	20,977	480
do.	Sept. 21, 1816	48,270	9,059	2,527	633	170	55	20,597	55,659	78	260	500	1,090	22,958	236
do.	Aug. 23, 1817	49,711	8,825	3,063	711	151	41	21,110	55,470	70	240	763	681	23,417	254
Week ending	" 30, "	49,825	8,958	3,131	586	131	34	20,226	53,616	82	272	1,824	1,842	23,552	269
" "	" Sept. 6, "	51,089	8,907	2,953	841	307	46	18,574	50,525	129	249	1,530	2,916	23,923	231
" "	" 13, "	51,121	8,608	3,521	700	82	20	17,407	48,461	110	323	1,924	1,779	23,759	157
" "	" 20, "														521

* In the amount of Sugars delivered for Home Consumption are included those for refining—consequently, the proportion of refined exported must be deducted.

No. 3. STATEMENT of the Importation of SUGAR, COFFEE, COTTON, and RUM, into the Port of LONDON from the 1st January to the 24th September, 1817, compared with the Total Importation of the preceding Year.

No. of Ships 1816.		Sugar,		Coffee,		Cotton		Rum,		No. of Ships		Sugar,		Coffee,		Cotton,		Rum,	
		Casks.	Bags.	Casks.	Bags.	Bales.	Punchs.	Casks.	Bales.			Casks.	Bags.	Casks.	Bags.	Bales.	Punchs.		
167	From Jamaica	68,091	13,060	2,309	588	277	14,097	76,643	106	155	155	64,497	2,285	15,040	797	108	17,910		
137	the other British Islands	75,025	3,370	588	588	2,289	4,383	64,497	155	48	48	64,497	2,285	15,040	797	1,744	10,504		
48	Demerara and Berbice	12,092	6,317	30,614	3,877	3,877	2,148	9,588	48			9,588	6,257	26,000	26,000	2,961	3,866		
13	Surinam and Guadeloupe	6,798	870	3,305	1,538	1,538	45												
8	St. Domingo	546	17,958	50	50	50				9		30	1,641	6,186	6,186	51			
3	Havannah	3,716	80	80	80	80				11		5,132	584	7,149	7,149				
59	Brazils	3,316								31		2,064	208	10,156	10,156	6,247			
103	East Indies	102,599						46,634	98			46,634		53,243	53,243	92,863			
	Boxes, 3 Cwt. each																		
	Cheats, 12 "																		
	Bags, 1 1/2 "																		
	Into Liverpool from all Ports	43,800	3,500	15,300	576,100	576,100	5,500	32,238				32,238	6,040	18,494	228,372		8,563		

BANKRUPTS

FROM AUGUST 22 TO SEPTEMBER 23, 1817, INCLUSIVE.

Where the address of the Solicitor is not mentioned, he must be understood to reside at the same place as the bankrupt. The Solicitors' names are between parentheses.

- ARNOLD G.** Abergavenny, grocer (Jenkins & Co. New Inn
- Bernoulli J. & C** Jeffery's-square, merchants. (Bourdillon & Hewitt, Bread street
- Betts J. S.** Honduras-street, rectifying distiller (Martin, Vinter's hall
- Bloomfield J.** Commercial road, plumber (Hutchison, Crown court
- Body W.** Newhaven, grocer (Gwynne, Lewes
- Bonsall R.** Southwark, builder (Metcalfe, Basinghall street
- Booth G.** Bishop Wearmouth, ship-owner (Lawes, Sunderland
- Booth J. & E. Caunce,** Chorley, dealer in spirits (Parkinson
- Cartwright G.** Birmingham, dealer (Webb & Tyndall
- Casson J.** Broadhagh & Co. flannel-manufacturers (Hadfield, Manchester
- Chester C. jun** Liverpool, auctioneer (Hinde
- Coffin J. W.** Plymouth, merchant (Leach & Lugg
- Cooper G. sen.** Old Ford, dealer (Clarke Bishops-gate street
- Coulter J.** Chatham, carpenter (Lamprey, Maidstone
- Cowell W. jun.** Wigan, butcher (Grimshaw & Marsh
- Cozens W.** Kensington, linen draper (Jones, Millman place
- Cramp J.** Oxford, miller (Niblett, Size lane
- Dauncey J.** Baltonsbury, cattle dealer (Welsh, Somerton
- Dickenson J.** Dewsbury, linen draper (Ellis, Chancery lane
- Furnival S.** Liverpool, grocer (Orme
- Geraldes S. C.** Broad street buildings, merchant (Nind & Cotterill, Throgmorton street
- Glasson R.** Graisbeck, dealer in butter (Addison, Staple Inn
- Gray B. & Co.** London, merchants (Lowe & Bower, Southampton buildings
- Haynes M. S.** St. Mary-axe, dealer in wine (Griffiths, Clement's lane
- Heusman T. & W.** Liverpool, merchants (Gunnery
- Holroyd S.** Quick, Yorkshire, innkeeper (Ellis, Chancery lane
- Houghton H.** Warton, dealer (Blakelock, Serjeant's Inn
- Hoyles T.** Nottingham, hosier (Hall
- Hughes R.** Hatton garden, stable keeper (Tucker, Bartlett's buildings
- Hurdie R.** Oxford, cord wainer (Walsh
- Irwin T.** Chatham, merchant (Spencer, Mansfield place
- Jackson W. & W. Kelly,** Shepton Mallet, grocers (Cooke, Bristol
- James R.** Builth, ironmonger (Pugh, Bernard str. Jordan W. Finch lane, eating-house keeper (Doughty, Temple
- Lansdell J. jun.** Bexhill, farmer (Ellis, Temple
- Lewis E.** Llanbister, farmer (Meredith, Knighton
- Malins J.** Emington, dealer (Crafts, jun. Foley street
- Mayer J.** Camomile street, merchant (Avison & Wheeler, Castle street
- Nash J.** Wootton-Underedge, carrier (Poole & Greenfield, Gray's Inn
- Nicholls T. & J.** Malow, Birmingham, leather-sellers (Forster, Walsall
- Niven R.** Manchester, calico printer (Barrett
- Northall W. K.** Wolverhampton, schoolmaster
- Parker W.** Leeds, merchant (Atkinson & Bolland
- Parkes B.** Birmingham, wire worker (Pope, Modiford court
- Perkins J.** Coventry, doctor of physic (Carter
- Pierce W.** Haybrook Pottery, potter (Pritchard & Son, Broseley
- Powell R.** Leeds, surgeon (Sangster
- Raffield G.** South Shields, ship builder (Laws, Sunderland
- Ranyard J.** Stickney, farmer (Hartley, Boston
- Reeks J.** Wimborne Minster, tanner (Parr, Poole
- Reeks W. jun.** Wimborne Minster, tanner (Rowden
- Renton M.** Coventry street; saddler (Timbrell & Roberts, Macclesfield street
- Ridley J.** Wood street, ostrich feather manufacturer (Cranch, Union court
- Ripley J.** Lancaster, merchant (Willis
- Rowntree W.** Newcastle-upon Tyne, miller (Stocker
- Sandiland Rev. R.** Lower Grosvenor place, scrivener (Thompson, Southampton buildings
- Shaw R. H.** Liverpool, merchant (Avison & Wheeler
- Spink H.** Bury street, smith (Pinkerton, Clement's Inn
- Stead G.** Aldermanbury, cheesemonger (Hartley, New Bridge street
- Thomas R.** Plymouth, wine merchant (Halse & Hichens, St. Ives
- Tory E.** Christchurch, grocer (Rowden, Wimborne
- Treharne E.** Whitehall, dealer (Stephenson, Car-marthen
- Tuckett P. D. & W.** Bristol, grocers (Livett & Blackwell
- Waller J.** Manchester, hatter (Hewitt
- Waterworth J.** Manchester, dealer (Law
- Welchman J.** Bradford, linen draper (Newbon, St. Andrew's hill
- Withers J.** Bristol, hat manufacturer (Frankis
- Yeo R.** Bristol, hat manufacturer (Haynes
- Zeegelar F.** Alverstake, victualler (Hoskins, Gosport

DIVIDENDS.

ADIE F. Armitage, Sept. 16
Aldred J. Chertsey, Oct. 7
Allsop R. Louth, Oct. 20
Anslay J. Star court, Sept 27

Arundell G. Totnes, Sept. 24
Ball W. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Oct. 2

Bargerbur S. J. & Co. Burr str. Sept. 16
Barker S. & J. G. Billiter street, Nov. 8

- Bates J. Bishop Stortford, Oct. 28
 Bates W. & W. Jones, Bridg-
 north, Oct. 20
 Bayliffe G. Wakefield, Oct. 13
 Beaumont J. Beech str. Sept. 30
 Beer N. Modbury, Sept. 24
 Benson J. R. Russell pl. Oct. 11
 Bent R. Lincoln's Inn fields,
 Sept. 23
 Bowdich T. Bristol, Oct. 6
 Bowly W. Birmingham, Sept. 30
 Boyes B. Tokenhouse-yard, Sept.
 27
 Bragg J. Weymouth, Oct. 20
 Brattle W. Ryarsh, Sept. 27
 Bridgman J. Torquay, Sept. 15
 Brooman J. Margate, Oct. 10
 Brown E. & T. Hindle, Black-
 burn, Sept. 25
 Brown H. Tynemouth, Sept. 27
 Brown R. Worcester, Sept. 26
 Brown T. Chorley, Oct. 1
 Brown T. & Co. Muscovy court,
 Sept. 13
 Brown W. & A. Walter, Bristol,
 Oct. 8
 Bulley C. C. Pope's Head alley,
 Nov. 1
 Burgess J. Coventry str. Sept. 13
 Burridge S. G. Deptford, Nov. 8
 Carr J. Coventry, Oct. 11
 Cheasley W. Hayes, Oct. 11
 Clarke R. East Dereham, Sept. 20
 Collins R. Strand, Oct. 30
 Colman G. Stourbridge, Oct. 6
 Cooper J. Carlton, Sept. 16
 Coulthred J. High Melton, Oct. 15
 Coward T. Bath, Sept. 17
 Cross R. & W. Brewood, Sept. 27
 Cunningham J. Bedford, Sept. 16
 Cuvellie A. Z. D. Lancaster, Oct. 4
 Dalgairnes A. & Co. Liverpool,
 Oct. 15
 Davidson G. Snape, Sept. 29
 Davies B. Cardiff, Oct. 15
 Davis S. Bury street, Nov. 8
 Dickie J. Plymouth, Sept. 19
 Dodson R. Liverpool, Oct. 6
 Du Bois G. London wall, Sept.
 12
 Edwards J. Clare str. Sept. 16
 Ellis T. & E. Alder, Crooked
 lane, Oct. 11
 Evans H. Fishguard, Oct. 14
 Eyles W. Cirencester, Sept. 30
 Farnell M. Ashby-de-la-Zouch,
 Sept. 30
 Farthing J. St. John str. Oct. 11
 Ferguson W. & G. Brown, Ken-
 dal, Sept. 13
 Finley T. H. Whittle, Nov. 19
 Fisher W. Cambridge, Sept. 20
 Fles L. M. Bury court, Sept. 27
 Ford H. Portsmouth, Sept. 15
 Gammon W. & Co. Austinfriars,
 Oct. 11
 Garrard W. Laxfield, Nov. 8
 Gars W. Grassington, Oct. 3
 George J. Monmouth, Oct. 4
 Gillbee N. Deuton, Oct. 7
 Gillingham H. jun. Corfe castle,
 Sept. 16
 Gilpin J. Syresham, Sept. 22
 Goodyear W. Bedford, Sept. 12
 Grafton E. Liverpool, Sept. 18
 Gray E. & T. Lever, Newgate
 str. Sept. 16
 Green J. & A. Olding, Notting-
 ham, Sept. 15
 Gregory Z. Aston, Sept. 16
 Guinsted C. & J. Lanham, Hor-
 sham, Sept. 19
 Hagedorn J. P. H. Old Broad
 str. Sept. 17
 Harrison J. London, Sept. 16
 Harrison T. North Shields, Oct.
 23
 Harvey J. Weymouth, Oct. 6
 Haycock J. J. Wells, Oct. 23
 Herbert T. Hanway str. Sept. 30
 Higginson H. Finsbury square,
 Sept. 16
 Hill M. Gainsburgh, Oct. 16
 Hirst T. & J. Battye, Heck-
 mouldwike, Oct. 9
 Holmes T. Warwick, Sept. 22
 Hornsey M. York, Oct. 27
 Hounsell A. Burton Bradstock,
 & J. Hounsell, Bridport, Sept.
 29
 Howett J. St. Martin's la. Oct. 11
 Jackson J. & W. Dowgate wharf,
 Sept. 30
 Jackson W. & Co. Newcastle-
 upon Tyne, Oct. 14
 Jameson J. & J. Willis, Little
 Queen street, Nov. 15
 Jones T. Exeter, Oct. 18
 Jones W. Oswestry, Sept. 30
 Kemp W. Bath, Nov. 23
 King W. Milborne, Oct. 11
 Kirkman J. Gower street, Sept. 23
 Knott J. Barston, Oct. 7
 Laugher H. Birmingham, Oct. 6
 Lewin B. Bishopsgate str. Sept.
 16
 Lonsdale G. B. Green Lettuce
 lane, Oct. 11
 Love C. Old Bond street, Nov. 8
 Lovell W. B. Cranfield, Sept. 27
 Machell R. Dewsbury, Sept. 20
 Machin S. Lincoln, Sept. 27
 Machon G. Sheffield, Sept. 19
 Mackenzie J. Old City Chambers,
 Sept. 23
 Macnair A. Queen str. Sept. 27
 Macnamara R. Rodney street,
 Sept. 20
 Malleson J. K. Sweeting's alley,
 Sept. 9
 Mann J. Warwick, Sept. 22
 Martin B. Maidstone, Oct. 18
 Martin C. Brecon, Sept. 16
 Martin T. & S. Hopkins, Bristol,
 Sept. 29
 Matan W. New Sarum, Sept. 25
 Matthews W. Winchcomb, Sept. 13
 Matthews W. Stone, & J. Phil-
 lips, Liverpool, Oct. 6
 Meatyard J. West Orchard, Sept.
 24
 Millers M. C. Liverpool, Oct. 1
 Montgomery J. & J. Brereton,
 Liverpool, Oct. 16
 Morrall B. Birmingham, Sept. 16
 Moye R. Sloane street, Sept. 16
 Mugridge T. & E. Lynn, Sept. 27
 Mummery M. & G. Margate,
 Oct. 10
 Neave T. & M. Brickton, Oct. 9
 Neshitt J. sen. & E. Stewart,
 Aldermanbury, Nov. 18
 Nesbitt T. Bishopsgate str. Oct.
 30
 Mewcombe T. Stroud, Nov. 15
 Newnau T. St. Ives, Sept. 27
 Newnau J. Portstade, Sept. 18
 Nichols W. Piccadilly, Sept. 20
 Noble M. Battersea, Sept. 30
 Nowell N. Charles str. Oct. 11
 Orton T. Liverpool, Oct. 11
 Palmer R. Epsom, Oct. 4
 Parker R. Manchester, Oct. 6
 Partridge A. Wapping, Oct. 4
 Peachey J. Fordham, Sept. 19
 Pearson R. Doncaster, Sept. 26
 Pellowe R. Falmouth, Sept. 16
 Penberthy H. Helston, Sept. 15
 Phillips J. Longtown, Oct. 16
 Piper W. Hammersmith, Sept. 20
 Pope G. Aston Tirrold, Oct. 8
 Prentice J. Shabington, Oct. 2
 Radcliffe A. Swansea, Oct. 13
 Rapsey J. Fleet str. Oct. 18
 Rice L. Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Oc-
 tober 4
 Ross E. Oxford str. Nov. 8
 Saddler F. Wilmslow, Sept. 19
 St. Barbe K. Ratcliffe, Oct. 11
 Sargeant B. Kingston, Nov. 11
 Sharples J. Blackburn, Oct. 11
 Shepherd W. Great Bedwin, Sep.
 30
 Sherrington H. & Co. Heapy,
 Nov. 19
 Smith W. Horton, Oct. 14
 Spiers J. Birmingham, Sept. 30
 Stein J. Lawrence Pountney-hill,
 Nov. 8
 Stevens J. & J. Fitzgerrard, New
 Sarum, Oct. 6
 Stevens W. Maiden Newton,
 Sept. 29
 Stone J. Southtown, Sept. 13
 Swann J. Birmingham, Oct. 11
 Sweet M. Taunton, Sept. 11
 Tate J. Whitthaven, Oct. 10
 Taylor S. Birmingham, Oct. 6
 Temple S. Jarrow, Oct. 14
 Topham C. Stourport, Sept. 16
 Tripp J. Bristol, Oct. 13
 Tunesy H. High street, Oct. 7
 Tunesy W. H. High str. Oct. 7
 Turner R. Faversham, Oct. 28
 Ulrich G. Croydon, Sept. 16
 Velvin J. Bradford, Sept. 24
 White J. Wood street, Sept. 23
 Whitmarsh T. New Sarum, Oct.
 10
 Wibberley J. & W. Pepper, Not-
 tingham, Sept. 22
 Wilkinson R. & Co. Stockton,
 Oct. 4
 Williams T. Coleman str. Sept. 19
 Wood W. Monythusloyne, Sept.
 18
 Woodrow J. Somerstown, Oct. 7
 Wooldridge G. jun. Plaistow,
 Sept. 17
 Woollicroft R. & W. Manches-
 ter, Oct. 11
 Younge S. Sheffield, Sept. 24
 Youngusband T. & E. Walker,
 Newgate street, Sept. 16

CERTIFICATES.

ABBOTT R. Coventry, Sept. 13	Elliott J. Middleton in Teasdale, Sept. 20	Murrell W. Skinner str. Sept. 23
Abbott W. W. Water la. Sept. 13	Evans R. Duffield, Sept. 27	Nunn R. Preston, Sept. 30
Aide F. Armitage, Sept. 13	Fisher W. Lambeth, Sept. 27	Papps G. Bristol, Sept. 27
Banks G. Plymouth, Sept. 27	Green J. Margaret street, Sept. 20	Pearson J. Wombwell, Sept. 27
Barton J. West Cowes, Oct. 11	Green J. Wych street, Sept. 20	Phillip D. Fenchurch str. Sept. 20
Benson S. Houndsditch, Sept. 20	Green W. Albion place, Oct. 7	Probert J. Artillery place, Oct. 4
Biddle J. Birmingham, Oct. 11	Greenwood W. Hawksclough, Oct. 14	Bainsford C. East Hanney, Oct. 11
Blackburn P. Plymouth, Oct. 11	Hardern D. Macclesfield, Oct. 7	Ravenscroft H. Searle str. Sept. 23
Bland F. B. Torkington, Sept 16	Harris J. Beaumaris, Oct. 14	Richards S. Liverpool, Oct. 14
Blaney D. Newcastle upon-Tyne, Oct. 14	Hewitt C. Norwich, Sept. 13	Richards J. Whitchurch, Sept. 13
Bourne E. Burslem, Sept. 16	Hill W. Birmingham, Sept. 27	Roadknight T. sen. Aldersgate-street, Sept. 13
Brevitt W. Darlaston, Sept. 20	Hird J. Liverpool, Oct. 7	Sadler F. Wimslow, Oct. 14
Briddon S. Manchester, Oct. 7	Holdsworth W. Bradford, & J. Holdsworth, Morley, Sept. 20	Sanderson R. Ashlam upon the Wolds, Sept. 16
Britten G. Walcot, Sept. 20	Hoseason W. I. of Jamaica, Oct. 7	Sandmark A. Mark lane, Oct. 11
Broadbelt R. Markington, Oct. 7	Hurren J. Cratfield, Oct. 7	Sheppard B. Frome, Oct. 4
Bush R. St. Philip & Jacob, Gloucester, Sept. 13	Jackson G. jun. Bishopsgate str. Sept. 23	Sherwin J. Burslem, Sept. 16
Bussat J. Aston, Oct. 14	Janson J. C. St. Swithing's lane, Oct. 7	Smith C. S. Clare str. Sept. 30
Butt E. Rotherhithe, Sept. 23	Jenkins J. Birmingham, Oct. 11	Smith H. Manchester, Oct. 7
Cant J. Crown street, Sept. 20	Marshall G. H. Chester, Oct. 11	Stansbie A. Birmingham, Oct. 4
Coppin E. North Shields, Oct. 14	Martin F. Throgmorton street, Oct. 17	Stevens W. Bristol, Sept. 20
Cortisoz J. Spital square, Sept. 13	Matthews J. Fenzance, Sept. 13	Stringer J. H. Canterbury, Sept. 13
Crook R. Bolton, Sept. 20	May W. Crispin street, Oct. 14	Taylor E. Sandal Magna, Oct. 11
Cross J. Chesterton, Oct. 4	Miller W. Rye, Sept. 13	Vollans J. Leeds, Sept. 13
Cuff A. Barking, Oct. 4	Morris C. & T. Lambert, Leeds, Sept. 13	Warren J. Suffolk str. Sept. 20
Curry T. North Shields, Oct. 14	Muir A. Leeds, Sept. 30	Webber R. Langport, Sept. 23
Day W. Providence buildings, Oct. 14	Murch W. Totnes, Oct. 7	Weldon J. Castle court, Oct. 11
De Wint H. Stone, Sept. 20		Williams E. Bristol, Oct. 4
Drew R. Bradninch, Sept. 27		Wood M. Hull, Sept. 23
Dudley R. Dudley, Sept. 13		Wright T. Stourport, Sept. 20
		Youens T. Weston, Sept. 20

Prices of Canal Shares, &c. in the Month of Sept. 1817, at the Office of Mr. Clarke, 39, Throgmorton Street.

CANALS.	Div. per Ann. l. s.	Per share.	WATER-WORKS.	Div. per Ann. l. s.	Per Share.
Grand Union		21l. 10s.	East London	2 10	67l. 0s.
Grand Junction	6 0	185l.	Kent	2 0	50l.
Kennet & Avon		18l.	South London		20l.
Monmouthshire	6 0	103l.	West Middlesex		36l. a 38l.
Thames and Medway		12l.			
Warwick & Birmingham	11 0	207l.			
Wilts and Berks		5l. 5s.			
DOCKS.			INSURANCE COMPANIES.		
Commercial	5 0	77l.	Albion	2 10	48l.
West India	10 0	195l.	Atlas		3l. 7s. 6d.
London	3 0	70l.	Globe	6 0	122l. 0s.
			Imperial		80l.
BRIDGES.					
Waterloo		16l.			
Do. Anns. 40l. paid		35l.			

JOHN CLARKE,
Canal Agent and Broker.

DAILY PRICES OF STOCKS, FROM AUGUST 26, TO SEPTEMBER 24, 1817, BOTH INCLUSIVE.

1817. Days.	Bank Stock.	3 per Ct. Redu.	3 per Ct. Cons.	4 per Ct. Cons.	5 per Ct. Navy.	Long Anns.	Irish 5 per Ct. Imp.	3 per Ct. Imp.	Imp. Anns.	India Stock.	So. Sea Stock.	O.S.S. Anns.	New S. Sea An.	5 per Ct. Ind. Bon.	2½ per Day Ex. Bills.	3 per Day Ex. Bills.	3¼ per Day Ex. Bills.	Consols for Ac.	
Aug. 26	281	81½	81	98½	106 105½	21½	201½	—	231½	231	—	—	79½	123 pm.	30	34 pm.	29	30 pm.	81
27	—	80½	80	99	106	21	201½	—	—	—	—	—	—	121 123 pm.	30	35 pm.	30	32 pm.	81 80½
28	282	80½	80½	98½	105½	20½	19½	—	231	—	87½	—	79½	122 124 pm.	30	35 pm.	29	32 pm.	81 80½
29	282	81	80	99	106 105½	20½	19½	79½ 78½	—	—	—	—	—	122 pm.	32	35 pm.	31	28 pm.	81 79
30	280	79½	79½	97½	105½	20½	19½	—	230	230½	—	—	—	113 109 pm.	34	26 pm.	50	27 pm.	79½ 80½
Sept. 1	—	80½	79½	98½	105½	20½	19½	—	230	230½	—	—	—	106 107 pm.	29	25 pm.	27	25 pm.	80½
2	Holiday.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	280	79½	79½	98½	105½	20½	19½	78½	—	230 229½	80	—	—	105 95 pm.	29	22 pm.	24	20 pm.	79½ 80½
4	279½	80½	79½	99	105½	20½	19½	—	229½ 230	231	88 87½	—	79½	99 pm.	22	26 pm.	22	24 pm.	80½
5	—	80	79½	99	105½	20½	19½	79½	—	231 229	—	—	—	83 75 pm.	26	21 pm.	23	21 pm.	80½
6	—	80	79½	99	105½	20½	19½	—	230 229½	—	—	—	—	75 64 pm.	25	18 pm.	21	19 pm.	80½
7	—	80	79½	99	105½	20½	19½	—	230 229½	—	—	—	—	60 40 pm.	17	24 pm.	17	18 pm.	80½
8	—	80	79½	99	105½	20½	19½	—	230 229½	—	—	—	—	35 40 pm.	17	24 pm.	17	18 pm.	80½
9	—	80	79½	99	105½	20½	19½	—	230 229½	—	—	—	—	54 48 pm.	18	24 pm.	18	21 pm.	79½
10	—	80	79½	99	105½	20½	19½	106½	—	230½ 230	—	—	—	52 60 pm.	20	25 pm.	20	21 pm.	79½ 80
11	—	80	79½	99	105½	20½	19½	—	229½	230½	—	—	—	65 73 pm.	21	25 pm.	20	21 pm.	80½ 79½
12	—	80	79½	99	105½	20½	19½	106½ 7	229½	—	—	—	—	74 80 pm.	20	24 pm.	19	20 pm.	79½ 80½
13	—	80	79½	99	105½	20½	19½	—	229½	—	—	—	—	81 89 pm.	20	24 pm.	19	20 pm.	79½ 80½
14	—	80	79½	99	105½	20½	19½	78½	229½	—	—	—	—	92 95 pm.	21	26 pm.	20	21 pm.	79½ 80½
15	—	80	79½	99	105½	20½	19½	79½	229½	—	—	—	—	93 103 pm.	24	28 pm.	—	—	79½ 80½
16	—	80	79½	99	105½	20½	19½	79½	229½	—	—	—	—	64 65 pm.	25	32 pm.	25	27 pm.	80½
17	—	80	79½	99	105½	20½	19½	79½	229½	—	—	—	—	74 80 pm.	32	25 pm.	26	28 pm.	80½
18	—	80	79½	99	105½	20½	19½	79½	229½	—	—	—	—	75 65 pm.	25	30 pm.	25	27 pm.	80½
19	—	80	79½	99	105½	20½	19½	79½	229½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20	—	80	79½	99	105½	20½	19½	79½	229½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
21	—	80	79½	99	105½	20½	19½	79½	229½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
22	Holiday.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	234	240	—	—	—	60 68 pm.	22	28 pm.	22	23 pm.	80½ 81½
23	—	80½	79½	99	106	—	—	—	239	240	—	—	—	70 75 pm.	23	29 pm.	23	23 pm.	81½
24	—	80½	79½	99	106	—	—	—	239	240	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

All Exchange Bill dated prior to the month of November, 1816, have been advertised to be paid off, and the Interest thereon has ceased.

N. B. The above Table contains the highest and lowest prices, taken from the Course of the Exchange, &c. originally published by John Castaign, in the year 1719, and now published, every Tuesday and Friday, under the authority of the Committee of the Stock Exchange, by JAMES WETENHALL, Stock-Broker, No. 7, Capel court, Bartholomew-lane, London, On application to whom the original documents for near a century past may be read.

AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE favourable change in the weather at the beginning of the last month has proved one of the greatest blessings this country ever enjoyed, by enabling the farmer to secure the most productive crop of corn and pulse in a dry and mature state.

The wheat crop is well harvested, and found to be of the finest quality, and of more than an average yield. A few breadths of Lent corn in the northern counties that were sown out of season are not yet harvested; but the crop is large and of good quality, and only wants a few fine days to enable the husbandman to secure the most abundant produce he ever obtained from such late sowing.

Barley is a full crop, and the quality, except in a very few instances, fine.

Oats are a larger crop than can be recollected for many years.

Beans and Peas, and all the pod kind, a very productive crop of the finest quality.

The brassica never at this season had such a promising appearance. The Turnip crop was never known so large.

The latermaths are abundant, and the old pastures full of grass.

Hops have turned out better than was expected: but there is a general failure of fruit in the cyder counties.

CORN EXCHANGE, SEPT. 22.—Foreign Wheat, 41s. to 94s.—English do. 46s. to 94s.—Rye, 32s. to 48s.—Barley, 22s. to 50s.—Malt, 60s. to 80s.—Oats, 14s. to 40s.—Fine Flour, 75s. to 80s.—Second, 70s. to 75s.

SMITHFIELD MARKET, SEPT. 22.—Beef, 3s. 0d. to 4s. 0d.—Mutton, 3s. 4d. to 4s. 4d.—Lamb, 4s. 3d. to 5s.—Veal, 4s. 0d. to 5s. 0d.—Pork, 3s. 8d. to 5s. per stone of 14lbs.

Hay, 41. to 51. 12s.—Straw, 11. 16s. to 21. 2s.—Clover, 41. 15s. to 61.

Hops—New Pockets—Kent, 16l. 0s. to 20l. 0s.—Sussex, 15l. 0s. to 18l. 0s.—Essex, 15l. to 18l.—Farnham, —l. to —l.

Average Prices of Corn,

By the Quarter of Eight Winchester Bushels, from the Returns received in the Week ending
SEPT. 16, 1817.

MARITIME COUNTIES.

Districts.	Wheat.				Rye.				Barley.				Oats.			
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
1st Essex,	69	11	40		6	32	3	29	0							
— Kent,	81	0			37	8	32	4								
— Sussex,	91	9	64	0	47	0	30	0								
— Suffolk,	87	11			34	6	24	0								
2d Cambridge,	69	8			25	4	20	6								
3d Norfolk,	84	2			37	0	27	2								
4th Lincoln,	65	8			45	11	27	11								
— York,	70	8	50		35	2	29	0								
5th Durham,	68	2	52	0			34	10								
— Northumb.,	69	11	43	0	30	0	29	7								
6th Cumberland,	66	1	60		8	52	10	38	8							
— Westmorland,	67	2	56	0	54	4	40	0								
7th Lancaster,	80	9			43	6	34	5								
— Chester,	71	6					33	5								
8th Flint,	72	0			45	5	33	10								
— Denbigh,	73	0			35	1	32	1								
— Anglesea,	61	6			49	0	32	0								
— Carnarvon,	90	0			38	10	37	4								
— Merioneth,	95	7			48	6	11	0								
9th Cardigan,	102	4			48	0	24	0								
— Pembroke,	91	7			55	9										
— Carmarthen,	109	4			54	8										
— Glamorgan,	98	5			50	8	40	0								
— Gloucester,	88	4			43	0	27	0								
10th Somerset,	90	11			39	6	26	7								
— Wootton Bassett,	93	8			41	6										
— Devon,	93	6			49	1	31	2								
11th Cornwall,	91	1			51	6	36	0								
— Dorset,	86	6			40	6	33	4								
12th Hants,	86	9					33	0								

INLAND COUNTIES.

	Wheat.				Rye.				Barley.				Oats.			
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Middlesex,	85	5	38	2	38	10	29	8								
Surrey,	82	4	39	0	36	0	31	0								
Hertford,	73	0	40	9	37	0	31	0								
Bedford,	78	2	40	0	42	0	33	0								
Huntingdon,	71	4			38	9	31	2								
Northampton,	69	0			55	0	25	0								
Rutland,	64	6			41	3										
Leicester,	69	6			35	0	31	6								
Nottingham,	74	8	50	0	31	0	30	10								
Derby,	77	8					32	3								
Stafford,	67	2			33	7	38	2								
Salop,	76	7	43	8			38	6								
Hereford,	90	8	57	6	50	2	34	6								
Worcester,	86	3			45	1	34	11								
Warwick,	78	2			35	0	37	0								
Wilts,	80	4			45	4	36	8								
Berks,	80	16	42	0	41	2	31	0								
Oxford,	86	6			38	0	27	10								
Bucks,	84	4			37	6	31	9								
Brecon,	91	1	64	0	59	11	34	8								
Montgomery,	85	7			52	9	34	5								
Radnor,	92	10			51	8	34	5								

AVERAGE OF ENGLAND AND WALES.

[81 1 | 48 10 | 43 0 | 32 8]

THE
NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

No. 46.]

NOVEMBER 1, 1817.

[VOL. VIII.]

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

MR. EDITOR,

WITH your permission I shall now proceed to notice some of the most striking doctrines, opinions, assertions, and notions of certain members of the Order of the Jesuits, from which it will appear with what a haughty air they looked down upon all mankind, from the king to the peasant, not excluding the other ecclesiastical fraternities. They were placed by their founder, as they pretended, upon such an eminence of perfection, that they were far superior to all other religious societies.* It cannot be denied that they were also more active,† and that in a variety of ways, as the world has but too well learned. What need had they to sing and pray,‡ they whose labours were so much more effective than those of other monastic orders? They were the *elite* of all the spiritual physicians, and for this reason there was no harm in their coveting the possessions of the other monks and nuns.§ Convinced of their own wisdom, they alone were, in their opinion, capable of deciding, judging, and governing.|| Hence the extraordinary notions, ideas, and assertions of these extraordinary people.

Rhodes, the celebrated casuist, whose works were not only published *cum privilegio*, and approved by the Society of the Jesuits, but even procured for him the office of rector of their College at Rome, says:—"Whoever commits adultery or murder, and feels yet but imperfectly and superficially the heinousness of the offence, let what he has done be ever so criminal, he has committed only a *slight* and *venial sin*."¶ With such principles it was extremely convenient to be one *ex Societate Jesu*.

* "Ignatius fundavit Societatem in tam alto perfectionis gradu, ut sit omnium supremus." Nieremberg, *Vita Ignatii*. p. 3.

† "Societas plus cæteris religiosibus laborat." Jac. Keller, *Cavea Turturis*. c. 12.

‡ *Ib.* c. 16.

§ Nieremberg, *Disceptatio placida*. p. 20.

|| Keller, *loc. cit.*

¶ *Theologia scholastica* (Paris, 1660). T. 1. Tr. 3.

NEW MONTHLY MAG.—No. 46,

The same Rhodes farther says:—"If any one were of opinion, and could not possibly be convinced of the contrary, that it would be a virtuous action to save a friend by a falsehood—in this case the falsehood would be an act of compassion. On the other hand, if any one regards it as a virtuous action to kill a man who speaks against God, religion, [that is, the Society,] or the saints, such a murder is a holy and religious act."

Sirmond, the celebrated Jesuit and confessor to Louis XIII. one of the most eminent scholars of his order, says: "To love God, is not to hate God.* It is a great proof of the goodness of God that he has not absolutely commanded us to love him."

Bernhard Lessius, the Jesuit, expressly tells us: "We are never bound to love God, either for benefits received, or in the hour of death,† or even if we are doomed to suffer martyrdom; for in that case contrition and abhorrence of sin, for fear of the punishment of God, are sufficient."‡

Hurtado de Mendoza, a Spanish Jesuit, decides that we ought to love God once a year;§ Connich says, once in three or four years, and Henriquez, every five years.||

"It is allowable," says Father Bauni, "to wish ill to others, if we do so from a good motive"¶—and Bonacina is of opinion that "a mother does nothing wrong to wish the death of her daughter

* *Defensio Virtutis*. Tr. III. sect. 1. c. 2 and 3.

† *Tr. de Præceptis Decalogi*. sect. 3. art. 1.

‡ The Jesuits highly esteemed his doctrines, and such was their veneration for Lessius, that they even preserved one of the fingers with which he wrote, as a sacred relic, and presented it to be kissed. Courtois *Vita L. Lessii*. Bruxell. 1688. Morhof. *Polyhist.* T. II. c. 14. sect. 60. Freheri, *Theatr. viror. erudit.* P. I. p. 417.

§ *Maximes politiques du Pape*, Paul. III. Haye. 1716.

|| Escobar, *Theolog. moral.* Tr. I. Except. 2. Tr. V. Except. 4.

¶ *Summa Peccatorum*, c. 7. conc. 9.

VOL. VIII.

2 P

who is neither beautiful nor rich, and cannot be advantageously married."* Escobar says:—"You may wish the death of your enemy, and pray God to cause him to die."† The great Tamburini even allows the son to wish the death of his father, upon certain conditions. "For, the son may say, I wish that my father may die, not because it is a misfortune, but because it is an advantage to me, or the cause of my advantage, for through his death I come into possession of my property—since what belongs to my father, belongs also to me. In like manner, an inferior is justified in wishing the death of his superior that he may obtain his place."‡

"If," says Father Dicastillus, "a father unjustly attacks his child, the latter may kill him in his or her own defence.§ Servants may, under similar circumstances, do the same to their masters, and subjects to their princes." Lessius, in illustration of this atrocious doctrine, adds:|| "The priest himself may do this, even if he were at mass and before the altar, and then proceed with the sacred office as though his hands were but *cleansed* in the blood of his neighbour, and he had rendered himself the more worthy to drink the blood of Jesus Christ, which he shed for his enemies."

This is a pretty general—nay, I may say, a favourite doctrine of the Jesuits.¶ They applied it more particularly to the Protestants, whom, according to them; the Catholics had a right to oppress, to castrate,** nay, even to exterminate with fire and sword. By means of these doctrines, the Jesuits, perhaps without intending it, more effectually circumscribed the power of Louis XIV. than all his enemies; for they cost him upwards of two millions of subjects, who quitted France to avoid such persecutions. The Jesuits, moreover, positively asserted in their writings;‡ that ecclesiastics could govern a state better than kings, princes,

* Quod ob deformitatem aut inopiam nequeat juxta animi sui desiderium cas nuptui tradere. p. 77.

† *Theolog. moral.* Tr. I. Exc. 17. Antonii, *Bibl. Hispan.* p. 17.

‡ *Explicat. Decalog.* P. II. c. 1. sect. 3.

§ *Opera.* T. I. Disp. 10. Dub. 3.

|| *Tr. de Justitia et Jure.* L. II. c. 9. Dub. 8. n. 41.

¶ *Molina de Justitia et Jure.* T. IV. p. 1787. Garassa, *Summa Theolog.* L. II. c. 194.—Escobar, *Opera.* T. I. Exc. 7. n. 44.—Longuet *Dictata ad Decalog.* Præcept. 5.

** P. Windeck, *De extirpandis Hæreticis.* Antiith. 2.

‡† Mariana, *de Rege.* L. X.—Stapleton, *Orat. contra Politicos.* p. 15.

and their ministers, who were more to be abhorred than even heretics and Turks.*

The *restrictiones mentales*, mental reservations, allowed the Jesuits to break their word a thousand times, and to forswear themselves as often as they pleased.

"You may swear," says Sanchez,† "that you have not done a thing, meaning in your own mind that you have not done it on that day or on any other particular day, or before you were born, or you may understand for it any other circumstance, which is true. A person may also speak obscurely, and say for instance: *Ura* (I burn) instead of *Juro* (I swear)," &c. With this admirable teacher of morals others of his order coincide, with certain restrictions and explanations.‡

Thus what was held sacred among all nations was but a sport, a mockery with those who presumed to distinguish themselves by the name of Jesus. These men, moreover, styled themselves—philosophers, surpassing all others in learning and wisdom—new Sampsons—tutelar angels of the church—courageous lions—all born with helmets upon their heads,|| the meanest of whom is venerable as a man of 100 years, wiser than all philosophers, the breast-plate of the Pope which he wears as the Jewish high-priest wore that of the twelve tribes of Israel.

With such mental reservations as I have described above, there was no gratification in which they did not indulge, no matter by what means, *ad majorem Dei gloriam*. It was allowable for them to render females, whether they were married, unmarried, or nuns, subservient to their appetites,¶ if the latter only said: "Would that I were released from my lover, my husband, my vow, by which I am bound!"—This fact became known to the Iroquois,** though their wives were strangers to mental reservations; and at the peace concluded in 1682, they expressly stipulated for the removal of

* Le Vassor, *Hist. du Regne de Louis XIII.* T. I. p. 61.—Pascal *Lettres Provinciales* (Cologne, 1739). p. 196.

† *Op. Moral.* P. II. c. 6. n. 13.

‡ As J is pronounced like our Y by most of the continental nations, they give precisely the same sound to the latter that we do to the former of these words.

§ Toletus, *de Institut. Sacerdot.* L. IV. c. 21.—Casnedi, *Crisis theologica.* T. V. Disp. 9. p. 76.

|| *Image du premier Siècle de la Société.* p. 401, 436, 622.

¶ Sanchez, *Op. moral.* L. I. c. 2. p. 9, n. 34.

** Du Queane, *Voyage*, T. III. p. 179.

this lascivious fraternity, who did every thing of which Jesus had not set them the example. Intoxication also was permitted them, and into what excesses they might then plunge may be inferred from this passage in Father Escobar:—"It is allowable for a person to drink to intoxication, for drunkenness has the pre-eminent privilege of excusing all sins, because they are committed without reflection; and in this case even blasphemy, infidelity, and perjury are venial."*

How industriously they selected licentious expressions, their publications sufficiently attest. They considered it perfectly innocent to read books teeming with obscenities.† They maintained that any violation of honour and duty by a wife, with the knowledge of her husband, was not adultery‡ According to their principles, too, a man might demand a reward for his misdeeds.§ Such was their indulgence towards every species of vice and guilt! Was it then any wonder that they should be preferred for confessors?

A prayer pronounced with the lips, was according to them,|| still a prayer, even though the person might be purposely thinking at the time of a totally different matter. Thus a person might receive all the benefit of the mass, though he attended it only for the sake of stealing;¶ and this was termed—"serving God with a sinful action."

In this manner did these *Homines omnium horarum* lead a jovial life at the expense of states, popes, convents, laity, princes, and women, till the discovery of their intrigues led to the severe measures pursued against them in Portugal in 1759; till they were driven out of Paraguay and Spain in 1767; and till the suppression of their order in 1773 by Pope Clement, who, however, paid for it the forfeit of his life. In 1787, the Jesuits endeavoured, but unsuccessfully, to rise like a phoenix from their ashes, under the name of Vincentines. By means of the strength and the friends that were yet left them they neverthe-

less continued their operations with activity, though in silence. At length in 1814 they succeeded in obtaining the restoration of their Order from the Pope, who, however, could not give them back the credit, and, what is still more, the wealth which they had lost. It is superfluous to insist how much it is the duty of sovereigns and states to prevent their regaining either the one or the other.

London,
Sept. 15, 1817.

PUBLICOLA.

MR. EDITOR,

YOUR correspondent W. BURDON having been very ably answered in your number for the present month by Dr. WATKINS, it would be presumption in me to trouble your readers with any observations of mine, did I not consider that what I am about to state will in some measure illustrate the arguments he has used. My intention is, out of many other cases of the kind, to cite two or three of an extraordinary nature, or what I consider so; but their occurrence, even under my own eye, has not altered my opinion, which is in favour of the cow-pox, as I have just had my own child vaccinated, and every man of unprejudiced mind must, if he thinks on the subject at all, acknowledge it indeed "a real blessing to mankind," even supposing its failure was of more frequent occurrence.

What will Mr. BURDON say when he is informed that six children were vaccinated from the same pustule, and had the complaint to the fullest extent?—five of them have been frequently exposed to the small-pox in its worst stages without any evil consequence; the sixth, from local circumstances, was not so exposed, but having come to London he paid one visit to a house in which it was, and immediately caught the direful malady, under the distressing effects of which he laboured an unusual length of time. This was a most distressing case, and certainly more remarkable than that noted by Mr. B.

A second case is that of a young gentleman who when an infant was inoculated with the small-pox, and had it in the usual manner: about two months since he again took the disease in a natural way, and died! The third case I shall mention is of a very different nature. A friend of mine when a child was inoculated four or five times in both arms, and *did not take the small-pox at all*. When the above-mentioned six were vaccinated, he, knowing this cir-

* *Theolog. moral.* Tr. II. Except. 2. c. 8. n. 56, p. 258 and 288.

† Fillucii, *Moral. Quæst.* T. II. C. 10. n. 12.

‡ Innocentii XI. *Bulla Excommunic.* Prop. 50.

§ Jarige, p. 420. Stotz, *Trib. Panit.* p. 228.

|| Azor, *Instit. Moral.* T. I. p. 1307.—Gobat, *Op.* T. I. Tr. V. p. 843.

¶ Busenbaum, *Medulla Theolog. moral.* L. II. Tr. II. c. 3.

cumstance, determined to be operated upon also, and the vaccination was attended with the same result as the inoculation—it took no effect whatever. This was some years ago, and he has frequently visited purposely those afflicted with the small-pox, has handled them—in short, taken every method in his power to satisfy his mind of his safety.

I think these three cases very striking, and certainly tending, as I before observed, to support the arguments of your last correspondent. The first case clearly proves that the matter was good or the first five subjects would have been no more secure than the sixth; and indeed, as they were more exposed, they had proportionably more danger; he must therefore have possessed idiosyncrasy in his nature to an extraordinary degree. The second is a more melancholy case every way, and also argues the susceptibility of the constitution; but the third I consider an unique case, (though perhaps your medical readers may not,) and shews that the subject was not susceptible of the action of these stimuli at any rate.

Mr. BURDON has brought forward one case of small-pox after cow-pox, so have I: in both the life of the person was saved. I have also mentioned one instance of the small-pox being caught the second time—the patient died:—which argument will turn the balance in every philanthropic, enlightened, or unprejudiced mind? As an admirer of the Jennerian discovery, because a relief and blessing to mankind, and as an enemy to the varolious infection, because a destroyer of the human race, I have to beg, sir, the insertion of this paper in some corner of your pages, because I know “you to be a friend to truth, and not to party.”

12th Sept. 1817. W. M. SALTER.

Christmas, the joyous period of the year!
Now with bright *holly* all the temples strew,
With *laurel* green, and sacred *mistletoe*.”

MR. EDITOR,

AS your correspondent PUER has not been successful in satisfying the inquiry of R. G. S. (No. xxxviii.) as to the origin of “fixing evergreens, such as *holly*, *laurel*, *mistletoe*, &c in houses at Christmas, and the practice of *saluting females under the latter*,” perhaps you will have no objection to add the following brief notices to what has already been said on the subject, which, though not very satisfactory or convincing, may prove agreeable to your correspondent, and per-

haps induce some one more competent to the task to inquire into the origin of the very ancient custom in question.

The custom of decking our churches and habitations with *evergreens* has existed from the very establishment of christianity, and was unquestionably derived from the like practice of our pagan ancestors. “Trimming of the temples,” says Polydore Virgil, “with hangyngs, flowres, boughes, and garlandes, was taken of the heathen people, whiche decked their idols and houses with such array.” The Celts and Goths were alike distinguished for the respectful veneration which they entertained for the *mistletoe*, and for the solemn rites with which they gathered it about that period of the year, when the sun approached the winter solstice. We find also from Virgil’s “comparison of the *golden bough in Infernis* to the *mistletoe*, that the use of this plant was not unknown in the religious ceremonies of the Greeks, of whose poets he was the acknowledged imitator.” The Druids were particularly famed for the distinguished regard they paid to the *mistletoe of the oak*; they attributed to it numerous virtues, and are stated to have wrought wonderful cures by its means:—it was conceived to be a sure remedy for sterility in women, an antidote to poison, and a cure for epilepsy. At certain seasons of the year, especially at *yule-tide*, or Christmas, they were accustomed to gather it with great solemnity, and the sacrifice of two milk white bullocks that had never been yoked (not till then) had their horns bound up. It was cut from the tree with a golden bill, or pruning knife, by a priest habited in a white vestment, and was received into a white woollen cloth: many orations were then made over it, and the ceremony being deemed complete, the ‘sacred’ plant was preserved for use with religious care.*

The Druids had an extraordinary veneration for the number three; “and on this principle,” says Vallancey, in his Grammar of the Irish Language, “it was that the *mistletoe* was held so sacred by them, since not only its berries, but its leaves also, grew in clusters of three, united on one stock.” The inhabitants of Elgin, and the shire of Moray, in Scotland, according to the account written by the Rev. Mr. Shaw, are accustomed, at the full moon in March, to cut withes of the *mistletoe*, or *ivy*, and

* See DAVIES’s *Rites of the Druids and Celtic Researches*.

making circles of them, to keep them all the year, pretending therewith to "cure hectors and other troubles."

As the ivy is dedicated to Bacchus, so should the mistletoe be to Love; not, however, to the chaste Eros, but to the sportive Cupid. The sacred regard given to it in pagan and Druidical rites has long been terminated; but it is still beheld with emotions of pleasurable interest, when hung up in our kitchens at Christmas; it gives license to seize the "soft kiss" from the ruby lips of whatever female can be enticed or caught beneath. So custom authorizes, and it enjoins also, that one of the berries of the mistletoe be plucked off after every salute. Though coy in appearance, the "chariest maid" at this season of festivity is seldom loth to submit to the established usage; especially when the swain who tempts her is one whom she approves.*

If the above shall be deemed worthy your notice the insertion of it will oblige your occasional correspondent.

NEMIAH HILMOC.

Swansea, Sept. 13th, 1817.

ACCOUNT OF THE PUBLIC WORKS AND IMPROVEMENTS UNDERTAKEN AT ROME BY THE FRENCH.

WHILE Rome was under the sceptre of Buonaparte many exaggerated accounts of the public works undertaken for the purpose of obtaining a more perfect knowledge of its antiquities, and for the improvement of the modern city, were given in the French papers. The following notices written in May, 1816, will serve to correct the false ideas produced by those statements, and to convey correct notions of those undertakings.

In the annual budget of the *mairie* a considerable sum was allotted for these *lavori pubblici*, but it was quite inadequate to the execution of the ever-varying and ever-extending plans—for it was not uncommon to see what had been erected or excavated one day, destroyed or filled up again the next. The sums required for keeping up the imperial palaces and museums at Rome were not included in this budget, but defrayed out of a separate fund†. That these public

works afforded bread to many who had no other means of subsistence, is not to be denied; but where is the modern government, however vicious, that has not some good side? That of Buonaparte, moreover, had this property in common with all despotic governments, that it in some measure favoured, and thus gained the good-will of the licentious populace, at the expense of the wealthy, the citizens and land-holders, who were by degrees reduced to beggary.

1. The *Foro Trajano*, the place about Trajan's pillar, is enlarged and laid open to view. The whole group of buildings which covered the Forum is removed, and among the rest the churches and convents of St. Eufemia and Spirito Santo. The loss of the convent of St. Eufemia is regretted, as it was not a bad seminary for the *mezzo ceto*, the middle classes. Formerly there was only a kind of canal round the column. No circumstantial account or plan of the researches here has yet appeared, but some particulars have been published concerning it by the Abbate Carlo Fea.—The situation and plan of the *Basilica Ulpia* is thereby ascertained; but as all the large houses round it could not be demolished, the length of this *Basilica* is not precisely known. Its breadth and the areas of the naves, the floor of costly marble and *giallo antico*—the entrance steps towards the *Campo Vaccino*; the wall which separated the pillar from the *Basilica* and the masked door in the pedestal—the colonnade round the great pillar, which is supposed to have had several stories for the purpose of affording a nearer view of the basso-relievos—all these objects are now laid open. The *Basilica* was indisputably covered, and full one-third broader than that of St. Paolo *fuor del muro*. Since the return of the Pope, workmen have been incessantly employed in setting up the fragments of columns of different sizes found in the Forum, in their original places. A wall of tolerable height, with iron balustrades, has been carried round the excavated spot, and the fragments of statues, basso-relievos and inscriptions found in the Forum, have been either placed in niches or inserted in the wall itself. Among them are seen prisoners, like those on the arch of Constantine, which certainly belonged to a triumphal arch, as Flaminius Vacca attests in his *Memorie* (1594). "I recollect," says he, "that near the *Colonna Trajana*, on that side which is called *Spolia Christi*, the remains of a triumphal arch were

* See *Popular Pastimes*.

† The sum assigned for the public works at Rome by the *mairie* was 500,000 francs. A like sum was granted by the government or the imperial treasury. The former was, nevertheless, very often applied to other purposes, such as the military equipment of volunteers, &c.

dug up, together with many historical pieces which are in the house of Prospero Boccapaduli, at that time *maestro delle Strade*. Among them was a Trajan on horseback, passing a river, and there were some prisoners like those upon the arch named after Constantine."

It seems to be decided that Trajan's Temple, together with the *Bibliotheca Ulpia* and the *Portico of Great Men*, were situated on the side next to the Corso. The writers of antiquity and of the middle ages cannot sufficiently extol the magnificence of the *Foro Trajano*. The best anecdote on this subject is given by Paulus Diaconus, who lived in the 9th century. He relates that Pope Gregory the Great—notorious as a destroyer of statues and temples, though Fea strives to defend him from that charge—in passing through this *Forum*, was so transported with it that he could not forbear interceding for the soul of its founder, Trajan, and obtained its deliverance from hell by his prayers. *Alphonsus Ciaccionius* concludes his *History of the two Dacian wars carried on by Trajan collected from the Figures which are to be seen on his Column at Rome* (Rome, 1576. fol. and another edition in 1616,) with a dissertation in which he minutely describes this liberation of the emperor's soul by St. Gregory.

It is scarcely necessary to observe that the place round the *Colonna Trajana* has gained in respect to airiness and beauty. Last winter it was the residence of many foreigners of distinction.

2. *The Colosseum*. The arena and lower galleries were cleared of earth. The arena was uncovered to the depth of 20 feet, and since the rubbish was thrown in again, it is still 9 feet lower than formerly. The chapels of the *Via Crucis*, instead of standing higher are reduced to the present level, but the little hermitage continues to be above it. Commodious wooden steps lead to the upper stories of the amphitheatre. The fragments found here are set up round the arena as in the *Foro Trajano*. An account of the discoveries made in the substructions under the arena—the curious chambers, reservoirs, passages, and cages—is given in Fea's *Notizie degli Scavi fatti nel Colosseo ed al Foro Trajano*, and in the *Osservazioni sull'Arena e sul Podio dell'Anfiteatro Flavio, fatte dal S. Pietro Bianchi di Lugano, Architetto, &c. illustrate e difese da Lor. Rè Romano*—(Roma 1812. fol.) and in several other fugitive pieces published about the same time.

When the ground had been thus cleared the workmen suddenly came to several springs and aqueducts, and the water issuing from them soon formed ponds and quagmires in and about the Colosseum. The evil was not to be checked by pumping, and the ancient channels into the sewers could not be found, though their existence was certain and denoted by a variety of circumstances. Such was the state of things at the restoration of the papal government. An infection of the air was apprehended; parties arose, the one warmly contending that the arena ought to be left uncovered, the other that it ought to be covered again for the sake of the public welfare. After a long struggle the latter proved victorious, and the filling in alone is said to have cost 5 or 6000 scudi. The animosity of the *litterati*, antiquaries and artists, and the interest manifested by the people in general who daily assembled there, and made the Colosseum almost the exclusive topic of their conversation, are not to be described. At the coffee-house *di Crociferi*, near the Fountain of Trevi, the place of resort of the antiquaries and *litterati*, the most ludicrous scenes occurred, and some of them even came to blows.*

For the rest, it is easy to conceive, that if the arena had remained open, the curiosity of foreigners would have received some gratification—though they may satisfy it completely by the book mentioned above—but the Colosseum would have lost in effect. It is believed, but not upon any solid authority, that the ground of the arena could be originally covered and uncovered at pleasure. Unfortunately the edifice seems to have been weakened upon the whole by this excavation.

3. *The Temple of Peace* has been cleared down to the antique floor, by which the arrangement of the building may be better discovered. The earth that has been removed amounts to about one-third of the whole height. When this temple shall be again as beautifully overgrown as it was before, it will have

* Many of those who were for keeping the arena open asserted that hatred to all innovations, even in the arts, had influenced the papal *Giunta* to order it to be filled up again. This is an absurd charge. The *Giunta* left the architects several months to consider of the means of draining off the water, but as they were in no hurry about it, and the danger meanwhile became more imminent, directions were given to fill up the excavation.

gained considerably in effect. At present the magnificent basin of granite from the *Campo Vaccino*, is standing in one of the lateral vaults to be repaired. It is said to have belonged to one of the fountains before the colossal figures of Monte Cavallo, and to have been thence removed to the Quirinal.

4. *Temple of Antoninus and Faustina*. Here it was the intention to explore the *Via Sacra*. A deep excavation was made; the sides were supported with some masonry, but the work was soon relinquished.

5. *Giove Tonante*. The pillars, which were buried in rubbish almost to the capital, have been cleared down to the ancient floor; so have those of Jupiter Stator, Phocas and Concordia.

6. *Arch of Titus*. The houses and part of the buildings which belonged to Santa Francesca-Romana, and extended to the arch were demolished, and at the same time the earth round the convent was removed. The convent itself was also to come down, but the tower to be left standing, and a tavern and coffee-house erected near it. It was soon perceived, however, that the arch of Titus could not stand detached without being in danger of falling. For this reason it was found necessary to suffer half of a contiguous building to remain. This piece of masonry is highly picturesque: a simple counter-pillar would have produced a better effect.*

7. *Arco di Giano*. The earth round this arch has been dug to the depth of 7 or 8 feet. It is now decided that this structure was erected in later times, and with materials from other edifices. The workmen have found, upon creeping into a hole hewn in one of the side pillars, pieces of architraves, with the wrought side turned inward and the smooth side outward, which seemed to have belonged to the Temple of the Sun on the Quirinal; at least they are of the same design and dimensions as the fragments in the Colonna garden on Monte Cavallo.

8. *Temple of Vesta*, now *Santa Maria del Sole*, or *S. Stefano delle Carrozze*. The walls between the pillars have been taken down, so that the latter now stand detached according to their original destination. The basement of the temple has also been cleared.

9. *Tempio della Fortuna virile*, or

* The whole *Campo Vaccino* was to have been levelled, by which it would evidently have suffered, for the variation of the ground gave it a peculiar charm.

Santa Maria Egeziaca. The basement of this temple has been cleared like that of Vesta.

10. *Tempio di Bacco*, or *Battistero in Chiesa di Santa Costanza*. Cleared away to the basement.

11. *Terme di Tito*. Several apartments not hitherto known have been discovered, and others cleared and rendered easier of access. The entrance has been altered and made more commodious. Here was found in 1812 an ancient christian chapel, and against the wall of it a calendar and zodiac, with heathen representations of the planets after the deities whose names they bear in the wretched style of the most depraved period of the arts.

(To be concluded in our next.)

MR. EDITOR,

IN your miscellany for October 1817, p. 203, Mr. PARRY, one of the new Vauxhall composers, has endeavoured to correct what he styles an "Error respecting the Songs at Vauxhall."

Being myself a frequent visitor of places of public amusement, and also a great lover of music, I am not surprised at the failure of the vocal compositions for the last two or three seasons at Vauxhall. The compositions of our old veteran Hook, which always delighted the ears of the auditors at this fashionable place of resort, have been changed into the most dull and unmeaning compositions; and the publishers of music well know, that if they place Vauxhall in the title-pages of the songs, they are not saleable. Surely there must be some cause why our old friend is not continued composer of the songs at this place—and the loss would have been obvious to the manager had not Madame Saqui been the attraction—there being no person in the profession so adequate to the task as Hook (Shield or Bishop excepted).

The encoring of the songs at this place is no criterion of merit—I have myself been witness that the constables and other persons who stand about the bar, make it a rule as soon as a song is finished by some of the singers, to be very boisterous in encoring, while the audience, who are frequently disgusted, leave them to enjoy their ingenious experiment.

The abilities of Mr. Hook are too well known to need any eulogium, and his concertos on the organ, the last season, prove that his faculties are unimpaired. The public may be assured that

the composers who have lately crept in, will not detract one jot from our old friend's fame; while hundreds would wish to be favoured again with the productions of his inexhaustible muse.

I am, &c.

A. H.

*Lark Hall Lane, Surrey,
October 2, 1817.*

made in such a manner that the proportionate lengths of the compensating rods can be altered in the most minute degree; consequently they can be adjusted with the greatest accuracy—a thing which has hitherto been difficult, or perhaps impossible to accomplish.

I am, &c.

W. WYNN.

Farnham, Sept. 17.

MR. EDITOR,

AS you solicit communications on the Arts, I have taken the liberty to enclose you a description of a time-keeper and pendulum, which I lately invented and exhibited to the Society of Arts, which has handsomely rewarded me with their Gold Isis Medal and twenty guineas.

The scapement acts as the common dead scapement, but the pallets are constructed of segments of cylinders which move on small axes during the whole time the tooth of the wheel is in contact with each; which reduces the friction in that important part at least nineteen twentieths as compared with the dead scapement. Small cylinders are placed instead of the leaves in the pinions which go round on pivots one fifth of their diameter when the teeth of the wheels are in contact with them; consequently four fifths of the friction is there got rid of. The pivots of all the movement wheels are suspended on friction wheels, which diminish their friction 20 or 25 to one in those parts, and supersede the use of jewels. The motion wheels and pulley are both dispensed with. Besides the advantage of getting rid of so much of that changeable resistance, the effect of friction, an important one is gained; for it will not be necessary to oil any part of this movement which is usual in others. No part but the pivots of the friction wheels and cylinders will require oil: and those are so remote in point of influence, that the maintaining power and resistance of the friction of the scapement will be always equal in all variations of temperature and foulness. The pendulum must therefore oscillate at all times in an equal arc of vibration, which will prevent the necessity of using any artificial means to preserve the isochronism of unequal arcs. The pendulum is constructed with compensating rods, but has all its rods at rest except the one which supports the ball: it therefore does not suffer such resistance in passing through the air as the gridiron one; which resistance is always subject to change from the continual variation of the density of the atmosphere. It is

LETTERS FROM PARIS IN 1817.

April 3.

ACCORDING to ancient custom the theatres will be shut here during the Passion Week. The performances at the larger houses closed on Sunday last, and those at the smaller yesterday. All of them open again on Easter Monday. These holidays are the vacation of the actors. All their engagements commence with Easter and end with Palm-Sunday, which of course is the conclusion of the dramatic year. TALMA intended at the termination of the present to withdraw from the *Theatre Français* unless the terms which he offered to the managers were accepted: the latter thought them rather hard, but upon mature deliberation resolved to comply, that they might not lose their best tragedian. Talma will in consequence obtain a salary of 30 or 40,000 francs, if not more. He has never yet been able to save any thing, and Buonaparte is said to have paid his debts several times. It is scarcely to be expected that he will now learn to be a better manager.

A M. MUNITO, an actor of a different kind, is at this moment engaging in no small degree the attention of the Parisians. The house where he exhibits is frequently too small, and it requires considerable patience to wait till you can be admitted to admire his talents. This M. Munito is a dog, a kind of poodle, from the neighbourhood of Milan, who has been taught by his master, an Italian, to perform all sorts of curious tricks, and in truth does great credit to his instructions. The writer of the biographical account of this celebrated quadruped, sold at the entrance of the place of exhibition, says: "While we were writing this history we hoped that the account of Munito's talents would stimulate the ambition of indolent children." Accordingly there are few parents but take their children to admire this model of cleverness, who is become so general a topic of conversation throughout all Paris, that a person would be thought very meanly of who had not seen him, and

could not describe his wonderful performances. He writes and cyphers like the most expert master. Set him a sum for example, upon a slate—he places himself gravely before it, considers for a few minutes, then seeks all the figures that form the answer, out of several sets that lie scattered upon the floor, without receiving the slightest perceptible sign from his master. He writes quite orthographically. A word is mentioned and he immediately seeks out all the letters that compose it. Ask him for ten or twelve cards and he will instantly pick them out from among a complete pack.—Munito not only exhibits in public every evening at the rate of 3 francs for each spectator, but is invited to perform before private companies, by which he is well paid. In short, this learned quadruped acquires riches and repown—though strictly speaking the latter only, as the former fall to the share of his master.

MADAME DE GENLIS will shortly publish an extract from the sixty folio volumes of the *Memoires* of the Marquis de Dangeau, which are preserved in manuscript in the library of the arsenal. This Marquis de Dangeau belonged to the court of Louis XIV. and is praised by Fontenelle as an able mathematician; nay, more—it was mathematics that gained him the favour of the sovereign. Fontenelle relates, that he was so skilful in calculating the combinations of the games played at court, as to attract attention, and he was invited to all such games, after it had been ascertained, by Colbert's advice, that his constant success was not owing to any trick, but merely to his skill in calculation. Ten or twelve years ago Madame de Genlis had prepared for press an extract from these voluminous *Memoires*, but according to the despotic custom of that time it was necessary that it should be submitted to Buonaparte, before it could be printed. Napoleon read the abridged *Memoires*, and instead of permission to print, he gave this laconic answer:—"The author of these Memoirs has represented Louis XIV. as too great and too good"—which was tantamount to a prohibition. Madame de Genlis, who was not on bad terms with Buonaparte, could not even get her manuscript returned, so that she has been obliged to transcribe all the extracted passages afresh.

A Mons. CADET is engaged upon a series of conversations which he had with the celebrated Paoli, on the natural history and political constitutions of Corsica. Before the revolution, Cadet was sub-

delegate of the French government in that island. He has already published several works upon it, some of which have been translated into other languages. As he resided nearly twenty years in Corsica, he is well acquainted with the island and its inhabitants. In his leisure hours he had made a model of the island in relief: Paoli heard of it and called upon Cadet; hence arose an acquaintance which was highly interesting to both, and led to a familiar intercourse which continued till the breaking out of the French revolution. He related to me a remarkable anecdote of that celebrated leader. M. Cadet was once with him, when he was sitting down to dinner. There were several other persons in his company, one of whom was a farmer and another the then obscure Napoleon Buonaparte. Paoli desired the farmer to take a seat near him, but young Buonaparte was placed at the farther end of the table.—"Do you see that youth yonder?" said he in a whisper to M. Cadet; "if I were to let him sit near me he would soon push me out of my own place."

A singularity of Paoli deserves to be mentioned. I was informed by Cadet that he never cut the nail of one of his little fingers, so that it was of very great length. His object in suffering it to grow was because the same ridiculous notion prevails in Corsica as in China, that long nails are a mark of gentility, as they afford decisive evidence that the owner is not obliged to perform any kind of manual labour.

As I have mentioned M. Cadet, I may without impropriety give you here some curious particulars concerning one of his works.—A French traveller in Egypt had brought back with him a roll of papyrus, 36 feet long, found in the sepulchres of Thebes, and communicated it to M. Cadet. The latter proposed to have it engraved and published, especially as this piece of hieroglyphics, which had for so many ages withstood the ravages of Time, was now so decayed that it could scarcely be touched. This design was, however, opposed by various difficulties; but Cadet hoped to surmount them all by patience, care, and perseverance. He first committed the roll to the delicate hands of his wife and daughter. They unrolled it with the utmost caution, and as they proceeded, the unrolled part was stuck with gum upon linen, by which means it was secured from dropping to pieces. After the whole was unrolled, the hieroglyphics were accurately copied:—the next business was to get them as

accurately engraved. Cadet then resided at Strasburg, where he held some public office. Just at this time the public attention was strongly excited by a criminal process against several persons imprisoned at Strasburg for issuing forged notes of the bank of Vienna. At the head of these culprits was one Lefevre, who had engraved the notes, and that with such accuracy that the forged paper could not, without great difficulty, be distinguished from the genuine. M. Cadet conceived that such a clever scoundrel would be able to produce an exact *fac-simile* of the Egyptian hieroglyphics. He communicated this idea to the procurator of the court, who was his friend, and who accompanied him to the prison, where he agreed with Lefevre respecting the engraving of the plates. From this time the prisoner was daily escorted by a *gend'arme* to the residence of M. Cadet; there he worked regularly at the hieroglyphics, was supplied with food and clothing by his employer, and returned every evening to his prison. In this manner he finished the plates, 19 or 20 in number, of which the roll consists. Meanwhile the time for the trial approached. M. Cadet had observed the character of Lefevre; and perceived from his conversation that this poor fellow, who was not a bad man at the bottom, had fallen into the snares of subtle rogues, and fearful of punishment for a first, though slight offence, had not been able to extricate himself from their toils. M. Cadet promised to intercede with the court in his behalf, and he faithfully kept his word. When the trial came on he represented whatever was calculated to palliate the offence of Lefevre, who was in consequence only placed under the *surveillance* of the police, whereas his colleagues were condemned to the galleys. To snatch him completely from his vicious courses, and afford him opportunity for amendment, M. Cadet procured him constant employment in engraving maps for an engineer. Unfortunately Lefevre had sunk too low to be worthy of this kindness. He plunged into debauchery and soon afterwards died miserably. His performance was published by M. Cadet with a brief description, and it will ever be distinguished as a faithful copy of one of the greatest hieroglyphic monuments of Egypt.

April 15.

Since my last, Massena's death has been the principal event at Paris. We are filled with astonishment when we reflect that a man of mean birth should

have raised himself from the lowest rank in the service to the highest, merely by his genius, and have filled all Europe with the fame of his exploits, so that even the enemies who were opposed to him honoured his merits. This admiration, however, is soon lost in a painful feeling, when we recollect that these military achievements tended only to desolate Europe, and to consolidate the despotism of an insatiable ruler. When we farther consider how basely this renowned general behaved in 1815, and how scandalously he sported with the oath of allegiance, the respect due to his military talents dwindles to nothing. At the place of internment, to which his remains were attended by an innumerable multitude of officers of the old army, General Thiebault delivered a pompous eulogy on the deceased, taking especial care to pass over in silence whatever did not redound to Massena's honour. The campaign in Portugal involved the orator in a dilemma from which he extricated himself in an extraordinary manner. He observed that this campaign had not been productive of the results which might have been expected from Massena's name alone; but," added he, "those who are able duly to appreciate the obstacles and the means, find in his conduct a proof that he was capable of executing great things with few resources *but not of performing impossibilities.*" This is very true, but he ought to have intimated that these impossibilities originated in the genius of his antagonist, the Duke of Wellington. A circumstance which shews that Massena was far from considering the conquest of Portugal as impracticable is the following. It is well known at Paris that before Massena set out from that capital for this campaign, he was invited to breakfast by Buonaparte. Here he met the emperor and empress alone, who loaded him with flatteries and caresses; he was even promised the kingdom of Portugal, and departed fondly dreaming that he should soon mount a throne. If his dreams were not realized, he had nobody to blame for his disappointment but the Duke of Wellington; though Massena himself did not manifest in this campaign his former impetuous courage, nor strive to push forward with his accustomed vigour. It is fortunate for mankind that Massena's fame was wrecked before the lines of Torres Vedras. How different, perhaps, would now have been the state of Europe, had he succeeded in the attempt to usurp the throne of Portugal! Among the persons of some note whom

the literary world has lost is M. CHANLAIRE, who published, in association with Mentelle, the *Atlas national de la France*, and with Peuchet the topographical and statistical Description of France, in numbers, each containing a department. As he devoted himself more especially to the topography of the French empire, he has produced some good works in that line, though indeed not free from errors. One of the rooms in his house was fitted up all round with large drawers. These drawers were as numerous as the departments of the French empire some years ago, and upon each was inscribed the name of a department. Whatever appeared on the subject of the topography, statistics, or history of any department was immediately procured by M. Chanlaire and put into the proper drawer; and as he had pursued this practice for at least twenty years, he had collected a tolerably complete library, which was of great use to him in the compilation of his great Description of France. It is a subject of regret that this work, which he published at his own expense, was scarcely half finished; since he was obliged to relinquish the undertaking for want of encouragement. The statistical form is too dry for the generality of readers. Besides the above-mentioned works M. Chanlaire was employed upon several considerable collections of maps, as the Map of the South of Europe in 45 sheets, the Map of the Seat of War in the East in 3 large sheets, the Map of Belgium in 69 sheets, from Ferrari's. He also contributed a number of sheets to Mentelle's *Atlas universel* in 169 sheets.

MR. EDITOR,

HOWEVER the newspapers may feel inclined to give the managers of Covent Garden credit for the introduction of gas lights, I must beg leave to differ from them. Where there is such a saving of expense, the private interest of the managers is more apparent than the accommodation of the public, and in this opinion I am justified by the filthy and disgraceful state which the pit presented on the night of opening: it was the remark of all present that a booth in Bartholomew fair would not have been in such a dirty condition—the seats in particular. Surely when the price of 3s. 6d. is demanded for admittance, a sum considered equal to the expensive years of 1815 and 1816 every accommodation and convenience should be rendered to the

frequenters of that part of the theatre. There should also be backs put to the seats, which would not only be extremely comfortable but put an end to the disgraceful practice of walking backward and forward on the seats, and which prevents the ladies who sit there from dressing in a style that would render the pit indeed a *parterre* of flowers.

The Drury Lane managers, on the contrary, deserve every encomium. The alterations in the house and saloon were evidently suggested with a view to public accommodation, and the neat and cleanly appearance of their house on its opening was a contrast to Covent Garden and highly creditable to Mr. Raymond's management. That gentleman also deserves much praise for his taste in selecting from the Bath theatre some of its principal performers. Mr. Stanley and Mrs. Belchambers have already appeared, and if report be true, he has made an arrangement with Mr. and Mrs. Chatterly, who are certainly a "host of talents." Mr. Chatterly in none of his characters is inferior to Mr. Munden, and in many his superior: there is a dryness and chastity of humor about that gentleman which needs not the aid of buffoonery, nor does he condescend to use it. His *Lord Ogilby*, his *Justice Woolcock*, and *Midas*, have no rivals. Mrs. Chatterly is a most interesting actress; her figure is good, her person pleasing, and in characters of pathos and simplicity she is most excellent.

I was fearful that Mr. Raymond would lay his hands on Mr. Pearman and Miss Poole; if so we should have had a loss not to be supplied. This gentleman has been performing at the English Opera, where his talents have been justly appreciated, and Mr. Arnold's taste confirmed and rewarded by the fulness of his theatre when Mr. Pearman performed.

Miss Poole has been the chief object of attraction at the Brighton theatre, where, as a singer and actress, she has been highly approved. I suppose we must make up our minds to lose them next season, unless our managers will forestall the offers of Mr. Arnold and Mr. Raymond, who are too good judges of talents not to endeavour to transplant them to their theatres. If so we must be consoled by sustaining the character we have always had of fostering talent and being the nursery of the London houses.

I am, &c. T. Q.

Bath,
Sept. 19. 1817.

MR. EDITOR,

IN answer to "A VILLAGER'S" inquiry I have extracted the following note from Parkes's excellent elementary work on chemistry—I mean his "*Chemical Catechism*."

"Sulphate of magnesia and sulphate of lime are both very common in our spring water; the last salt and super-carbonate of lime are the chief cause of what we call *hard waters*, which are very unwholesome and unfit for washing. When soap is used with these waters a double decomposition takes place; the sulphuric acid of the selenite unites with the alkali of the soap and forms sulphate of potass or sulphate of soda, which remains in solution, while the magnesia or lime unites with the tallow, and forms an insoluble compound, which swims upon the surface of the water like curds. In this way hard waters require much more soap for any given purpose than rain water, or waters which do not contain these earthy salts. Such waters are also unfit for boiling any esculent vegetable; but they may be rendered soft by adding to them a very little carbonate of soda, or carbonate of potass, twenty-four hours previous to their use. By this addition, a double decomposition will be effected, and the carbonate of lime, a very insoluble salt, precipitated."

I think your correspondent will find this of "easy application and moderate expense," and that it will have the desired effect without impairing the salubrity of the water when employed for the purposes of food. It may not be improper here to mention, that families would find a material saving if they were to use common soda, or potass dissolved in soft water before they have their linen washed, the quantity of soap requisite will not only be reduced, but the colour of the linen really improved.

I am, &c. W. M. S.

9th Sept. 1817.

MR. EDITOR,

MR. OWEN proposed a Plan for ameliorating the State of the Poor of the parishes of the Metropolis, and moving them from the pestiferous neighbourhoods of Shoe lane and St. Giles's, into the health and comforts of agricultural life

Mr. Waithman interfered, and got the subject dismissed by an amendment, the substance of which was, "That we break faith with the public creditor." That *this* was the purport of the resolutions

carried at the City of London tavern, will be obvious to every person who considers the *spirit* of them; for the whole company probably did not pay eight shillings per annum collectively to sinecurists and pensioners, whilst the interest of the national debt amounts to near forty millions.

As to the assertion that "Taxation has increased," when it is so notoriously clear it has lately diminished nearly one-fourth of the amount collected,—it is hardly worth an observation.

In opposition to the City of London tavern legislators, I beg leave to lay before you the substance of a petition, which was intended to be presented to the House of Commons on the evening of Mr. Brougham's motion, but which has been unavoidably laid aside until the next session.

I hope I shall not be deemed disrespectful in publishing it before the meeting of Parliament, and that the members of the House of Commons in their individual capacity will observe, without displeasure, the discussion of the subject through the medium of the public press, and that they will not think their prerogatives encroached on by the measure being *matured* before it is presented to them in the *humble* form of a petition.

There are two ways of disposing of a burthen: the one, by getting rid of it; and the other, by learning to bear it. The national debt is characterised as the chief *burthen* of the country, and the cause of all the present distress; but I flatter myself the six hundred millions of funded property may be made a source of vast national advantage, and to diffuse throughout the United Kingdom the convenience of an additional circulating medium.—The disasters of the country have withdrawn from circulation a prodigious amount of private paper; this can be supplied to the extent that may be wanted, through the regulation I have proposed, which has the advantage of not *forcing* the introduction of paper, but merely giving a power of making it subservient to the *temporary* exigency of the kingdom. But it is, in fact, dissimilar to a paper circulation, as each debenture will represent a certificate of substantial property, for which every acre of land in the United Kingdom stands pledged!! The wealth of nations is certainly estimated by the amount of their circulating medium. Parliament may be depended upon for their integrity—they *will not* deny their obligation to fulfil the contracts they have entered into as the

agents of the public, but they *will*, through the medium of taxation, continue faithfully to discharge the interest of the sums they have borrowed.

I therefore invite all practical men to state their objections to my plan, not in the lengthened disquisitions of the Bullion Question; but to shew what practical ill effect could be produced by a commercial gentleman, who holds three thousand three hundred 3 per cent. consols. changing them into three one thousand, and three one hundred pounds debentures, and thereby possessing the means of borrowing money on them, or disposing of them on an emergency.

The bankers in London, and in every part of the United Kingdom, would thus possess an available security, in case of any sudden run upon them; and the present necessity of locking up property for a quarter of a year, during the preparation for the dividends, and the long attendance required to transfer stock, would be avoided.

By the present practice, a London banker possessing five hundred thousand stock can hardly avail himself of the use of it after half-past two, although he is obliged to pay every claim until five o'clock every day; and a banker of Glasgow cannot transfer his stock except he gives his personal attendance in London, or executes a power of attorney, whereby he completely puts himself at the mercy of his agent.

If it is objected—Exchequer Bills are now applied to this purpose—I answer, there are few *comparatively* in circulation, and the constitution forbids any *permanent* unfunded debt; besides, the tenor of an Exchequer Bill obliges an application at the Exchequer at certain periods, and it is subject to a variation of interest, and to be withdrawn by the government.

As to the small amount of India Bonds now in circulation (perhaps only four millions) they form a very inadequate supply, and are little known.

My plan proposes only *admitting* the use of debentures. Gentlemen of retired habits may continue holding their stock; or, after having kept their debentures during a time they *thought* themselves liable to sudden claims, they may write them again into the books. Practical men will understand me when I say, the debentures will be scrip paid in full, with the advantage of receiving the half-yearly dividends in the manner of India Bonds.

If it is objected—The plan would give

the dying the opportunity of injuring the revenue, by a distribution of their stock on their death-beds—I answer, the same objection now applies to Exchequer Bills; and any individual may now give a friend the controul over, one hundred thousand stock in the space of three hours, by merely executing a power of attorney. The only check on the part of the government, is the oaths of the administrators, which would equally apply to the case of debentures. All the minor regulations I am prepared to meet. I lay the subject, with the utmost deference, before the public; let the merits of it be fairly discussed. How is it possible that the proceeds of industry should continue adequate to supply the interest of the increased funded capital, when that capital is unemployed and out of circulation?

I feel it a duty to lay before your readers every argument that will illustrate the advantage of debentures.

The bankers of the United Kingdom would hereby possess a property as current as cash, and the loans they would afford by receiving debentures as deposits would cause a vast issue of their bills and notes, and possibly restore the circulation of private paper which has been withdrawn. Agriculture, trade, and commerce would thus be advanced, which has suffered a privation, probably of fifty millions of capital, by the annihilation of provincial paper.

The Stock Exchange would obtain great facilities by the use of debentures; and the Bank of England would, by holding of them, receive a compensation for the loss of their discounts, &c.

Debentures would prevail where funded property is hardly known, and such would be the demand for a security *bearing interest*, and yet possessing all the advantages of *Bank notes*, that the three per cent. consols would soon rise in value to 100*l.* sterling per cent. And as the purchases of the sinking fund would then be useless, the whole of that fund of fourteen millions per annum, and four millions in addition saved, by the consequent reduction of the four and five per cents. would be applicable to the service of the year, which eighteen millions per annum is more than the national expenditure.

The collection of forty-four millions of taxes to pay the interest of the funded debt is the subject that calls for the primary attention of the legislature. I have supposed that eighteen millions per annum may be taken off in taxes, and if

I enumerate a few of the leading articles which I know plead strenuously for a reduction, the families of Great Britain will *feel sensibly* the force of my arguments—the distressed population will lend a willing ear to a project which, by *simply* giving a facility to the *mode* of transfer of funded property, appears to be capable of annihilating the following taxes:—

Duty on Salt	£1,500,000
Coals	1,000,000
Tea	1,500,000
Coffee	150,000
Beer	3,000,000
Malt	1,500,000
Hops	100,000
Candles	300,000
Soap	500,000
Tobacco (to induce its culture in England)	1,000,000
Window lights	2,500,000
Iron	300,000
Stamps (particularly those on legal proceedings)	4,650,000
	<hr/> £18,000,000

Would not this be in effect *superseding the Poor's Rates?*

The introduction of debentures would not be compulsory; it would merely be granting a permissive faculty; and if only a fiftieth part of the national debt was so transposed, it would add wealth and comfort to the languid energies of the nation.

Suppose the plan should not have *all* the effect I have anticipated, yet the increased demand for stock must occasion an *advance* in the price, which would render proportionally unnecessary the purchases of the commissioners for the liquidation of the national debt. For that fund is *solely* established to keep up the prices—and if not employed in the purchase of stock, it *must* resolve itself into the annual supplies, and the same amount of taxes may be taken off!

I am not interested in a rise of the stocks, and I may assert, without being chargeable with any sinister design, that I believe if the plan of debentures is carried into effect, such would be the demand that would be made for them from distant parts, that the price of consols would stately be near 100. They were about that price 23 years since, and I affirm the debt is not *virtually* larger *now* than it was *then*—the commissioners' fund acting as a counterpoise.

I am Sir, your humble servant,

WILLIAM DUNN.

St. Helen's Place, Sept. 17.

TO THE HONOURABLE THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The humble Petition of WILLIAM DUNN, of St. Helen's Place, London.

Sheweth,—That your petitioner hath had great experience in matters of finance, and assisted the late Right Honourable WILLIAM PITT, during his administration.

That your petitioner has matured a plan, whereby he is confident this nation may be raised to a greater degree of prosperity than it ever before enjoyed.

In making the proposition to your honourable House your petitioner would humbly hope he will not be chargeable with disrespect towards his Majesty's ministers. The aversion of the British to new measures is such, that his Majesty's ministers would have been deterred from entertaining the idea until it had obtained the concurrence of the corporate body, who are usually consulted on such occasions, and thus your honourable House, in its individual capacity, could not have had the opportunity of exercising its deliberative wisdom, possibly, during the continuance of the present Parliament.

Your petitioner will not presume to intrude on the attention of your honourable House any lengthened detail, knowing the subject is familiar to your legislative wisdom, and that you will fully perceive the beneficial effect that would be produced in the money market by the facility the plan would give to the procuring loans on stock at any hour of the day, and in every part of the United Kingdom.

The immense dormant capital, the national debt, now existing as a burthen on the country, will be changed into a portable circulating medium, applicable to all the purposes of cash, transferable in every country, and answering the most desirable uses of currency in those places where barter now only exists.

The relief that would be instantly afforded to our colonies, where an article of merchandise sometimes passes through three hands in the course of a day, for want of a circulating medium, will be fully appreciated by your honourable House.

Your petitioner will, therefore, without farther preface, lay before you his plan, or rather regulation (for every part of it has before been in practice), and trusts your honourable House will perceive that its adoption will afford immediate and permanent relief to the agriculture, trade, commerce, and colonies of this country.

Your petitioner begs leave to observe, that although the measure would cause a great rise in the price of stocks, and the consequent reduction of the 4 and 5 per cents. that he is not in the least interested in such a circumstance.

The Regulation is as follows:—

Every person possessing stock may claim

any part of it in transferable debentures of (50*l.* or) 100*l.* or upwards.

These debentures are re-transferable into stock.

The interest paid on them to be wrote off on the back of each.

The means to detect forgeries (by a method your petitioner can lay before you) will be equally effective in London, Dublin, Edinburgh, Liverpool, Bristol, India, or America.

MR. EDITOR,

IN BOSWELL's *Life of Dr. Johnson* (p. 293 of the second volume, quarto edition) the following passage in PARNELL's *Hermit* is introduced as containing an inaccuracy:—

To clear this doubt, to know the world by sight:

To find, if books and swains report it right:
(For yet by *swains alone* the world he knew,
Whose feet came wandering o'er the nightly dew).

BOSWELL.—“Is there not a contradiction in its being *first* supposed that the hermit knew *both* what *books* and *swains* reported of the world; yet afterwards said, that he knew it by *swains alone*?”

JOHNSON,—“I think it an inaccuracy: he mentions *two* instructors in the first line, and says he had only *one* in the next!”

Permit me to suggest that this error probably consists in using the word “and” instead of “or”—since by substituting the latter, the true meaning of the author will be plainly elicited:—

To clear this doubt, to know the world by sight:

To find if books *or* swains report it right:
(For yet by *swains alone*, the world he knew,
Whose feet came wandering o'er the nightly dew).

That is, he wished to discover, from his own observation, whether “the world” was reported aright, *either* by “books or swains;” and which of the *two* accounts was the most correct.

Should you deem this elucidation of the subject deserving of notice, it is much at your service; and remain your's, &c.

E. T. PILGRIM.

Widcombe Crescent, Bath.

MR. EDITOR,

THE queries respecting the state of education in Ireland, inserted in your Magazine for September, p. 107, deserve more full and accurate answers than it is in my power to give; and I trust that the attention of others better informed than myself will be called to the subject.

The first enquiry is respecting the number of poor uneducated children in Ireland. I believe no attempt has ever been made to ascertain this, but it must be much larger in proportion to the population than in England or Scotland.

The second query is—How many are educated in the Charter schools on the principles of the established church? We find that in 1816 the number of the Charter schools was 33, containing in all about 2,500 children. An annual grant has for many years been made by parliament for the support of these schools—since the year 1812 to the amount of 41,539*l.* annually; and a further sum of nearly 20,000*l.* annually, is supposed to be produced from bequests of land, and other gifts, being about the sum of 24*l.* per annum for every child educated in these schools. I do not wish to speak of the state and management of these schools; for it is not such as the mind can contemplate with pleasure; it has once been the subject of parliamentary enquiry (see the Report of a Committee appointed to enquire into the state of the Charter Schools in 1788) to which I beg to refer any person desirous of information on the subject; and a repetition of this enquiry is supposed to be very requisite at the present time. By an act of Henry VIII., still in force, it is enacted, That there should be a school in every parish throughout the kingdom of Ireland; and every clergyman, when he receives a benefice, is obliged to make oath, “that he will keep, or cause to be kept, a school in his parish.” Notwithstanding this, but a very small proportion of the parishes of Ireland have such a school. This is not surprising when we find so many parishes without a church or place for the performance of public worship: thus the office of a parish minister, in a multitude of instances, has become a sinecure, and the parishioners are left to live without religion, or to go to a Popish chapel. I am myself a member of the united church of England and Ireland, and am ardently attached to it, but I must express my opinion that the defection from Protestantism in Ireland may thus be easily accounted for, and must enquire, whether it was for this that a regular ecclesiastical establishment was spread over the country? Is not attention to the instruction of his parish the duty of every incumbent? and ought not every bishop to see that the clergy of his diocese attend to this their duty?

The fifth query enquires respecting the

number of schools conducted on the principles of the Romish church. They are numerous; but we are not to suppose that the instruction given in them is the same as what we usually find in schools. All the learning deemed necessary, and consequently all that is given in the Roman Catholic schools for instructing the poor, is to commit to memory the catechism, and religious principles of their faith, and to repeat them. This is done not by teaching to read, and then to commit to memory, but the instructors read and the scholars repeat after them, till the frequency of repetition fixes the questions and answers in the memory of the scholar; some exceptions no doubt there are, but generally speaking reading is not taught. No—that would enable them to read and judge for themselves, and the light of instruction would dispel the darkness of superstition, and the Catholic priest would no longer possess unlimited authority both over the minds and over the bodies of his flock;—this parrot-like instruction answers his purpose much more effectually.

In reply to the sixth query we may suppose the numbers of the Catholic and Protestant children bear the same proportion to each other as the population of each persuasion. Ireland is supposed to contain a population of about five millions and a half; four-fifths of whom, or upwards of four millions, are supposed to be Catholics.

The seventh query is—Whether the children of Catholics are admitted into the Charter schools and other royal foundations? These schools were expressly instituted for the purpose of making proselytes from Popery to Protestantism, and one of their first rules was to transplant the children to schools at a distance from their relations to assist this purpose. The children of Catholics might be admitted into these schools; but as they are to be instructed in the Protestant religion, of course no Catholic would willingly send a child to them; and great numbers of those educated therein are supposed to have relapsed to popery.

Considering the ninth query, there can be no doubt but that daily public free schools for instruction only would be more beneficial than the Charter schools; they could easily be extended all over Ireland; and if conducted on a system similar to that of the *London Hibernian Society*, upwards of one hundred children might be educated at least as well,

and for the same expense as *one* is maintained and educated in the Charter schools—the annual income of those schools would educate 250,000 children.

I cannot offer any accurate information at present on the subject of the tenth query, as to the number of schools built and endowed by private individuals; but in most instances they have been neglected, and in many the funds have been misapplied.

I will now briefly attempt to state some points which must be attended to in any plan likely to be successful in diffusing instruction in Ireland.

It must be simple and unexpensive, or it cannot be general over such an extent of country.

It must be instruction without reference to particular religious principles; the Bible therefore alone can be adopted as a basis for instruction—for the Bible cannot be objected to, except by the most ignorant and bigoted; and they would equally object to any, and to all instruction, of whatever nature it might be.

The conductors must not shew a proselytizing spirit, but wait for the gradual result of instruction. The diffusion of knowledge in the sixteenth century, under Providence, was the means of bringing about the Reformation—may we not hope that a reformation, both moral and religious, will take place in Ireland when the mists of ignorance are removed?

The plan must be one fitted for small schools—except in large towns, there are few places where more than sixty or seventy scholars can be got together, frequently not so many; strict superintendence is necessary, and the masters should be paid according to the proficiency of the pupils.

These principles will, I trust, be adopted in all future endeavours, whether national, by societies, or individuals. In conformity to them, the *London Hibernian Society* has been constituted, and under divine Providence to their adopting these principles is their great success to be ascribed. I beg to refer to the detailed account of that society in your Magazine for October, p. 208.

Let the present state of the lower classes in Ireland be contrasted with those of a similar rank in Scotland, and we cannot but ask what has made them thus to differ? The answer is easy—EDUCATION. In Scotland it is universal, and afforded to the lowest classes. Let this be done in Ireland, and may we not hope that the same causes will, by the

blessing of Divine Providence, produce the same effect; but let us remember that, unless we use means, success cannot be expected. G. S.

October 4th, 1817.

MR. EDITOR,

THE subjoined extract from the *Surgical Observations* lately published by Mr. CHARLES BELL, Surgeon to the Middlesex Hospital, will be interesting to the British reader from the glorious subject with which it is so intimately connected; and at the same time reflects great credit on the motives and feelings of that eminent practitioner.

"On the breaking out of the war, says Mr. Bell, I intended to follow the army for a short part of the campaign. My purpose was to perfect my knowledge of gunshot wounds; to observe the difficulties of the wounded on a great scale; to learn the sentiments of the army surgeons engaged in regard to some questions purely practical, to enrich my collection not only of cases, but of pathology and of preparations, and thus to fit myself the better to deliver my lectures on these subjects.

"Before I arrived in Brussels the battle of Waterloo had been fought; and in one day the campaign was concluded. Here witnessing the zeal of the army surgeons, and seeing them harassed by days and nights of uninterrupted professional duties, my first impulse was to express my sense of their unexampled exertions when I thought my testimony might be of weight from its disinterestedness.

"I had been for some days engaged in making my notes and sketches in the public hospitals, when report led me to an empty barrack, afterwards called the *Hôpital de la Gendarmerie*. Here the very worst aspect of war presented itself: our soldiers were bringing in the French wounded. The wounded continued to be brought in for several successive days; and I saw the British soldiers, who in the morning were moved by the piteous cries of those they carried, in the evening hardened by the repetition of the scene and by fatigue, and indifferent to the suffering they occasioned.

"It was now the thirteenth day after the battle. It is impossible for the imagination to conceive the sufferings of men rudely carried at such a period of their wounds. When I first entered this hospital these Frenchmen had been roused and excited in an extraordinary

degree, and in the glance of their eyes there was a character of fierceness which I never thought to have witnessed in the human countenance. They were past the utterance of what, if I might read the countenances, was unsubdued hatred and desire of revenge.

"On the second day the temporary excitement had subsided. Turn which way I might I encountered every form of entreaty from those whose condition left no need of words to stir compassion.—*"Major, O comme je souffre! Penses, penses!—Docteur je me recommande à vous; coupez ma jambe! O! je souffre beaucoup, beaucoup!"* And when those entreaties were unavailing, you might hear in a weak inward voice of despair: *"Je mourrai! je suis un homme mort!"*—The tones were too true to nature soon to lose their influence. At four in the morning I offered my services; and at six I entered on the most painful duty of my life, in inspecting and operating on these unfortunate men. I was thus engaged uninterruptedly from six in the morning till seven at night, for three successive days.* There was now no time for improvement. The objects for which I had come abroad were laid aside, for it was necessary to put hands to the work. I was now convinced of the injustice of expecting information from those, who if they have the common qualities of our nature, must have every faculty bound up in duty, to the sufferers: cases and observations cannot be drawn; a certain general impression remains, and the individual instance must be very remarkable that is remembered at all.

"I know not what notions my feeling countrymen have of thirty thousand men thrown into a town and its environs. They still their compassionate emotions by subscriptions; but what avails this to the wounded who would exchange gold for a bit of rag! If men would encounter the painful reality, and allow themselves

* The author says, after describing what he did in this hospital, p. 329.—"The moment that an intelligent army surgeon could be spared for this hospital, the object of my stay there was accomplished." "This hospital of the French wounded was just forming in the most difficult circumstances. When I was there it had not yet assumed the system of the other hospitals. It was the last hospital formed, where full thirty thousand men had been accommodated; and yet there was no want of any thing essential, and the exertions of the medical officers were unremitting to bring it into order."

for a moment to think of the confusion that must attend such a scene; the difficulty of arrangement; the many, very many cases where knowledge, decision and dexterity are more necessary than in any other situation of life; if they would consider that from the pressure of the time the surgeon requires personal and constitutional strength, as well as the promptitude gained by long study and experience, they would be led to enquire what duties had been performed, and what consideration had attended the unexampled exertions of the army surgeons after the battle of Waterloo. Such has been the tenor of my expressions since the second day I entered the streets of Brussels; which at that time presented a scene of which the public can have no distinct conception; and such opinions I expressed to General Adam, then in command, as well as at home, and uniformly on all occasions."

I am, &c. CHIRURGUS.

London, Sept. 1817.

MR. EDITOR,

THE recent application to government of some people calling themselves Lloyd's, or subscribers to Lloyd's, causes in some minds a good deal of surprise, that merchants, whose munificence lately in several grave instances drew forth so much fellow-feeling in the whole British public, should now ask government to become panders to their own illegal speculations.

This wonderment, however, will cease when it shall be known that there are two or three, or more sorts of people "subscribers to Lloyd's," besides the *respectable body of merchants* who, as every one knows, uphold that establishment: and that, although some things of a trivial nature are managed for them as a body by their committee, yet in every other matter they are as disjoined and independent of each other as you and I.

The business of the committee, as a committee consists of paying house-rent, agents abroad, and postages; nothing else is submitted to them, nor did they ever apply to government for the body of subscribers, and consequently the recent application for interposition between them and their losses, is the indecent act of the individuals only who made it. A question thence arises, Who and what are those individuals? Sir, there are from eleven to fourteen thousand subscribers to that house, and it needs no conjurer to find out, that there must be a great variety of character and

property, as well as of religion among such a vast number. You may subscribe and pay your five pounds a year, if you choose, and so may the Bishop of London, as do the head Rabbi and many an old clothesman; and although neither you nor the prelate, perhaps, would *take a line* a year in consequence, the latter *go at every thing*, from every place and at all seasons. If they have *luck*, that is to say, are not called upon to pay losses beyond the amount of their premiums, they are considered "good for a hundred or two," and after the most respectable names are down, policies go round to them as matter of course, and it is no unusual thing to see forty, fifty, or more names to one policy for a hundred each, or at most two hundred pounds each man.

But there are policies of insurance on ships and cargoes that the respectable part of the merchants and underwriters will not touch: there are policies opened, too, upon gambling speculations that have nothing to do with either. Originating in the rankest cheater, they terminate in barefaced robbery; the parties laugh at their dupes, and hold up their heads still higher as the sum is great, inasmuch as they are then known to be so much richer.

This description of *subscribers* underwrite alien policies, though the nation may be belligerent as regards another, and even though we ourselves are at war with the insured foreigner; thus in the former case sowing the seed of reprisal and a just cause of war, and in the latter committing an act of treason against the state. Is it then surprising that the same men lately insured the new patriot-flag of South America against *all losses*? or that they hesitate to pay the captures made by the parent state? I happen to know that there is no intention whatever to pay any loss that can be avoided by a certain set who, I am sorry to say, are the greater number. Hence arise the numerous suits at law we see reported in the newspapers, the defence to many of which strikes us as the most absurd that can be imagined. What but insanity or roguery could prevail on men to think the Spaniards would stand tamely by, and let pass succours of men and ammunition, or indeed suffer any kind of intercourse with their rebellious subjects?—[We here discard all idea of political discussion.]—And yet we hear that these men have gone down to Westminster, and had effrontery to ask governmental interference with the court of Madrid to

refund the amount of the condemned ships and cargoes—at least so much of it as is insured by them!

To give weight to their representations they are said to have swelled the real loss by setting it down at five millions, which may be correct as regards all nations, i. e. all the flags that have engaged in this piratical traffic and warfare: for the flag that hangs busy about the mast no longer designates the crew below, as it used to do in my younger days; we no longer demand from the *look-out* "what nation?" but, "what *flag* does the ship carry?" The actual loss of the complainants, deducting the premiums, ex 123, is below two hundred thousand pounds! a deduction of 75 per cent. upon what we are given to understand by the public prints, is the great national loss we have sustained! This is a mere flea-bite compared to the Baltic losses a few years ago, when Buonaparte induced the powers bordering on that sea to make prize of our trade.

Entering farther into the subject we might be carried away into too many particulars for the present communication; so I shall reserve them for another opportunity, only adding, that it is open to any individual to put his name to a policy, though he might never have seen Lloyd's at all. NAUTICUS ULTRA.

Aug. 31, 1817,

MR. EDITOR,

KNOWING that you were the first English journalist by whom the claims of Dr. SICKLER, of Hildburghausen, to the discovery of an improved method of unrolling the *Herculaneum M. SS.* was submitted to the public,* I presume that you, or some of your correspondents, will be able to satisfy an enquiry which I have to make on that subject.

It was probably by your publication that the attention of a distinguished personage was directed to this discovery; on which Sir Thomas Tyrwhitt received instructions to enter into correspondence with Dr. Sickler, for the purpose of ascertaining the validity of his pretensions. The result of this correspon-

* The interesting paper of Dr. Sickler, containing an account of the Regj Studj at Naples, with remarks on the process of unrolling the *Herculaneum M. SS.*, and also the report of the Royal Society of Sciences at Göttingen, were given in our numbers for Sept. 1816 and the three following months.—EDITOR.

dence; which was published here last summer, proved perfectly satisfactory; and I now find it stated in a foreign journal; that Dr. Sickler was in consequence invited to this country, for the purpose of making experiments on some of the ancient rolls belonging to the University of Oxford. He is farther said to have arrived at Oxford in June last, and to have commenced his operations under the direction of a committee appointed by the Royal Society.

If this statement be correct, it would gratify me, and I dare say many others of your readers, to be informed what progress has been made in the work by this ingenious foreigner.

ΑΡΧΑΙΟΣ.

London, Oct. 2, 1817.

MR. EDITOR,

WHEN Venice figured among the maritime and commercial powers of Europe, a great number of learned Societies caused the arts and sciences to flourish in that city. Most of these, indeed, are known to us by their singular appellations only. It was then a general custom in Italy to give a striking rather than a characteristic name to such societies, perhaps because this expedient was necessary to obtain respect from the ignorant multitude. Among the Societies of Venice we find the *Accesi*, the *Cortesi*, the *Disingannati*, the *Immaturi*, the *Intricati*, the *Securi*, the *Assecurati*, the *Discordanti*, the *Instancabili*, and lastly the *Incogniti*, who seem to have completely justified their name; for though they published *Le Glorie degli Incogniti* (the Glory of the Unknown) Venetia, 1647, 4to. yet this glory has not been transmitted to us, and the *Incogniti* are more worthy than ever of their title. The same observation applies to the other societies mentioned above. We have but little information respecting their proceedings and success, yet I am far from believing that they were absolutely useless. What makes the most show is not always the most serviceable; undoubtedly all of them contributed to diffuse a love of study in an age when learning was not very common, and served as rallying points for scholars—an important advantage in a state, in which commerce, the military spirit, or other interests had gained the predilection of the citizens.

One of the ancient literary societies of Venice is rather better known to us than the others, but not so well as it de-

serves to be, from the nature of its institution and the exalted object which it had in view. I mean that of the *Peregrini* or *Pilgrims*—an academy so admirably organized that it might even serve us for a model at the present day. We must not, however, form our opinion of it from the extravagant work of one of its members—*L'Academia Peregrina*, by DONI.* Nothing could give posterity a more erroneous opinion of it. Doni, a writer destitute of genius and taste, has presumed to cover with the name of a respectable academy all the absurdities coined by his own brain. Figure to yourself a farrago of incoherencies on philosophy, theology, the *Worlds* (for Doni was acquainted with several) the state of man, &c., and you will have a faint idea of his work, which nevertheless found a French translator†. Doni gives conversations between academicians, spirits, and the Gods of Paganism; but these conversations sometimes savour of Bedlam. At the outset the author employs allegory. The academy is a spacious garden; the president is the gardener, and science the soil over the cultivation of which he is to preside. So far his allegory if not new, is at least just; but it soon sinks into downright

nonsense. The academicians are plants and shrubs. One is a carrot, another a thistle, a third appears in the shape of a turnip, a fourth as a fig-tree. The carrot, the turnip, and the thistle converse on philosophical subjects; at the same time they travel through the air, where they meet with the Gods, and among the rest with Priapus, who takes part in the conversation, and brings to them a troop of pedants. To give employment to these gentlemen, Priapus orders them to seek the etymology of several strange words. The pedants, who are never at a loss, turn and twist the words till they contrive to find out the required etymology. This is perhaps the most entertaining part of the book. After this we find no farther mention of learned shrubs and vegetables, nor even of pedants; new academicians appear upon the stage, and among others the *savage*, the *doubtful*, the *courteous*, the *fickle*, &c. who talk of different worlds, as the *small*, the *great*, the *very great*, the *imaginary*, the *visible*. To these worlds Chappuis, the French translator, has added a very considerable new world, the *horned**, in which all the conversations turn upon *horns*. All these engravings are intermixed with wood-cuts, some of which exhibit portraits of celebrated men †.

But, I repeat it, we must not judge of the *Academy of Pilgrims* from Doni's absurdities. No doubt this society, like our academies, did not hold itself responsible for the errors of its members. † Besides, M. Guaxich, who has consulted a Venetian MS. of the 17th century, re-

* The first page of this work is intitled: *I Mondi del Doni, Venezia, 1552, 4to.*—but a few pages further on we find another title, *L'Academia Peregrina*. This title is several times repeated in the volume.

† *Les Mondes celestes, terrestres et infernaux; le Monde petit, grand, imaginé, meslé, visible, des sages et fols, et le très-grand, l'enfer des escoliers, des mal mariez, des pultains et ruffians, des soldats et capitaines poltrons, des pietres docteurs, des usuriers, des poëtes et compositeurs ignorans; tirez des œuvres de Doni, florentin, par Gabriel Chappuis, Tourangeau. Depuis reveuz, corrigez et augmentez du Monde des cornus, par F. C. T.: à Lyon, 1580, 8vo.* Chappuis can scarcely find words strong enough to express his admiration of Doni. "This Florentine," says he among other things, "has, with an admirable and almost divine invention, composed divers books, as may easily be seen by the catalogue annexed, which render it impossible that so exquisite an author can ever die, or that his name can ever be buried in the odious clouds of oblivion. But if he deserve commendation for an infinity of good works, he is particularly to be extolled for his *Celestial, Terrestrial and Infernal Worlds*, in which he has truly shown the great vivacity and energy of his mind, having written new and obscure things I admit, but nevertheless excellent and unheard-of."

* This part of the work is intitled: *Le Monde des Cornus, où, par discours plaisans et agréables, est amplement traité de l'origine des cornes, espèces et effects d'icelles: et enfin démontré si la femme deshonneste peut faire deshonneur à l'homme que l'on dit les porter; composé en faveur des susdicts, par F. C. T.*

† Instead of these cuts the French translation has only some wretched vignettes. The portraits in the Italian work are tolerably good. A copy of one of the engravings on wood, representing a pilgrim with a falcon on his fist, is given as a curiosity in DIBBIN'S *Bibliomania*.

‡ There is another extravagant work: *L'argute e facete Lettere di Messer Cesare Rao di Alessano, Pavia, 1576*, the author of which styles himself *President of the Academy of Pilgrims*: but as there were academies of that name at Rome and other cities, I know not whether this writer belonged to the Society of Venice.

presents it in such a favourable light,* that it seems worthy of being more particularly known.

The origin of the Academy was this:—Venice had in the 15th and 16th centuries excellent seminaries for education, especially such as were intended for select pupils, and into which youths of noble birth only were admitted. The education of the nobility seemed to be a more important object to the state than that of the middle classes: perhaps, says M. Guaxich, it was imagined that if education is necessary to teach how to govern well, ignorance is more likely to produce obedient subjects—an opinion which I shall not stop to discuss. The wealthy citizens were mortified to find that less attention was paid to their sons than to the young nobility; and six of them associated for the purpose of applying a remedy. They purchased a mansion in the country some leagues from the lagoons of Venice, engaged two professors, and entrusted them with the instruction of their sons. Other citizens, as well as gentlemen, sent their children thither: the solitary villa was soon transformed into a hamlet adorned with gardens and handsome houses. Unfortunately, the war which broke out upon the continent extended its ravages to the lagoons, and the seat of the Muses was swept away by the fury of armies. On the return of peace, several citizens again associated with the same intention as the first: they designed to found a seminary for the instruction of youth, but judged it advisable to enlarge the plan of their institution, and to make it a learned society. To this end they united with twelve gentlemen for the purpose of chusing, as members of the new academy, twenty-four Italian scholars, residing in Italy or in other countries of Europe. They gave it the name of *Academia Peregrina*. "We call ourselves pilgrims," says Doni, "because we are travelling towards our heavenly home."† These pious ideas were frequently blended in the civil institutions of those days.

* In the *Mercurio filosofico*, letter. e polit. Venezia, 1810. T. III.

† In his *Worlds*, and elsewhere, he thus expresses himself:—*Di qui nacque il nome Pellegrino, perche la natura del Pellegrino è d'andare per tutto il mondo, ritrovarsi in tutti i luoghi, favellar con ogni sorte d'uomini; saper dire della natura di tutte le cose, e ragionar di ogni materia.* Libreria, fol. 81.

To enable the academy to subsist without requiring burdensome contributions from its members, the generous founders endowed it with funds and possessions. I know not whether the scholars who belonged to it had any salary; but it is certain that the academy was very liberal to decayed literati. It enquired secretly concerning their necessities, and caused them to be relieved without their knowing the name of their benefactors. It also kept a *reader* to instruct poor children in their mother tongue and Latin; and imitated several pious foundations in Italy by setting apart funds for the dowry of indigent females.

With this noble and useful object was combined a perfect organization. The president of the academy was elected from among the six founders, and received from the five others, at the time of his installation, a silver bowl, on which were engraved the arms of the city and of the academy. It had always for its patron a prince or some other distinguished personage, as the Doge of Venice, the Duke of Florence, the Procurator of St. Mark, &c. The management of its revenues was committed to five citizens who delivered their accounts to the president. Four scholars, with the title of *Protectors*, were appointed to correspond with foreign princes and literati. Their letters were copied by two secretaries, who belonged to the board. There were also a treasurer, a chancellor, and other officers with whose peculiar functions we are not acquainted. The proceedings of the academy were secret, and the academicians were disguised under assumed names or rather epithets.* In another of his works, *la Libreria*, which is more interesting and quite as rare as his *Worlds*, Doni gives some of the names of his colleagues, but adds that he shall never mention his own. We learn, however, from other writers that he was distinguished by the appellation of *Bizarro*, the eccentric.

The literary glory of Italy was the principal concern of the *Academy of Pilgrims*. Its members had undertaken to write the lives of the most eminent ge-

* Doni assures us that the name of one of the founders was *il Bordone*, and that his three counsellors were called *il Romeo*, *il Pellegrino*, and *il Viandante*. The others were known by the appellations of *il Divoto*, *Stuceo*, *Smarrito*, *Perduto*, *Stracco*, *Spedato*, &c.

niuses of their country. Ariosto was allotted to one, Aretin to another, Sannazarius to a third, and so on. The academy also formed the plan of erecting a theatre, adorned with the statues of the most celebrated Italians, near Petrarch's house in the environs of Padua. It applied to the Duke of Modena, soliciting him to contribute towards this national monument. This letter was discovered and published by Tiraboschi*. The monument was not completed for want of sufficient support.

The public meetings of the academy were held in a hall adorned with the master-pieces of its artists. It was a Titian, a Salviati, a Sansovini, a Danese who embellished it with the portraits or statues of great men. The artists had another opportunity of exhibiting their talents. The academy gave annually a theatrical representation to the city of Venice, which combined the most beautiful and surprising productions of luxury, the arts, and taste. The machinery, dresses, decorations, and music were all by the first-rate artists. It would doubtless have been difficult to offer at that time any other treat so exquisite to the city of Venice.

The memoirs read at the meetings were deposited in a large urn for a certain period. The four *protectors* then examined them in the strictest manner; selected those which seemed most worthy of the honour of being printed, and returned them with their remarks to the authors, for the purpose of being revised by the latter. Two printing-offices were employed by the academy, one in its own hotel, and the other in a private house: they were furnished with beautiful types† and skilful workmen. But desirous rather of serving literature than its members, the academy also purchased good manuscript works, the authors of which had not the means of printing them, and took upon itself the expense of their publication.

In their social relations the academicians were animated by the spirit of the founders. They engaged, upon entering into the society, to assist their colleagues not only with their talents but also with their fortune, whenever they stood in need of either. They banished all ceremony from their mutual intercourse;

they frequently met, rejoiced together, and manifested that regard for each other which real scholars ought to feel.

On the death of any of their number, the great hall of the academy was hung with black, and decorated with emblems having a reference to the virtues and talents of the deceased. A funeral urn, and the bust of the academician whom they had lost, were placed beneath a magnificent canopy; an oration was delivered and pieces of poetry recited over him. The academy had also his epitaph engraved at their expense.

The arms of the society were a falcon flying and holding a diamond in his claws, with these words:—*Natura et Artis Opus*. The academicians had another seal upon which were represented the attributes of a pilgrim; as a staff, a hood, &c. with this legend: *Finiunt pariter renouantque Labores*.

This promising institution did not reach the conclusion of the century which gave it birth. After an existence of 46 years, it perished in 1595, by what cause is not known. Who can forbear regretting the fall of an academy which excelled in its regulations and utility similar institutions not only of its own time but also of succeeding ages?

It is true that we find but few traces of all the good that M. Guaxich attributes to the academy: he seems himself to know nothing more of it than its plan—and how often does the plan differ from the execution! What is done almost always falls short of what was intended to be done, especially when many different persons are to co-operate in one object. How can we otherwise account for the silence of the Italian writers on an institution which ought to have been a model for all Italy? It is to be presumed that the *Academy of Pilgrims* certainly set out with the intention of distinguishing itself beyond others; but that in fact it had not the power to surmount the obstacles which opposed the execution of this design. At any rate, we have too few documents to decide what it really was, and what influence it had upon Italian literature.

Paris.

J. B. DEPPING.

MR. EDITOR,

LATCUS, in No. xlv. of your Magazine, expresses a desire that some one versed in the Hebrew language would give an interpretation of the word *Hades* according to the sense entertained of it by the Jewish nation. But to what purpose? Does he not know that *Adæ* is a Greek

* *Storia della Letteratura italiana*. tom. i. p. 6.

† They had something peculiar in their shape, as may be seen in the *Mondi* and the second part of the *Libreria* of Doni, which are two typographical curiosities.

word? I would advise him, therefore, to consult the *Greek classics*, and they will soon satisfy him as to the true meaning of the term. Or, if this should be too much trouble, or any *other* cause should prevent him, he is welcome to the different significations, which, from a pretty extensive acquaintance with the *Greek authors*, I consider them to have attached to the word. They have used it in three senses. In the first place it means the *grave*—as in *Gen. xlii. 38* of the *Septuagint* version of the *Old Testament*: καὶ συμβησέταί αὐτον μαλακισθῆναι ἐν τῇ ὁδῷ, ἥ εἰν πορευομένη, καὶ καταξέτεται πο γῆρας μετὰ λυπῆς εἰς Αἶδου.

In the second place, it means the abode of *happy* departed spirits, of which a thousand examples might be brought, but one or two will suffice, as in *Iliad* 4:

Θάπτε με, ὅτι ταχίγα πύλας Αἴδαο περῶσω.

As also in *Odys. λ*:

“ ἡ δὲ κινώσις
Περσέων, ὅδε μοι ἔτλη, ἰόντι περ εἰς Αἴδαο
Χερσὶ κατ’ ὀφθαλμοῖς εἶλεν, σὺν τῇ ῥομῇ ἐρείσας.”

In the third place, it means the place of wicked departed souls or the habitation of the damned, as described in the same book of the *Odyssey*, at the horrid sights which *Ulysses* there saw, he exclaims:—

“ ἄρα δὲ χλωρὸν δὸς ἦρᾶς
Μη μοι Γοργεῖν καφαλῇ δεινὸν πέλωρην
ἔξ Αἴδος πέμψαιεν ἀγαυῇ Περσεφόνηα.”

But to what purpose should we go to the *Hebrews* at all, to learn the nature of that place which, in *English*, we call *Hell*? For whatever their opinions might be as to the immortality of the soul, it is certain that nothing is expressly spoken in the *Old Testament* as to any particular place of happiness or misery after death. And what connexion has “eternal damnation,” as *LAICUS* expresses himself, with the word *Αἶδης*? The *eternity* of the punishment of the wicked is by no means founded on that word. So far from it, that I do not believe that it is ever used, in the *Scriptures*, to designate the place of punishment. Bishop *Tomline* says that the word occurs but nine times in the *New Testament*, and that it never signifies in the *Scripture* the place of torment. If I am not mistaken, the word used in the *Greek Testament* for the place of abode of the wicked after death is *Γέννα*, and which is said by our Saviour to be a place “where the worm dieth not, and the fire is not quenched.” Whether eternity is conveyed in these words or not let *LAICUS* judge. “Eternal damnation,” then, was never founded

on the word “*Αἶδης*” or “*Hell*,” but on the positive assertions (over and over repeated) of our Saviour himself, and in the greatest variety of expressions suited to the subject in which he was engaged. It would be to little purpose, I think, for us poor creatures, whose knowledge of the divine dispensations is so limited, to debate about the consistency or inconsistency of “eternal damnation with the mild principles of that religion,” which was announced as “glad tidings of great joy.” It is enough for us to know, that it is a doctrine “announced” by him who cannot lie—and that no device of ours to explain away the force of particular expressions, if we shall have incurred his anger, will avail, to exempt us from a punishment so generally denounced.

I am, &c.

CLERICUS.

October, 11th.

MR. EDITOR,

I HAVE no doubt many beneficial discoveries have been lost to the public by neglecting to communicate facts to the Editors of periodical works, and therefore send you some account of means employed to ripen a singular production, inadvertently pulled in a green state. It is a common error of the ignorant to act thus, but I hope in the present case the disappointment of procuring matured seed has been prevented.—Nearly three weeks ago, a servant observed in a field, at Auchterblair, parish of Duthel, Strathspey, a singular appearance of barley, or rather bear, as it has six rows of grain produced on two heads issuing from one stem. She carried it to the house, and a person suggested a possibility of ripening it by cutting the stalk two inches from the ear, and placing it in rich mould in a flower-pot. The experiment has completely succeeded, and is made known for the benefit of others in similar circumstances. The flower-pot was kept in windows most favourable to the fullest aspect of the sun, shifting it gently from one to another, as day declined. We at first reckoned seventy-two grains on the largest head, and forty-eight on the least, but six more on each have become visible, and all, except these, have acquired a golden autumnal hue. Thirteen seeds have been picked off the largest head, and sown, to try the effect of winter sowing, and the spot is protected from birds by a piece of net. The rest are intended to be committed to the earth in spring. The stem, with two heads, still remains in the flower-pot to ripen the last exhibited seeds, and in

case the application of moisture to the surface of the mould might cause the ripe grains to acrospire, we only give half a tea-spoonful of boiling water, which, two or three times a day, is dropped into the saucer of the pot, and soon absorbed.—At a farm, ten miles distant, several stems of oats with two heads have been produced. These evidences of luxuriant fecundity confirm an opinion of the writer, that if one crop is deficient, the next gives ample compensation; and thus, were we to use our abundant produce with economy, and to store the surplus as a provision against contingencies, scarcity would be unknown. Your correspondent has offered *line upon line, and precept upon precept*, to excite attention to these important considerations, and hopes an attempt to give more decisive efficiency to the proposal will not be deemed presumptuous. B. G.

Oct. 6, 1817.

MR. EDITOR,

I FERVENTLY hope that the benevolent institution of cheap schools for our labouring population in England, may produce the salutary effects of parochial seminaries in Scotland. A taste for mental pleasures, in preference to sensual gratifications, has proceeded from an acquaintance with letters; and several communities have followed the example of the miners at Leadhills and Wanloch Head, in collecting libraries for the common good. A noble sentiment prevails, that it is disgraceful to depend upon charity, and infamous to have a parent an incumbrance upon the public; while on the other hand, all persons of any character make a point of providing for old age, that they may not become very burdensome to their descendants. This fact was remarkably apparent when the new coinage came into circulation: Crowds of poor old men and women brought out their little hoards, to exchange for new silver—shillings and sixpences, quite discoloured, by lying many years in their humble repositories. Baron Voght has recommended to discourage early marriage, as a preventive of poverty among the lower classes; but in Scotland, without legal exactions, or large voluntary donations from the opulent, the offspring of a sanctified union in the prime of life, are able to help the authors of their existence before old age and decrepitude wholly unfits them to help themselves—and so sweetly potent are local attachments and filial affections, that the undaunted soldier, dis-

charged from service, returns with delight to his “heath-covered mountains,” which excite in his bosom admiration never awakened by the glowing scenery of southern continental provinces. I hope the mis-judging, though well-intended interference of superiors, may not prevent the sacred tie, which confers immediate happiness on the children of industry, saves them from profligacy, and provides for infirm declining years the most soothing comforts. B. G.

MR. EDITOR,

I HAVE observed with pleasure the announcement of an English translation of the interesting volume of the Russian Captain Golownin, in which he relates the particulars of his voyage to Japan, and his captivity among the people of that insular empire. As some time may elapse before its publication, your readers will probably not be displeased with the following sketch of the adventures of Capt. G. and his fellow-prisoners, preceded by a brief account of the circumstances that occasioned, and in some measure justified, the harsh treatment which they experienced:—

The Russians, though neighbours to the empire of Japan, by their possession of Kamtschatka, and still more by the Curile islands, the dominion of which is shared by both empires, were long without opening official communications with the Japanese government, the first idea of which seems to have occurred in 1792. A Japanese vessel had been wrecked ten years before on the Aleutian islands, and the Empress Catherine then formed the determination to send back the crew to their own country, and to try at the same time if it were not possible to establish a commercial intercourse with Japan. This mission was given out as a measure of the governor of Siberia alone, that, in case of any insult, the honour of the throne might not be compromised.—Capt. Laxmann, who was appointed to the command of the expedition, proceeded to Schakodade, a port in the island of Yesso, and thence by land to Matsmai, the capital. Here he was very coldly received. He was informed, that the laws of the country condemned to perpetual imprisonment all foreigners who presumed to land at any other place than Nangasaki; that he should be pardoned, however, on account of his ignorance; but that thenceforward this excuse should be of no avail. He received thanks for having brought back the ship.

wrecked Japanese, but was farther told, that he might land them in Japan or carry them away to Russia, just as he pleased, because the Japanese laws consider all men as belonging to the country to which chance transports them, and where their lives have been saved. As to the proposals relative to commerce, the government could not listen to them except at Nangasaki, and Laxmann was furnished with a passport, by which any Russian ship might at a future time obtain admission there. For the rest, the utmost respect was paid to Laxmann and his crew. He highly extolled the politeness of the Japanese on his return to Russia, and Capt. Golownin supposes that nothing but the troubles which the French revolution soon afterwards excited throughout all Europe, prevented Catherine II. from profiting by the passport given to Laxmann, and sending a negotiator to Nangasaki.

Be this as it may, it was not till 1803 that the Russians again thought of Japan. M. Resanow appeared there as ambassador, with the expedition commanded by Capt. Krusenstern. It is well known that all his attempts proved unsuccessful, the Dutch having spared no means of rendering them abortive.—Exasperated at this failure, Resanow, who was one of the principal members of the Russian American Company, conceived a plan for revenging the insults which had been offered him in Japan, and at the same time securing important advantages to the Company and his country. The peninsula of Sachalin, not far from Japan, is very fertile; its inhabitants are not Japanese: the Russians formerly had a colony there, which was cut off, and the Japanese had since taken possession of the peninsula and oppressed the people. Resanow's design was to recover this tract, to plunder the Japanese settlements in it, to gain the confidence of the natives, and to carry some of them to Russia and make them experimentally acquainted with the kindness of the Russian government. Two ships, though badly armed, and sixty soldiers, were thought sufficient for this enterprise, and two young naval officers, Chwostow and Dawydow, who had previously distinguished themselves by their zeal in the service of the Company in several voyages to the northern seas, were selected by Resanow to command it. The difficulty of equipping an expedition in those sterile and almost desert regions, and the hesitation naturally produced in Resanow's mind, by the deli-

cate nature of his plan, unknown and unauthorized as it was by his government, occasioned some delays. Chwostow alone proceeded in 1806 to Sachalin, where he only in part fulfilled his instructions; and it was not till the following year that, assisted by Dawydow, he was enabled to carry them into complete execution. During their absence, Resanow died at Krasnojarsk. The proceedings of his agents, of which some account is given by Capt. Golownin, were worthy in every respect of the first conquerors of America; on all the Japanese coasts upon which their crews could effect a landing, they plundered the villages and even the temples, set the houses on fire, carried off all the provisions, and, in order to secure a few of the inhabitants, caused the death of a much greater number, without reckoning those who perished by famine in the succeeding winters.

No explanation had yet taken place on the subject of these outrages, which the Japanese naturally conceived to have been committed by command of the Russian government, when Capt. Golownin, who was then at Kamschatka, commanding the *Diana* cutter, received orders in April, 1811, to make a survey of the southern Curiles, that is, such of those islands as belong to Japan. There was no time to be lost. His ship, dispatched in 1807, from Cronstadt for Kamschatka, had arrived there in 1809. The following year he had explored the west coast of America, and his ship had needed no repairs during this long and interesting voyage, of which Capt. Golownin promises a separate account. As she could scarcely be expected to weather another winter, it was necessary that he should take advantage of the summer for the survey with which he was charged, as the trip, though short, nevertheless required the whole of the season. The currents are in fact so violent in those seas, the fogs are so frequent at all times of the year, and the dangers incurred are so much augmented by the depth of the sea, where no bottom is found with 200 fathoms, at the distance of a league from the shore, that the ablest English and French navigators have been prevented from completely exploring them. Capt. Golownin therefore determined to set sail from the bay of Awatscha on the 4th of May, 1811.

He had a very favourable passage; explored the coasts of the Russian Curiles, and was, on the 17th of June, off the island of Itoroup, without knowing

that it was occupied by the Japanese. Capt. Golownin had made up his mind to have nothing to do with these people, though he was thoroughly convinced that the incursions of Chwostow had not been authorised by his government. The Japanese governor of Itouroup, notwithstanding his mistrust, received Capt. Golownin with great politeness, and on his application, directed him to the port of Ourbisch, in the same island, as a fit place for procuring water and fresh provisions, and even gave him a letter of recommendation to the commandant. With this letter he sailed for Ourbisch, taking along with him Alexis Maximoff, a Russian Curile, as interpreter. This man was at Itouroup with a dozen of his country people, men, women, and children, but he varied so often on the causes that carried him thither, that it is superfluous to say any thing on the subject.

In this first visit, Capt. Golownin perceived the unfavourable impression which the expedition of the Company's ships had made upon the Japanese; he had reason also to doubt the sincerity of the Curiles: yet he had been received with such demonstrations of friendship, and the Japanese seemed so readily to believe that the Russian government had no hand in Chwostow's expedition, that he resolved to traffic with them, and to stop, not at Ourbisch only, but at a port in the island of Kounaschir, which the Curile mentioned to him, and which was fortified. His object was to procure more conveniently a supply of provisions, and to examine the yet unknown channel which separates Kounaschir from the island of Matsmai, also denominated the land of Yesso. The winds prevented his reaching that channel till the 4th of July, and next day he entered the port indicated by Alexis.

An evil genius seems to have governed the proceedings of Capt. Golownin. The first demonstrations of the Japanese of Kounaschir were extremely hostile: the fort fired upon the cutter when she had come to an anchor, and upon her boat, when it was making for the shore. All his presents were refused—all his overtures rejected, and all kind of communication prohibited. The captain then found means to procure water and provisions in some neighbouring bays where there were only villages. Five days after his arrival (on the 10th July) he had obtained a stock sufficient to enable him to cruise for two months, and then return to Ochotzk: but now the conduct of the Japanese suddenly changed; they made

advances in their turn, and invited Capt. Golownin to the fort. He at first declined complying with their wishes, unless hostages were given; but they would not listen to such a condition; and the following day, the desire of rendering a service to his country, by restoring a good understanding between it and the Japanese, induced him to put himself in their power, unarmed and defenceless.

Accordingly on the 11th July he went on shore with his pilot, Chlebnikow, Mr. Moor, four sailors, and Alexis, the Curile, as an interpreter. At first all was compliments and civilities: yet the captain could not help being somewhat surprised at the great number of soldiers that appeared in such a miserable fort, and he was also staggered at the conversation of the governor, which seemed very much like an examination, as all his answers were taken down in writing. But it was too late to recede. He could do no other than accept the refreshments that were offered him, and appear to suspect nothing. The dissimulation of the Japanese lasted a considerable time; they had doubtless not taken all the precautions which they deemed necessary. At length Capt. Golownin becoming impatient, and being about to retire with his suite, the governor threw off the mask: by his orders the soldiers flung whatever they could lay their hands on at the legs of the Russians, to throw them down; they even fired upon them, but without effect, and secured Mr. Moor, the Curile, and a sailor before they could get out of the fort. The captain and his four other companions contrived to escape from the fort, in spite of three or four hundred men; they even hoped to reach their boat, till they found that care had been taken to draw it a-ground. In this situation, the four hundred armed Japanese ventured to attack the five defenceless Russians, and the latter, of course, could do no other than surrender.

In this manner Capt. Golownin and his companions in misfortune fell into the power of the Japanese.—Some may be disposed to accuse him of imprudence—a reproach which he has not failed to urge against himself, notwithstanding the liberality of his motives. On the other hand, the two officers taken with him, instead of charging him with their common misfortune, defended him at the most trying moment, against both his own reproaches and the murmurs of the seamen, who, however, did not forget that respect which they owed to their

commander, now no longer such. All these circumstances reflect honour on the spirit of subordination of the Russians, the goodness of their disposition, and the delicacy and candour of their chief.

The captivity of Capt. Golownin and his companions in misfortune lasted upwards of two years. They were made prisoners on the 11th July, 1811, and not restored to liberty till the 7th October, 1813. Of this captivity the captain has published a highly interesting account. Though he has reserved for a second volume, which has not yet appeared, his methodical observations on Japan and the Japanese, still he could not help introducing into his narrative numerous remarks on the laws and manners, and many traits characteristic of the natives and the natural history of the country. The attention of the reader is constantly kept alive by the details of all that he had at first to suffer, not so much from the cruelty as the mistrust of his guards; from the alternate fear and hope excited in him by the slightest change in the conduct of men to whose laws and language he was a stranger; by every incident that intervened between the frequent interrogatories to which he was subjected, and by the intelligence which from time to time he received from his cutter. His escape from the prison of Matsmai, though of no benefit to him, produces an interesting variety in his narrative, and a highly dramatic episode is formed by the conduct of Mr. Moor, a young and hopeful officer, whose reason was deranged by his misfortunes; who renounced his country to become a Japanese, and who could neither gain their confidence nor the hatred of the Russians by betraying the latter in order to flatter his new masters.

The length to which this article has already extended warns me that it is time to break off for the present, and to reserve the remainder of my abridgment for another communication. I shall therefore subscribe myself,

AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.
Norwich, Oct. 3, 1817.

MR. EDITOR,

THE perfection to which the art of *Stenography*, or more properly *Brachygraphy*, has risen, must be pleasing to all who know its utility. The causes of its having been more minutely studied, and reduced to greater practical use in this country than in any

other, are obvious; when we consider the many purposes for which it is employed—such as the debates in parliament, pleadings in courts of law, speeches eloquent and elaborate, which are daily delivered at public meetings, and transcribing important extracts, which, were it not for this art, would be tedious and irksome. It was however used centuries ago, *only* or chiefly for divinity. The frequent necessity of copying minutely speeches on important suits in law, wherein are often involved the interests of individuals, has stimulated many to study the art as a profession. For more than a century it has been practised for general purposes; but at no period more generally and with greater success and profit than at the present.

Before the invention of printing abbreviations were more studied in manuscripts; therefore contractions were invented for the sake of expedition and succinctness, from which the notion of shorthand was first suggested. The stenographic art has been in use in various forms among the Greeks and Romans. Aristotle makes mention of characters called *συμβολα*, called by Cicero and others *Nota*, marks, signs, or characters.* The antiquity of it is indubitable, were there no other evidence than that subjoined; but many more may be produced to the same effect: though perhaps the true principles of the art have not been known till latter times. Quintilian mentions persons who wrote by these notes or marks†; and Suetonius speaks of one who noted down with the greatest dispatch the words of the speaker.‡ Moreover, in a distich of Martial's, entitled *De Notario*, in his *Aphoreta*, are these words:—

“Currant verba licet, manus est velocior illis,
Nondum lingua suum, dextra peregit opus.”
cxci.

Cicero alludes to the same art in a letter to Atticus.§

Many systems have been of late years presented to the public; in which the art is reduced to very simple and practical rules—such as that of Dr. MAYOR, Mr. BYRON, Mr. GURNEY; and also one published by a Mr. MITCHELL, which is the simplest and best I have yet seen. Cer-

* Itaq; hoc idem Aristoteles *συμβολα* appellat, quod Latine est *nota*.—CIC.

† Qui scribunt *notis*.

‡ *Notis* (verba) excipiebat velocissime.

§ *Lib. xii. Epist. 5; lin. 22.*

tainly Stenography, which has been so long improving by slow gradations, appears now to be rising to the acme of perfection.

Διδασκαλος.

MR. EDITOR,

I SHOULD be much obliged if any of your readers can inform me why the *Air* with variations in Händel's fifth lesson in his first set of Harpsichord Lessons (in the key of E,) is called the *Harmonious Blacksmith*: it has been delightfully arranged for a full orchestra by *Greatorex* and also by *Eley*. I have heard it continually called by that title both by professors and amateurs without being able to ascertain from either why it is so called.

My curiosity has been further excited in consequence of my having lately purchased the same *Air* in a set of *Themes* for the *Flute* by *Coggins* (with variations) printed by Phillips, Bond-street; to which is annexed the title of the "*Harmonious Blacksmith*." I am, &c.

Grosvenor-place,

AMBIGUITY.

Oct. 7, 1817.

MR. EDITOR,

AS a sincere well-wisher to my country I learned with heartfelt satisfaction from your last number the existence and success of the *London Hibernian Society* for establishing schools and circulating the Holy Scriptures in Ireland—an institution which strongly claims the support of every person interested in the welfare of that important portion of the British empire. It is obvious that from education alone can any material moral improvement in the mass of its population be expected. Its youth—I speak of the lower classes, and particularly those of the Roman Catholic persuasion, who amount perhaps to four-fifths of its inhabitants—have hitherto been either suffered to run wild without any education at all, or what is still worse, where the fountain of instruction has been opened to them, its waters have been poisoned by the most pernicious ingredients. "In no country," as one of your correspondents (*N.M.M.* vol. vi. p. 494) emphatically observes, "have the spiritual pastors been more diligent in usurping a complete ascendancy over the minds of the people than in Ireland; no where have tenets more subversive of every social tie, more destructive of every political discipline, more contrary to nature and reason, been supported."

In illustration of this assertion I shall call the attention of your readers to "*A SKETCH OF IRISH HISTORY*, compiled by way of Question and Answer, for the use of Schools," printed at Cork in 1815, and actually used in various schools throughout Ireland. Never, perhaps, was there a plan better calculated for tainting the minds of youth by the perversion of history than this political primer, as will be seen from the following extracts.

After some endeavours to excite in the young learner's mind, an extravagant and absurd idea of the ancient greatness of Ireland for the purpose of showing the contrast between that and the subsequent period, the Catechism asks (p. 11),

"What was the conduct of the English towards the natives?"

"It was marked by every species of dissimulation and oppression that disgraces human nature; nor does it appear that they for some time pursued a different line of conduct. For, from this period, a deluge of woes poured in upon Ireland; her subsequent annals are written in characters of blood, and are but the records of division and persecution.

"What was the state of Ireland in the reign of Richard I.?"

"During this reign, and for many succeeding ages, it presented a melancholy picture of violence and anarchy: the invaders never ceasing to inroad upon the invaded, and the independent clans accelerating the downfall of the nation, by domestic feuds.

"Did not the Leinster Irish petition Edward I. for protection, and to be admitted his subjects?"

"Yes: the demand was wrung from them by necessity; their lives and properties being the sport of the merciless invaders.

"Was the favour granted?"

"No: though backed by an offer of 8000 marks. Edward having referred the matter to his colonists, and they, unwilling to lose their destined prey, under various pretences, evaded granting the request.

"Was the change of religion under Henry VIII. adopted in Ireland?"

"On the contrary, it received such spirited opposition, that Henry changed his plan of severity for that of bribes and titles, which gained a few, but which had little effect upon the multitude. From this period we are to look to religious differences, superadded to the former seeds of internal dissensions.

"Did Mary favour the Irish?"

"Her desire to establish the ancient religion induced her to grant them some favours.

"What bloody transactions signalised her reign?

"The horrid massacre of the unsuspecting inhabitants of Leix and O'Fally, who were obnoxious to the English on account of their bravery and perseverance in defending their inheritance, which bordered on the Pale. When the country was thus depopulated by English perfidy, it was denominated King's County and Queen's County, &c.

"How did Elizabeth act towards the Irish?

"Her first concern was to spread the influence of her religious system in Ireland, for which purpose she called a parliament to establish her prerogative of supremacy, and to enforce her penal laws.

"Were any Irish Catholics put to death for their religion during her reign?

"Yes, multitudes; but the names and history of only 200 are upon record. The common stretching rack was frequently employed against the Catholic prisoners, and it was not unusual to tear the nails from their fingers, or batter the shaven crowns of the clergy until their brains appeared."

In this strain does the Catechism proceed until we find ourselves led to the following apology for the massacre of the Protestants in 1641:—

"Did not the northern rebellion break out by a general cold-blooded massacre of all the Protestants that could be found?

"So we are told by the vilifiers of Catholicity and of Ireland: but if we may credit Lord Clarendon, and other authors of respectability, the first massacre was committed by the English and Scotch troops, not by the Irish.

"What effect had the accession of James II. on the Irish nation?

"It was pregnant with events of the deepest importance. The change of politics was so rapid, that the Catholics were immediately advanced to various offices, both civil and military—while the Protestants began to flee from a country in which they expected a speedy re-establishment of popery, and a general transmutation of property.

"Did James restore the Catholics to their birth-rights by a change of the Act of Settlement, commonly called the Black Act?

"No: as this act had the sanction and experience of 20 years, he dreaded

the inconvenience and disorder likely to result from such a general transfer of property.

"Were the Protestants pleased at the indulgence shewn to the Catholics?

"Quite the contrary; it excited their jealousy and disgust—and nothing more was wanting to alienate their affections from the British monarch.

"What resulted from their disgust to government in consequence of the indulgence extended to Catholics?

"Long before James left England the Protestants in the north of Ireland were generally in arms, and continued in an improving state of organization, and in regular warfare against the existing government of the country.

"Did not the bulk of the nation, which consisted of Catholics, act at this time (1689) under the full conviction that their loyalty could only be shewn in their obedience to their natural sovereign, King James?

"They did; which was therefore consistent with their principles, that all who foreswore allegiance to this prince should be treated as rebels.

"Was Ireland convulsed by the accession of the house of Hanover, in 1714, or by the various attempts of the Pretender?

"Ireland was the only part of the British empire that remained undisturbed; consequently, it became the great source of British support.

"Was there any mitigation of the Penal Laws when Catholic loyalty became thus conspicuous and eminently meritorious?

"Far from it; a most rigid persecution took place, and several Catholics of distinction were imprisoned as persons disaffected to his Majesty's government."

The catechism proceeds to travel the road of history through the foulest ways, until it leads the young novice in Anti-Anglicism down to times which living memory may touch. Adverting to the rebellion in America, it continues its interrogatories, and asks:—

"Did not a regenerating breeze of liberty begin about this period to refresh and invigorate our drooping country?

"Yes; and the dispute with America tended not a little thereto: indeed, the situation of Ireland bore too much analogy to America not to excite sympathy and kindred feeling.

"Had not Ireland much heavier causes of complaint than the revolted colonies?

"Infinitely greater. America had been founded and cherished by England: Ireland, on the contrary, by a long and va-

rious warfare, as well as by a perfidious policy, was subjugated, depressed, degraded, restricted in manufactures and commerce, exhausted by taxes, and drained by enormous remittances to England. The people could not but feel that they were ruled with an iron rod, not for their improvement or advantage, but for their impoverishment and oppression."

However fallible in point of fact this *Sketch of Irish History* may be, yet its fallibility it is not intended to examine. It will be kept in mind that this work, containing 47 pages, is compiled for "the Use of Schools;" and this being the case, I ask of any rational man whose eye it may attract, does he believe it possible that the Roman Catholic children of Ireland, for whom this compilation is destined, can receive their first information of the affairs of their country from such a source without any injury to their political principles? In page 36, the Roman Catholic child is asked—

"What do you mean by Protestant ascendancy?"

To which he is required to answer—

"An oligarchy, who claimed exclusive possession of loyalty, and who, for the purpose of securing to themselves the places which they held, and the patronage which they enjoyed, continually charged with disaffection to the government all persons who were desirous of conciliating the people, by extending to Ireland that portion of civil and religious liberty which is the best gift of the British constitution."

In page 38 he is again asked, concerning the policy of Lord Fitzwilliam's administration:—

"But did not Mr. Beresford go over to England on a counter-project?"

The child is required to answer—

"He did; and by secret negotiations successfully laid the train by which Lord Fitzwilliam's instructions, to give the Catholic Question a handsome support on the part of government, were to be counteracted; and the Protestant ascendancy was finally to triumph over National Union, Parliamentary Reform, and Catholic Emancipation."

In page 39, a question is put relative to the existence of the United Irishmen, which is answered affirmatively. It is then asked—

"Why were they not suppressed at this period?"

Answer—"Mr. Pitt's policy was to permit Ireland to be harrassed by intestine division; and by driving the nation to

extremities, to worry it into the measure of a legislative union: he, therefore, fomented divisions for the purpose of destroying Irish independence; and nothing was better calculated for this purpose than to urge on the infatuated dupes who formed this association."

Speaking of the Protestant associations about the year 1796, the Catechism asks:—

"How did government act on this occasion?"

Answer—"It protected the associated perpetrators of these horrors, anxiously propagated their principles throughout the realm, and promoted the formation of new lodges, for the express purpose of keeping up distinctions in the people, inflaming religious discord, and turning the public mind from the pursuit of constitutional objects."

"Did the United Irishmen take any improper steps in 1797?"

"Yes: they renewed their league with the French Directory, and laid plans for the rebellion of 1798."

"Did any occurrences tend to goad them on to this treasonable act?"

"Yes; the violent and unconstitutional outrages of the Orangemen, the unwarrantable and illegal excesses of a portion of the magistracy, and the half-hanging, tortures, floggings, and burnings, which, under the pretext of excessive loyalty, were permitted by the minister and inflicted by his sycophants."

These passages will be quite sufficient to prove the tendency and design of this compilation for the use of schools. They will also shew the necessity of vigorous and unremitting exertions to counteract such insidious schemes for adulterating the springs of knowledge, for alienating the youthful mind from the respect due to the government and laws, and for sowing in its stead the seeds of disaffection and rebellion, of political dissensions and religious animosities.

Liverpool,
Oct. 3, 1817.

PUBLICOLA.

MR. EDITOR,

IN page 82 of the number of the *Old Monthly Magazine* for August, 1817, the humane editor states, "At the Old Bailey sessions, sentence of death was passed on no less than FORTY-THREE persons—a greater number than at one time was ever sentenced by the revolutionary tribunal of France, and a proof of the necessity of correcting the criminal code."

Nothing can be more false or insidious than this paragraph; it implies that 43 were convicted and sentenced on one day; whereas the sessions continued for some weeks, and although it be true that there was that number of capital convicts in the course of the sessions, yet it is equally true that only *four* have been executed; the remainder have been reprieved.

The latter part of this *veritable* man's assertion is false, and he well knew it to be so, though he had the hardihood to assert it. To pass over the hundreds that have suffered in the provinces of France by *noyades, fusillades, &c. &c.*, it can easily be proved that during the reign of Robespierre the Revolutionary Tribunal of Paris alone frequently sentenced fifty, sixty, and even seventy persons to the guillotine at one day's sitting, and which sentence was put in force on the same day; and all this for imaginary and suspected (but not proved) crimes against the *soi-disant republique*. What would have been the fate of this *Doughty Knight* had he lived and published then in *free* France, as he writes and publishes now in *enslaved* England?

The publication here adverted to is one amongst the many intended for the *patriotic* purpose of vilifying our laws and praising the lawless proceedings of Revolutionary France, and attempting to stifle in the honest minds of the people of England any fears of the consequences of a civil war, by an endeavour to prove that more blood is now shed here by the old established laws than ever was in France at her most agitated periods.

It has often been remarked that Frenchmen glory in the victories of their countrymen, although in effect prejudicial to themselves (as in the case of the French *émigrés*), yet how different is the conduct of some of our degenerate Britons, who cannot endure to hear the word *Waterloo* mentioned in their presence! Thus our English Civic Knight has announced his magnanimous intention of never calling the Waterloo Bridge by any other name than that of the Strand Bridge.

AMICUS.

MR. EDITOR,

AS you have liberally and laudably devoted many of your valuable pages in support of our established church, which forms so essential a part of our glorious and enviable constitution, I hope you will insert the following remarks on chapels, which has served as an improper title for

conventicles, thereby leading the unwary astray.

We remember, Mr. Editor, when the term *chapel* was usually applied to a smaller building, dedicated to divine worship, in a large parish, in aid and support of the mother church. We hear it now improperly used for every description of dissenting meeting-house, which our tolerating laws so liberally licence, in opposition to the established religion of this country. Whether it be Methodist, Independent, or Baptist, that visits the cottage of the lower orders, the invitation now is to *chapel*; and the prevailing language, *that it matters not where you go to hear what is good*. This specious argument, we have reason to think, has seduced many a good churchman and churchwoman, who would have hesitated about going to meeting; and especially were they aware that they would be in the act of *schism* or *separation from their own church*—a sin, against which they have so often prayed in our much admired litany. No one who once gets out of the right road, can tell how far he may be led in a wrong one. A desire of novelty—the arts of insinuating persuasion—and, after a time, the love of opposition—may, by degrees, estrange even the best inclined, from that admirable liturgy, in support of which so many British martyrs have suffered at the stake; and which, by acquainting us beforehand what we are going to pray for, affords us the true way of praying with the understanding. The original Methodists considered themselves only as a branch of the establishment, and were enjoined by their founder, Wesley, never to separate from it:—but as secession seems now to be the order of the day, it is quite provoking to see the honest English character trepanned by false names and uncertain feelings, in a manner he can give no account of, and scarcely knowing that he is so. He hears of *regular chapels*; and, by solicitation, is brought to attend *irregular* ones, till artifice on one side, and habit on the other, draw him off from the faith in which he was brought up. When conscience indeed is concerned, a freeman in this happy country has a right to be a dissenter; and most respectable have been the characters of many of them: but without any difference of doctrine, or want of accommodation in the parish church, there are instances of seats being *paid for* in what are now called *chapels*, by persons who at the same time venture to complain of the times. Such dupes

are our countrymen to the love of opposition—to the search after some new thing—and to the mischief of not calling things by their right names. Let all who value their independence recollect *Æsop's* fable of the fox and goat, who went into a well to drink. The bearded gentleman was wheedled by the crafty one to trust in his promise of assistance and relief, and to let him mount by his head and horns. But reynard, when his end was answered, ran off, leaving him this observation: "If you had half as much *brain* as *beard*, you would have bethought yourself how to get up again before you went down." Quiet people may not be aware of the great stir that is now making to oppose the tolerant religion of our country. If they were, they would be more on their guard against the pains taken to lead them astray; and how they contribute to swell the number of those who, whatever may be their pretence, are trying to snip the foundation of our glorious and envied constitution. "Divide and conquer," was a maxim long before Bonaparte was heard

of. He completely proved the truth of it. That Britons may watch against it, both in respect to church and state, and that no member of the church of England may hereafter be led astray by a *misnomer*, is the sincere wish of T. Q.

MR. EDITOR,

TWO Yorkshire authors of English grammars, are at issue on a point of grammar on the sentence, "No two of us have the same idea of *whom* or *what* you are." The one says, *whom* is correct, the relative being governed by the preposition *of*, as the object of the preposition: the other, that the relative is *not* the object of the preposition, but the *clause* that follows the preposition; namely, *who* or *what* you are. *Quære*, "What have no two of you the same idea of?" *Ans.* "Who or what you are."

Your insertion of this in your valuable miscellany, would probably call forth the opinion of some more able philologist on this nice point. I am, &c.

Sept. 30, 1817.

C. E. K.

MEDICAL MISCELLANIES.—By DR. JOHNSON.

NUMBER V.

Extracts from a Manuscript Work, to be published shortly, under the Title of
"The Prolongation of Life and Conservation of Health," &c.

INSALUTARY EFFECTS OF ATMOSPHERIC VICISSITUDES, AND PRECAUTIONS FOR OBVIATING OR DIMINISHING THEM.

IT is probable that three fourths of the disorders to which the human constitution is liable in this climate, originate in, or are, at least, considerably influenced by, aerial transitions; and therefore we cannot be too much on our guard against this source of danger. Our principal defences against these atmospheric changes, so rapid and destructive in Great Britain, will be pointed out in subsequent articles, particularly in clothing and bathing. A few observations, however, on other points connected with air, may be necessary here.

If the natural state of our atmosphere be variable, and if certain parts of the surface of the earth, and even animal life itself must necessarily tend to vitiate the composition of the air, our own folly, or the imperious customs of civilized life, give tenfold force to these unavoidable enemies of our health. It is not on the husbandman, the soldier, or the sailor, who are so much exposed to the conflict-

ing elements, that their malignant influence principally falls. It is on the delicate female, the pale mechanic, and the *sedentary* artist, who add artificial to natural extremes—fly from one to the other—writhe under the effects of this imprudence—and then rail against the climate as the cause of all their miseries!

In the crowded ball room, heated to a tropical temperature, the sensitive *belle* and effeminate *beau* carry exercise to the extreme of exhaustion, and, in this state, rush fearlessly forth under the gloomy skies of a hyperborean night! The ghastly train of consumptions which annually follow this imprudent conduct, have no premonitory effect in preventing a repetition of it. Youth ever has been, and ever will be prodigal of life; and while the sick-bed and tomb lie masked under the seductive features of the theatre, the ball-room, and the drawing-room, they will continue to be thickly tenanted by premature decay, and self-destroyed beauty.

Against the effects of these nocturnal exposures, which society *will not* avoid,

the medical philosopher can only propose such checks as a knowledge of the animal economy suggests.

There are five circumstances to be attended to when we are subjected to the influence of the night air, viz. 1st. The condition of the body before going out of doors. 2d. The defence of the body's surface, while exposed. 3d. The defence of the lungs. 4th. The exercise on the way. 5th. The conduct to be observed on getting home.

1st. The condition of the body ought to be as warm as possible, short of perspiration. Many lives are annually lost by the ill judged caution of lingering about the halls and doors of heated apartments, till the body is cool, before venturing into the air. In this state it is highly susceptible of the baleful influence of the night. It would be better to issue forth, even with some perspiration on the surface, than wait till the system is chilled. The greater degree of animal heat in which we are, on going first into the night air, the less injury shall we sustain from it.

2d. As this injury is received through the medium of the skin and the lungs, it is quite evident that the safeguard of the former is warm clothing, constructed of materials that are bad conductors of heat, as woollen, cotton, &c.

3d. The defence of the lungs themselves has been hitherto strangely overlooked; though it requires but a moment's reflection to be convinced of the vast importance of this consideration. In the space of one minute the delicate structure of the lungs is exposed to an atmospherical transition of perhaps thirty or forty degrees—from the over-heated theatre to the freezing midnight blast! Is it not strange, that we should have been so very solicitous about heaping fold over fold on the surface of the body, while we never dreamt of the extended surface of the lungs, which we left completely exposed? Is it not still more strange that this should have been forgotten, when daily observation shewed that the lungs were the organs which, nine times out of ten, suffered by these exposures?

It is therefore impossible to enforce too strongly the necessity of guarding the organs of respiration from the direct influence of the night air, by such muffings about the face, as may not only detain a portion of the air expired from the lungs each time, but communicate a degree of warmth to each inhalation of atmospherical air. A large net, for example,

such as is called a *comforter*, folded loosely round the face, will receive a portion of caloric or heat from the breath at each expiration, which portion will be communicated to the current of air rushing into the lungs at each inspiration; and thus a frigid nocturnal atmosphere is, in a considerable degree, obviated.

4th. As we proceed into the night air, while the body is warm, so we should, by a brisk pace, endeavour to keep up that degree of animal heat with which we sat out, and that determination to the surface, which is so effectual in preventing affections of any internal organ.

Lastly. As the sudden transition from a heated apartment to a frigid atmosphere must, in some degree, produce a determination to the centre, and more or less check the perspiratory process, some warm and moderately stimulating liquid should always be taken before going to bed, in order that the functions of the skin and the balance of the circulation may be restored.

I have dwelt longer on this subject, because it is, in reality, of more importance than is commonly supposed, and because we are so familiarized to it by frequency, as to pass it almost unnoticed.

Atmospherical transitions being guarded against, other peculiarities of the air, unfavourable to health, will be easily avoided, with the exception of *easterly* winds, which, in this island, exert so very powerful an influence on the human frame, both mental and corporeal. There certainly is something in an easterly wind, independent of its temperature, which is inimical to the free and regular performance of the animal functions, and particularly the functions of the skin; for invalids will feel its effects in rooms, where the temperature is regulated by a thermometer, nearly as much as though they were in the open air. This observation is as old, if not older than Lemnius, who after condemning the south and east winds, and praising the north and west, (Hist. lib. 1. cap. 41.) says, "In a thick and cloudy air, men are tetric, sad, and peevish (*aurea densa ac caliginosa tetrici homines existunt et subtristes*, &c.) and if the *western* winds blow, and that there be a calm, or a fair sun-shine day, there is a kind of alacrity in men's minds; it cheers up men and beasts: but if it be turbulent, rough, cloudy, stormy weather, men are sad, lumpish, and much dejected, angry, waspish, dull, and melancholy."—*Vide BURTON's Anatomy of Melancholy, Part 1. Sect. 2.*

Virgil seems to have had ideas of this kind in his mind, when he wrote the following passage:—

Verum ubi tempestas, et cœli mobilis humor,
Multavere vices, et Jupiter humidis Austris . .
Vertuntur species animorum, et pectora
motus
Concipiunt alios.

However well cleared and cultivated a country may be, yet the current of air passing over a large tract of land, is never so pure, or at least so healthy, as that which passes over the ocean. Deleterious impregnations, in a greater or less degree, must unavoidably mingle with a land wind; and when we examine the medical topography of those parts of the continent which the easterly winds traverse, we cannot but conclude that vegetable-animal, and other terrestrial effluvia are the ingredients which give origin to the phenomena in question.

As the wind alluded to acts principally by confining the *cuticular secretions*, in the first instance, we can only obviate its effects by such means as tend to restore them—these are diluting warm drinks; the warm bath; exercise, and clothing; of which in their place.

Although the deterioration of the general atmosphere by the breathing of all living creatures is not of a moment's consideration, yet the effect of human respiration on those atmospheres which we inhale in our habitations, and particularly in crowded apartments, is not to be entirely overlooked. The vitiated condition of the air, in this way, is at least one of the causes of that *pallor* observable on the cheeks of people subjected to its influence. The means of obviating this source of ill health, are so obvious as to require no comment: but I may here remark, that many people have so

exaggerated the consequences of breathing respired air, that in the anxiety for *ventilation*, they have subjected themselves to streams and currents of this element, of such unequal temperatures as induced *real and serious diseases*, when they strove to avoid the most trifling, if not wholly imaginary ones.

On many constitutions, and particularly on people denominated *nervous*, certain barometrical changes in the atmosphere have a remarkable effect. Thus when the glass is very low, the wind southerly, and a storm impending, such a sense of sinking, weakness, tremor, and dejection is often felt by valetudinarians, that they are quite miserable till the equilibrium of the atmosphere is restored, when all their morbid feelings vanish “into air—thin air.”

By the superficial observer, and often by medical men themselves, these ailments are laughed at as vapourish or imaginary; but they are real, physical effects resulting from sudden diminution of pressure in the airy medium that surrounds us; and require rest, with some cordial drink and generous diet for their relief; for they cannot be entirely removed, till their cause ceases to operate.

Still, with every exertion and precaution, we cannot always counteract the insalutary effects of atmospherical vicissitudes—thermometrical—hygrometrical—and barometrical, on our constitutions. We are then forced, if our circumstances will permit, to migrate to those parts of our own or other countries, where the heavens naturally present greater uniformity. From various well known physical causes, the atmosphere of the ocean presents a superior degree of equilibrium, in these respects, to that of the land, and consequently the *shores* of countries participate in this advantage.

(To be continued.)

MEMOIRS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

CHARLES FRANÇOIS DOMINIQUE DE VILLERS.

C. F. D. DE VILLERS, Knight of St. Louis and of the Swedish Order of the North Star, Doctor of Philosophy, Member of the Royal Society of Sciences of Göttingen, Correspondent of the Institute of France, &c. &c. was born November 4, 1764, at Belchen in Lorraine, where his father held the post of counsellor to the King. By his mother, a Baroness de Launaguët, he was related to the Du Lys, the family of the Maid of

Orleans. In his 9th year he left home, and was placed in the seminary of the Benedictines of St. Jacques at Metz, where he continued till his 16th year, and at this early age distinguished himself above all his school-fellows by diligence and ability. In 1780 he became a pupil of the school of artillery at Metz, and in 1782 was appointed lieutenant in the regiment of Toul, from which he was removed the following

year to that of Metz, but still continued as before in garrison at Strasburg. About this time the doctrine of animal magnetism taught by Mesmer made a great noise in that city. Villers, who in vain endeavoured to learn the secret of magnetism from the Marquis de Puysegur, then major of his regiment, at length hit upon it in consequence of his own meditations, and gave to the world the result of his experiments, and his ideas concerning these extraordinary discoveries, in a volume, which appeared in 1787, but which did not get into the hands of the booksellers till two years afterwards, when the Revolution began to be the sole object of public attention. This little work, entitled: *Le Magnétiseur amoureux*, printed at Geneva, was therefore not much known. Whoever considers at what time and for what readers the young author wrote, will not be surprised that he should have given to his first essay the form of a novel. About this time also he composed several plays, one of which, *Ajax fils d'Oïlée*, was highly commended by Laharpe, but none of them were printed.

In 1787 Villers was promoted to the first lieutenantancy in the regiment of Metz, and for a considerable time devoted himself to the study of the Greek and Hebrew, till the Revolution, which soon afterwards commenced, made a deep impression upon his mind. In 1789, during the election of deputies to the States-General, he composed a satire in verse: *Les Députés aux États-Généraux*—in which with prophetic spirit he announced the calamities that France might expect from such representatives, returned chiefly through intrigue and insidious arts. In the same spirit he published the following year his *Examen du Serment civique*, on occasion of the taking of the oath by the national guards, to expose the contradictions and inconsistencies in the prescribed formula. Not long afterwards appeared his work *Sur la Liberté* (1791) which was generally hailed by the moderates as one of the best productions on this much discussed topic, but drew upon him the hatred of the furious Jacobins, and brought the publisher, Collignon, bookseller of Metz, to the scaffold. In 1792 he was appointed captain in the regiment of artillery of Besançon, in which Pichegru, who owed a great part of his professional knowledge to Villers, then served as a subaltern. In April in the last mentioned year the imminent danger with which he was threatened by the ani-

mosity of the Jacobins, induced him to quit his native country; upon which he first repaired to the army of the Prince of Condé at Bingen, and afterwards in the same year joined the troops under the king's brothers at Triers.

When the ill success of the first campaign of the Allies had destroyed the hopes of the defenders of the monarchy, Villers returned in November to his native town, but was again compelled to emigrate by the Jacobins, who learned his arrival, and from whose clutches he almost miraculously escaped. Disguised as a peasant, he with great difficulty reached Saarbrücken, and thence proceeded to Achla, where he was robbed of the little property that he had been able to save: but through the medium of a friend, he found an asylum in the house of a wealthy Dutch farmer, who even proposed to adopt him as his son. When the invasion of Holland by the French forbade his longer continuance in this retreat, he fled in disguise to Liege, where he was admitted into one of the most distinguished families of the country. The approach of the French armies, however, obliged him to remove with that family to Münster, whence they soon repaired to Holzminden on the Weser. Here Villers passed some years in friendly intercourse with Dr. Brandis, now of Copenhagen, Abbot Hässler and Provost Bansen, whilst resident in the summer at Driburg. In 1794 he paid his first visit of a few days to Göttingen, where he was introduced by a letter from Hässler to Prof. Kästner. In 1796 he was there for a longer period, and formed a closer acquaintance with Kästner, Spittler, and particularly with Schlözer. With the intention of proceeding to Russia, he went in the year following to Lübeck, but soon found such charms in the animation of a republic that he determined to settle there—a circumstance which was decisive of his whole future life. Though he had been already for a considerable time in Germany, yet he was hitherto a complete Frenchman in his way of thinking, especially on all that related to the Germans and their literature. If he henceforward became a German in the best signification of the term, the most enlightened connoisseur, and the most courageous advocate of German genius and science: if he now commenced the grand conflict with the inveterate prejudices of his countrymen—this change was owing to one of the most excellent females of her nation, the lady of Dr. Rodde Schlözer, whom acci-

dent had introduced to his acquaintance at Göttingen. Thus commenced for Villers a series of happy years, from 1797 to the end of 1806, during which he formed himself into that character in which Germany and Europe knew and admired him, partly at Lübeck in the society of the lady just mentioned, Count Moltke, Dreier and Trendlenburg, partly at Eutin with Stolberg, Jacobi, Voss, and Nicolovius; and partly on occasion of his frequent visits to Hamburg, with Klopstock, Meyer, Reimarus, Reinhard, Busch, Sieveking and Poel. During this period he laboured with indefatigable zeal to diffuse the fame of the German nation and succeeded, though indeed but slowly, to give the better portion of his countrymen, in spite of those inveterate prejudices to which the French adhere with almost unconquerable pertinacity, juster notions of the neighbours for whom they had hitherto manifested the most sovereign contempt. That unshaken courage with which he attacked those prejudices, that disinterested zeal with which he seized every occasion to teach the French to respect a nation which they considered as conquered; how he vindicated the character of his new country, not infrequently with the most brilliant success, but always with equal ability and eloquence; how beneficial was the influence of his efforts, and how much they tended to alleviate the heavy yoke of French dominion, all were ready to acknowledge, so long as its severe pressure was felt by all. Two visits to Paris performed during this period, in company with the family of Rodde, the first in 1801, and the second, which was of longer duration from 1803 to 1805, had chiefly this object, as his writings during that period of his life afford the most convincing proof. Besides a great number of excellent papers in the *Spectateur du Nord* (a periodical work which then had a great circulation) especially in 1798 and 1799, he endeavoured to make his countrymen acquainted with the philosophical pursuits of the Germans by his *Philosophie de Kant*, which appeared in 1801, and in the following year by his "Letter to Cuvier on the Craniological System of Dr. Gall."

When in 1803 Hanover was overrun by a French army, the *Appeal* of Villers to its officers contributed not a little to inspire them with respect and moderation for a country and people which he had exhibited to them as one of the most distinguished for learning and science.—Nothing, however, increased his reputa-

tion, and at the same time extended the sphere of his utility to Germany, so much as his Essay, honoured with the prize by the French National Institute, in 1804, "On the Influence of the Reformation of Luther" upon the political situation of the different European states, and the progress of knowledge. This work excited universal attention both in and out of France. How a Frenchman could write in such a way concerning the Reformation was incomprehensible to the majority, and especially to those who were ignorant of the author's intimacy with the German character and spirit.—A second and third edition were soon called for, and the work was translated into the German, English, Dutch, and Swedish language.

When, after the unfortunate battle of Jena, the theatre of war was in part most unexpectedly transferred to Lübeck—when that city, the last retreat of the valiant Blücher, was attacked and stormed on the 6th November, 1806, by three French armies—when the licentiousness and the daily increasing barbarity of the French mercenaries rendered Lübeck for many successive days a scene of inexpressible atrocities, it was Villers, who not only at the hazard of his life protected the Rodde family, to which he was bound by the ties of the closest friendship, from pillage, but also chiefly contributed to the preservation of the city by his influence with Marshal Bernadotte, who with a readiness that reflects honour on his heart, adopted all possible means to put a stop to the devastations. It was Villers that prevailed upon the Marshal, by whom he was appointed his private secretary for this occasion, to institute a military commission, by which every plunderer was to be adjudged to instant death: it was he, who in a city where the soldiers, intoxicated with victory, indulged in every excess, and even maltreated their officers, hastened with undaunted intrepidity to every quarter where his assistance seemed to be wanted, and by his authoritative and fearless manner subdued even the fury of the marauders. When the storm was past—when not a voice was raised in Germany against the enormities that had been committed—when all were silent for fear of the sanguinary conqueror, Villers wrote without dread and without reserve his celebrated letter to Countess Fanny de Beauharnois, aunt to the then Empress Josephine—than which perhaps nothing stronger was ever penned during the time of the French dominion in Ger-

many, on the subject of the depravity and brutality of the French soldiery, which surpassed all conception, and excited the deepest abhorrence and disgust.

If this letter was not productive of the results which the writer had in view, namely, to obtain, if possible, for the city of Lübeck some indemnity for the sufferings it had endured, that was not his fault. What would have deterred any other, the hatred and persecution of that dreaded army, whose atrocities were here so publicly exposed, had no influence upon Villers, whom no fear could withhold from fulfilling the dictates of duty and his heart. Careless of the troubles that malice might prepare for him, Villers meanwhile continued to devote himself to his favourite and unobtrusive pursuits; he translated Heeren's work, to which the French Institute adjudged its prize, "*On the Influence of the Crusades*," (1808) and about the same time, notwithstanding his ill health, he composed his *Coup d'Œil sur les Universités*.

Its object was the preservation of the then Westphalian universities, and above all, that of Göttingen, his affection for which was so strong as not to allow him to pay any regard to himself. Heyne, Heeren and Johannes Müller, had even urgently solicited him to undertake this task, as the only person capable of giving the French a just idea of the high importance of the German universities, and Göttingen in particular. The danger was great, and the speedy production of a work, written by a Frenchman of acknowledged genius, could alone divert the impending storm. Villers, justifying his motto—*Homo sum, nihil humani a me alienum*, quickly, though not without the greatest effort, completed the desired work, and the universities were saved. With the same courage he ventured to declare his hostility to the continental system, which is sufficiently attested by his translation of the work of the worthy Reimarus, "*On Commerce*," (1808) and his "*Lamentation of the Nations of the Continent of Europe on the Interruption of Trade*," addressed to all the princes of this quarter of the globe, (1809).—About the same time appeared his celebrated *Rapport à l'Institut sur l'Etat actuel de la Littérature ancienne et de l'Histoire en Allemagne*, in which he has perhaps shown but too strong a partiality for the Germans. Heyne, in a letter that he wrote to him on this occasion, thus expresses himself:—"You have

once more exalted our literature, so that it cannot, like the nation itself, be trodden under foot by foreigners. If the result shall resemble that of which it is said—*Gracia victa ferum victorem cepit*—we have you to thank for it." His *Precis Historique de la Vie de Martin Luther*, translated from the Latin of Melancthon, which appeared with notes in the *Almanach des Protestans* of 1810, was the last work that Villers wrote in his happy retreat at Lübeck.

Severe trials soon afterwards came upon him and embittered the concluding years of his life, till he at length fell beneath the repeated strokes of fate. The incorporation of the Hanse Towns with the French empire—those towns with which Villers was closely connected by so many ties—one of which, Bremen, had recently presented him with the freedom of its city, and by this public acknowledgment of his merits done honour to Germany as well as to him, was the first painful blow that affected him deeply, especially as the failure of the house of Rodde, owing to the political events of the time, also supervened to disturb his philosophic repose. Villers was too intimately attached to this family to behold quietly the severity of a legal practice which makes the property of a wife responsible for the debts of her insolvent husband. In a work, the solidity and acuteness of which astonished the ablest lawyers, he sought to demonstrate the groundlessness and injustice of this custom.

On the occupation of the Hanse Towns by the French, the first offices in the administration of the new provinces were offered to Villers, but he chose rather to accept a professorship at his beloved Göttingen, where he hoped to be able, with the least interruption, to pursue his honourable vocation, as the peaceful mediator between two great nations. He had already received his appointment to be Professor of Philosophy at Göttingen in January, 1811, when Davoust, who had accidentally become acquainted with his work on the atrocities perpetrated at Lübeck, and regarded it as treason against the honour of the French name, suddenly dispatched his worthy tool, Col. Charlot, of the *gendarmerie*, to Lübeck to apprehend Villers, and secure his papers. Though the latter afforded no ground for accusation, Villers was exiled by Davoust from the territories embraced by his government-general, as a slanderer of the French army; and a few weeks afterwards the Han-

burg *Correspondent* (May 3,) contained a virulent diatribe against him, full of the most infamous calumnies, which a Davoust alone could have invented, and which none but a wretch equally contemptible could have expressed in German words. Villers, though then ill, hastened to Göttingen, where already he was but coldly received by those in whom selfishness had long extinguished every generous feeling; and yet sentence of exile, pronounced by Davoust, and for such a reason, ought to have been deemed a most honourable distinction. The danger was, however, but removed for the moment, not dispelled; for Davoust still continued to menace, while the Westphalian government, which was a mere mockery to the French, had not the power of affording efficient protection. In this dilemma, Count Reinhardt, then French ambassador at Cassel, whose conduct on no occasion belied the liberality of his sentiments, espoused the cause of Villers with the utmost energy and courage against the formidable Davoust. By his advice Villers went to Paris, and there he easily succeeded, partly through the powerful recommendations of Reinhardt, and partly through his own widely-extended reputation, in obtaining the assurance that he should have nothing farther to fear from Davoust.

Thus encouraged, he returned to Göttingen, where, as before at Lübeck, he lived in the family of Rodde, a connection which death alone dissolved, and devoted himself to the performance of his new duties with his characteristic punctuality. He was not only the instructor, but also the fatherly friend, the most conscientious adviser—ever ready to render assistance wherever he could, even with the greatest personal sacrifice. Such was he not merely to his auditors, but to all the young men who approached him; and every one was welcome in whom he discovered a desire of improvement. Hence, never was professor so generally and so sincerely beloved by the students of any university as Villers. By his intimacy with persons of great authority at the then court of Westphalia, by his amiable personal character, and by the extraordinary reputation which he had acquired among all the French, he enjoyed such an influence as he alone could have gained without stooping to flattery and intrigue, which otherwise were almost the only means of succeeding at the court of Cassel. Villers, keeping stedfastly in view his fa-

vourite object—the exaltation of the German name and the prosperity of his beloved Göttingen, disdained not to exert this influence which afforded him so many opportunities of doing good, and still more of averting mischief. For the same reason he was a zealous contributor to the Westphalian *Moniteur*, as he well knew that Jerome Buonaparte read scarcely any other paper, so that he could not have a better medium for giving the unexperienced ruler a proper idea of the celebrity and importance of Göttingen. There are very few pieces by him in that journal but had this tendency. Enjoying such universal respect both among the French and Germans, he might, had he been so disposed, have chosen for himself a more brilliant sphere of action. He was repeatedly offered the post of a counsellor of state, so strongly coveted by many. Differing in this as in many other respects from ordinary men, Villers refused all external honours. Possessing such consideration, it was natural that he should be much courted—whoever had a favour of any kind to ask, a scheme to carry into effect, a post to solicit, or a son whom he was desirous of exempting from the conscription—all applied, and often not in the most delicate manner, for the interference of Villers.

Thus did he live and labour with unceasing activity for three years. The deep wound inflicted by Davoust's disgraceful persecution had gradually healed, and he followed with warm interest the course of the military events, from which he early anticipated the deliverance of Germany from the French yoke. October, 1813, appeared, and with it that ardently wished-for deliverance. In the last days of that month the army of the north approached, under the Crown Prince of Sweden, who himself soon afterwards arrived at Heiligenstadt. Villers, who a few days before had contributed not a little to quell a popular tumult, excited by some turbulent spirits against his friend, the worthy Bolius, who, as prefect of the department of the Seine, secured the respect of all the good, was deputed with some of his colleagues to present the congratulations of the University to the conqueror of Dennewitz and Leipzig. The Crown Prince received him most cordially; a requisition far exceeding the ability of the city and environs of Göttingen was remitted upon his intercession, and whatever could serve to lighten the burdens of the university was granted. Once more the

praises of Villers were sounded by every tongue; but the distinction with which he was treated by the Crown Prince during his stay at Göttingen, and likewise the Order of the North Star which he transmitted to him from Lübeck, excited no small degree of envy. Little did he imagine, however, that such considerations could excite dark intrigues against him, as his own conscience, and the united voice of all true Germans loudly testified that to him, and to him alone was to be applied the exception made by the patriotic Arndt, when he says—"Banish from among you all Frenchmen without distinction, unless any one have suffered for you, either on account of word or deed; him esteem more highly, if any thing than your own countrymen."

So much the more unexpected, therefore, by him was the resolution of the Hanoverian cabinet of March 21st, 1814, by which all the other professors appointed by the Westphalian government, excepting M. Lueder, were confirmed in their posts; but by which it was signified to him that a yearly pension of 3000 francs, being the amount of his salary, was settled on him, upon condition that he should return, as speedily as possible, to his native country, as the Prince Regent was of opinion that he might be more useful to the university by literary connexions elsewhere than at Göttingen. A strong remonstrance against this command, addressed by him to the cabinet of Hanover, was unsuccessful, as well as a petition to the Prince Regent to be continued in the professor's chair. As he had learned from authority on which he thought he could depend, that the principal ground of his dismissal was an offensive article in the Westphalian *Moniteur*, falsely attributed to his pen: he proved in a second remonstrance that he was not the author of the article in question, but that it was written by one Charles Viennet. A few days afterwards he received for answer—"that no regard whatever had been paid at Hanover to this imputation. In reply to his petition, it was intimated, that the Prince Regent had not been pleased to grant the prayer of it, but that his Royal Highness persisted in the resolution that he should seek another residence. Villers resolutely replied, that—"as banishment is an ignominious punishment, he must repeat his request to be informed of the reasons why he alone of all the literati in the world was exiled from Göttingen, that he might have an opportunity of

proving the falsehood of those reasons.—So much was now clear to him, that the cabinet had not thought fit to furnish the Prince Regent with such particulars concerning him as he had a right to expect." He remained at Göttingen, determined to brave the worst, when on the 29th of August he unexpectedly received a second resolution, announcing that the Prince Regent had raised his pension to 4000 francs, and granted him permission to reside wherever he pleased in the Hanoverian dominions. For this favourable termination of the affair he considered himself indebted chiefly to the interference of the excellent Count Münster, whose truly noble sentiments were manifested on this, as on every other occasion, in the most unequivocal manner.

Though he had little reason, after what had passed, to expect such a turn as this, still the affront which he had experienced had too deeply wounded his sensibility, and strewed the seeds of death in his bosom. How much he suffered in the last months of his life; how his whole frame was deranged after that unfortunate event; how he was frequently not to be recognized even by his friends, is known to all who had access to him during this period. That he should have been thus treated by Germans, for whom he had struggled so disinterestedly, and suffered so much, was to him the most painful consideration. Occasionally, however, his indefatigable mind rallied its powers. The Introduction to Madame de Stael's work, *Sur l'Allemagne*; his *Constitutions des trois Villes libres Anseatiques, Lubeck, Bremen et Hambourg*, with an able dissertation on the rank which those cities hold in European commerce; and a treatise on the return of the Bourbons, not yet printed, were the fruits of his last efforts. His strength and spirits gradually declined; a paralytic attack ensued on the 11th February 1815, and a second, which followed in a fortnight, carried him off on the 26th of the same month.

Such was the life of Charles de Villers, one of the noblest and best of his contemporaries, but who shared the ordinary fate of distinguished men—that of being much misrepresented and persecuted. This indeed was in some measure the consequence of certain peculiarities of character, which the multitude are rarely capable of appreciating. To these belonged chiefly a profound and delicate sense of right and wrong, which revolted at every injustice, and impelled him to censure it loudly and publicly, regardless

of any personal danger which he might thereby incur. Rarely, indeed, do we see a man devoting his talents, his energies, his whole existence to the benefit of his fellow-creatures, in such a degree as Villers did. As a return for this generous sacrifice, he was accused of intrigue—he who was such an utter stranger to intrigue, as to suppose it impossible that others could ever employ it against himself.

Villers appears uncontestedly in the fairest light as the courageous and unwearied champion and advocate of the Germans with the French. Solicitous only to do good, he listened to no personal considerations; and it was all the same to him, if another adopted the ideas which he had communicated, whether he was mentioned or not. It was he who first excited in Madame de Stael a desire to make herself acquainted with German literature and science, and from him she derived her prepossessions in favour of them; it was he who first introduced to her notice the works of Jean Paul (Richter,) and translated for her the dream of an angel, which she has introduced, but without naming Villers, into

her work on Germany. *Je commence, says she, in one of her letters to him, à lire votre Richter; à travers mille niasseries, il y a des mots charmans. Mais je ne trouve pas moins l'extérieur allemand peu esthétique, déjà ici les voix, les accents, les tournures m'annoncent que la France disparoit.—Vous disparaissez avec elle—vous qui faites le traité entre nos graces et les qualités étrangères, aimable mélange, dont je ne trouverai point de modèle au-delà du Rhin.* It was probably owing to the bias which she received from Villers, that she considered Germany in the light in which she did; and many a mistaken notion would most likely have been obviated, had he, as she much wished, accompanied her in her tour through Germany. To Villers alone belongs the preface to Benjamin Constant's translation of Schiller's Wallenstein, and the remarks on the German drama which it contains, though Constant has not acknowledged his assistance.

Villers left three unfinished manuscripts:—1. *Histoire de la Littérature Française.*—2. *Sur les Prisonniers de Guerre.*—3. *Sur la fausse Gloire.*

CABINET OF VARIETIES.

PARADISE; AN EASTERN LEGEND.

WHEN Alexander had conquered the world, and penetrated into the remotest regions of India, he heard of Paradise, and determined to subdue that also. He was told that the river Hithebel led to it, and immediately ordered a fleet to be equipped to carry his troops thither; but previously dispatched a few vessels to procure information. When they had reached the garden of Paradise, his people found the gate shut, and before it an aged keeper of singular appearance, and with an extraordinary beard, whom they commanded to open the gate instantly for their master, as he was not far behind them. The hoary keeper smiled, and said he durst not admit him unless he could find means to weigh down a feather, which he herewith sent, when placed in the balance. The messenger was astonished, for he could not conceive how a small feather—since it was only a light downy feather—could have such weight, and concluded that the old man was jeering him. He nevertheless went and delivered the message. Alexander directed a balance to be brought, and it soon appeared that all the wood and stone, and silver and gold that could be

laid in the scale, was not sufficient to counterpoise this little feather, which made every thing that was brought fly quickly up, as though the greatest weights had been put down. Alexander, astonished at this magical effect, sent once more to enquire what was the meaning of it. The man gravely answered, that the feather signified Alexander's cupidity and ambition, which were light as down, and yet so heavy that nothing could counterbalance them; but he would tell him how that feather might be out-weighed. "Let," said he, "a handful of earth be laid upon it, and it will at once lose its extraordinary power."—Alexander perceived the meaning, and was deeply dejected. Soon afterwards he died in Babylon, without having seen Paradise.

MR. MEREDITH AND MR. TAYLOR, THE PLATONIST.

The following facts, gleaned from a foreign journal, will probably be new to most of our readers, as they were to ourselves. We are assured that they are authentic.—Mr. MEREDITH, a private gentleman of London, who, in his patronage of science, displays a munificence worthy of a prince, is printing, at his

own expense, TAYLOR's translation of Proclus's work on Plato. The printing of Taylor's *Aristotle* cost the same gentleman 2000*l*. Of the first nine volumes of this work only 50 copies were taken off, and of the tenth 300. Out of these 50 copies Mr. Meredith presented the translator with 26; and as each copy sells for 50*l*. the value of the whole amounts to 1300*l*. The 24 copies which he retained for himself, were destined solely for presents to his friends. He has moreover settled on Mr. Taylor a life annuity of 100 guineas. Taylor's works belong to the class of rare books, as not more than 50 copies of most of them have been printed.

ANCIENT SCOTTISH CUSTOM.

Brantome, in his *Vies des Hommes Illustres*, relates that the Vidame de Chartres, while a prisoner of war in England during the reign of Edward III. obtained permission to visit the Highlands of Scotland. After a grand hunting-match, in which a great quantity of game had been killed, he saw these "Scotch savages" devour part of their booty raw, without any other preparation than putting the flesh between two pieces of wood, which they squeezed together with such violence as to express all the blood, so that the flesh was left quite dry. This they considered as a great dainty; and the Vidame highly ingratiated himself with them, because he partook of their fare. In the old romance, *La très élégante Histoire du très noble Roi Perceforest* (Paris, 1531,) this practice is described with great naïveté in the following episode, in which Estonne, a Scottish knight, who has killed a deer, addresses his companion, Claudius, in these words:—"Now, Sir, eat as I do."—"So I might, if we had but a fire."—"By my brother's soul," cried Estonne, "I will cook for

you, after the fashion of my country, as it befits a knight-errant." Hereupon he drew his sword, went up to a tree, cut off a branch, which he split very deep, two feet at least; then placed a slice of the deer in the cleft, took his horse's bridle, and bound the end of the branch so tightly, that all the blood and juice spirted out of the flesh, and it was left quite dry. He then took it and pulled off the skin, and the flesh looked as white as that of a capon. Upon this he said to Claudius: "Sir, I have cooked the flesh after the manner of my country; you may dine daintily upon it, and I will show you how." He then reached with his hand to a place near his saddle, and brought out salt and pounded pepper and ginger, which he mixed and strewed upon the flesh, rubbed it, and cut it in two parts: one he presented to Claudius, and began to eat so heartily of the other, that the pepper flew out in clouds. When Claudius observed with what an appetite he ate, he followed his example, and relished his fare so well, that he said to Estonne, "Upon my soul, I never ate meat prepared in this fashion; but, henceforward, I shall never more turn out of my way to seek other cookery."—"Sir," said Estonne, "when I am on the Scottish moors that belong to my lord, I ride for a week or perhaps a fortnight together without seeing house or harbour, or even fire, or any living creature, save the beasts of the forest; then am I content with food dressed in this manner, and I should not relish it better out of an emperor's kitchen." Thus did these two ride on, talking and eating, till they reached a valley in which was a very fair spring. When Estonne saw it, he said to Claudius, "Let us drink here of this beverage, which God bestows upon all men, and which I prefer to all the banquets in England."

ORIGINAL POETRY.

*Continuation of Extracts from the
JUVENILIA of NOVICIUS PERINUGARIUS.*

EPILOGUE

TO THE DEVIL UPON TWO STICKS.

*Intended to have been spoken by Mr. Foote.**

Raised by your favour, that most potent
charm,
A wondrous Devil comes—that means no

* Mr. Foote was a keen, sprightly, and generally a very useful satirist, as in his Co-

NEW MONTHLY MAG.—No. 46.

But only tries by merriment or whim
To do you good—as you have all done him!

Think not your Imp all truth and goodness
hates—

'Gainst folly, fraud, and vice he militates;
From covert crimes he plucks the midnight
mask,

And shames the sins in noontide beams that

zeners, Nabob, Bankrupt, &c. &c. I fear
we have no actors now capable of properly
representing his most entertaining pieces.

VOL. VIII.

2 U

He, still ambitious to belye his name,
Spreads no temptations but with honest aim ;
More orthodox than Rome's great Santo
Padre,
He might be call'd 'Diable Predicador !'*

Should pedant pride in female bosoms sit,
And bring th' hysteric, or th' historic fit,
Like her, as Dryden sings, who, when a-bed,
For breaking Priscian's, breaks her husband's
head ; [em—
Let them beware—tho' it may well surprise
For a kind Devil means to exorcise 'em.

Since good perverted may much harm
promote,
(And e'en some physic needs an antidote)
While pseudo-leeches, hov'ring round the
nation, [tion;
Form the most dangerous kind of complica-
On these the scorn they merit he would cast,
And give to quacks and quackery—their last.

Such is your Asmody, who now so known
And so indulg'd, is quite familiar grown ;
To him, from slav'ry and from Spain releas'd,
The very air of Britain is a feast.
With this should still your gentle smiles
concur,
'Twill make him soon as proud as Lucifer.

Yet, truth to tell, a Devil tho' I am,
Le Sage's genius was the Devil's dam ;
I'm nothing, Sirs, from algebra 'tis plain—
Foot minus foot—then nothing can remain.
—Such as I am, enlisted in the cause
Of mighty truth, I claim your fair applause :
So now—bon soir—for I must hence away,
To be—cork'd up against another day.

*Juvenile Epigrams, chiefly written many
Years ago.*

TOM FILCH.

Said Hemp to Tom Filch, "You may beat
me, 'tis true ; [you !
Hard fate to be pommell'd by wretches like
But my comfort is this, that, by beating and
banging,
I shall make a good rope when you're ready
for hanging.†

TOM TIPPLER.

Young Tom, like his father, the liquor would
tip ; [block a chip."
So they called him, it seems, "of the old

* The title of a play by the famous Lopez
de Vega, who sailed in the popish Armada
designed to enslave England ; in return for
which we have now sent an armada and re-
cued Spain !

† On writing this it was not recollected
that it is exactly parallel to the ancient *Kov
με φαγης επι ειθαν*, &c., and Rode, caper, vi-
tem, &c., and is similar to what may be
found in Hudibras, part iii. c. i. v. 389.

This phrase was not quite apropos, by the
bye, [dry.
For chips are poor drinkers, though apt to be
So Miss Cloe advised, as the merry thought
struck her,
That Tom should henceforward be called
"a young sucker."

THE MODERN SAINT.

His curses o'er the wall-eyed crew
As if these only were their due,
The modern Saint let's fall ;
Nor ever blesses them at all—
That's hard, since his attention 's such,
'Tis thought he seldom leaves them much
To bless themselves withal.

ON SEEING A VERY FAT DUCHESS.

A fine round-about figure her Grace, we
confess, is—
Well !—the Dutch are broad-bottom'd, why
not the Duchesses ?*

EPIGRAMMATIST EPIGRAMMATIZED.

In a chat, and it matters not how it began,
With Cloe, so given to fun,
I was saying, a chairman was calling "odd
man,"
And she asked me, "then didn't you run?"

BUILDING—APOLOGY.

'Tis true, my good friend, that in building
this season
Much cash have I spent, but I'll tell you
my reason ;
Though to write like Mat. Prior I've no hopes
at all,
Yet I fear'd that, like him, I might find a
Down-Hall.

TO ACEDILLA.

My Sally should I change for thee,
I milk for cream should barter ;
'The milk of human nature' she,
And thou, 'the cream of tartar !'

* This epigram will enable me to have
the honour of recording a royal bon-mot.
The above noble and amiable lady was only
a countess at the Queen's arrival. At that
happy time, when all was gaiety, and precise-
ness of expression not much attended to,
on endeavouring to make her way into the
Drawing-room she was heard to say, "Bless
me ! here's such a crowd that I shall hardly
be able to get my great — (using a word
as broad as the part alluded to) in amongst
you." This being reported to a Great Per-
sonage, "Upon my word," said the K—,
"I don't know whom I could pitch upon
better than the Countess of N— to teach
my Queen the vulgar tongue."

DRAMAS COMPARED.

What a strange mess o' medley is this 'Speed
the Plough,'

I think we may say without danger:
But a German's mad brain, we may fairly
allow,
Has furnish'd the world with—'A Stranger.'

ON A PAPER CALLED THE SUN BEING BURNT
AT DUBLIN BY THE HANDS OF THE COM-
MON HANGMAN, FEB. 1799.

France, prompted by a mad desire
Of conquest, set the world on fire:
Hibernia, loth to be out-done,
By way of clincher, burnt the Sun!

GALLIA TRANSLATED,
*Written at the breaking out of the French
Revolution.*

Mark how from Gallia o'er the nations flow
Freedom of guilt—*equality* of woe!
Since thus she sheds her bitterness o'er all,
Let Gallia henceforth be translated GALL.

THE STRONG CONTRAST.

Confined, my pretty Red-cap sings,
And round its prison flaps its wings:
In innocence and gratitude
It sips its drink, it pecks its food.—
How strong a contrast here we see
To French *Red-caps* of liberty!

SPELLING CORRECTED.

The tyrant was asked who Napoleon could
be— [he;
Some Corsican saint?—"I believe so," said
But 'twas only false spelling they grounded
this folly on, [lyon.
Napoleon no more—his right name is *Apol-*

ON THE CORRESPONDING SOCIETY.
Since traitors, in these monstrous times,
Of corresponding are so fond,
Let's hope, that shortly with their crimes
Their punishments may correspond.

ON THE ANNUITY GIVEN BY THE PARTY
TO CHARLES FOX.

Why at pensioners rail, while the patriot
Charles,
(Since him his own party still call so,)
For two thousand a-year at our ministry
snarls
—Isn't he then a pensioner also?

ON CHARLES FOX PLEADING FOR POPERY.
John Fox described, for pure Religion's sake,
How Martyrs died triumphant at the stake:
Charles seems the papist's hardship to de-
more!*
That now such bonfires they can light no
SCRIBBLETHORPE HALL.

* In justice, however, to C. F. it should

EPITAPH

ON THE WRITER'S GRAND-PARENTS.

Unconscious they who sleep beneath this
stone
Of wrongs committed; virtue, all their own,
Blaz'd forth, and shewed the heav'nward
path they trod—
Honour to man, submission to their God.
Contentment blessed them with a peaceful
mind,
Cheerful with little, to the worst resigned;
And ev'n when Death appear'd, whose venge-
ful dart
Lays low alike the proud and feeling heart,
Calmly they smiled, and left this vale of
woes [stows.
For joys that fade not—such as Heaven be-
JUVENIS IGNOTUS.

EPITAPH ON A FRIEND.

This spot of earth, bedewed with tears,
Enfolds a form that love endears;
And, mark! this stone preserves a name
That future days had given to fame!
On genius, and on worth, bestow
All that to genius, worth, you owe;
And weep, for this lorn grave contains
Of P—T—T the last and sad remains.
Bring rose-buds, strew them all around,
Upon this cold, yet hallowed ground;
And they will fade, and never bloom—
Emblems of him who owns this tomb!
JUVENIS IGNOTUS.

LINES

*On the Departure of Miss B—D—K from
the Author's residence at Stanmore.*

Written at Midnight in 1816.

Deep silence settles on this lonely hour,
Nature is sleeping, still, and calm as death;
The waning moon-beams kiss each folded
flow'r,
And faintly glimmer on the distant heath.
Gladly, perchance, some wanderer beholds
The kindly twilight, as it dimly guides
His lonesome footsteps o'er the distant wolds,
The barren bleak hill, or the dark wood's
sides.
But, thou decaying spirit of the night,
Thou dull mis-shapen Moon, in my lone
mind,
As I look out upon thy pale cold light,
And see faint shadows wav'ring with the
wind—

be owned that he did I believe retract this
sentiment, and his biographer apologized for
it. Two of the best caricatures were: The
Pope blessing C. F., and the same Pope
striving to push through John Bull's Toll-
bar. They deserve to be re-published.

What thoughts dost thou awaken—thoughts
that bring

A world of sweet departed joys to view ;
Which fled more rapid than on eagle's wing,
In one heart-rending word—farewell !—
they flew.

That accent sever'd from my trembling arms,
The lov'd one of my heart—what need I
more ?—

That accent stole the life of Fancy's charms,
And kill'd the seraph Hope; my bosom
bore.

The light of that fair hope, the light of love
Grew round my heart as thy white cres-
cent grew,

Daily encircling, till, like thine above,
It fill'd, and gave the loveliest scenes to
view.

Ah! fleet illusion—when my high blest
heart [remain,

Had promis'd, long, its full joys should
Then did unkindly fortune bid us part,
And doom that light of love to fade and
wane.

Now, like thy dark rays, Mem'ry's twilight
gleams,

Dimly, yet softly, on my mournful soul ;
And, like yon shadows, all her sadden'd
dreams,

In hurried wandering, o'er my senses roll.

3, *Durham Place,*
Chelsea.

W. P.

TO IRENE,

With a Pencil.

Say, loved Irene! wilt thou deign to take
This simple gift for — remembrance' sake?
Wilt thou, whene'er it meets thy loving eye,
For him far distant heave a secret sigh?

May it the artificial bearer prove
Of each warm thought that feeds Irene's
love!

And may its lead, with silent skill, impart
To him each wish that glows within her
heart.

R. D.

INTELLIGENCE IN LITERATURE AND THE ARTS AND SCIENCES.

PROCEEDINGS OF UNIVERSITIES.

OXFORD—Oct. 3, the Rev. Thos. Lee, D. D. president of Trinity College, Oxford, having been nominated by Lord Grenville, chancellor of the university, to be his vice-chancellor for the ensuing year, was, in full convocation, invested with that office; after which the vice-chancellor nominated his pro-vice-chancellors, viz.—the Rev. Whittington Landon, D. D. provost of Worcester College; the Rev. John Cole, D. D. rector of Exeter College; the Rev. Frodsham Hodson, D. D. principal of Brasenose College; and the Rev. George William Hall, D. D. master of Pembroke College.

CAMBRIDGE—Oct. 10, being the commencement of Term the following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year :—

Proctors—Rene Payne, M. A. of King's College; Thomas Smart Hughes, M. A. Emmanuel College.

Monderators—Fearon Fallows, M. A. of St. John's College; William French, M. A. Pembroke Hall.

Scrutators—George Cecil Renouard, B. D. of Sidney College; Joseph Shaw, M. A. Christ College.

Taxors—Jeremiah Day, M. A. of Caius College; Mr. — Mitchell, M. A. Emanuel College.

And on Sunday the 12th the following were elected :—

Caput— vice-chancellor; Francis Barnes, D. D. Peter's College. *Divinity*—E. D. Clarke, L. L. D. Jesus College. *Law*—John Haviland, M. D. St. John's College. *Physic*—Thos. Catton, B. D. St. John's College, *Sen. Nov. Reg.*—J. Rose, M. A. Clare Hall, *Senior Regent.*

The admissions to the university this Term are much more numerous than in any former year.

In one of our late numbers we announced the intended publication of the *ENCYCLOPÆDIA METROPOLITANA*, and are now desirous to call the attention of our readers to some of the peculiar claims which this undertaking prefers to public patronage. The most striking is the arrangement.—It is justly observed in the Prospectus that—"the inapplicability of a strictly scientific method to a modern Encyclopædia, has led to the abandonment of all principle of rational arrangement; and it may be safely asserted of all our Universal Dictionaries hitherto, that the chief difference between them, in respect of their plan, consists in the more or less complete

disorganization of the Sciences and Systematic Arts. Nor has the imperfection rested here. The position of those alphabetical fragments into which the whole system of human knowledge has been splintered, was but too frequently determined by the caprice or convenience of the compiler. The division of parts into minor parts had no settled limit; and the arrangement became neither properly scientific, nor properly alphabetical. It had the inconveniences of both, without the advantages of either." To remedy these inconveniences, of which those who, like ourselves, have had frequent occasion to refer to such collections, must be thoroughly sensible, it is proposed to give to the forth-coming work, the two-fold advantage of a philosophical and alphabetical arrangement. To the *Introduction* "On the Laws and Regulative Principles of Education," will succeed the *Pure Sciences*, Grammar and Philology, Logic and Mathematics: Metaphysics, Morals and Theology, in 2 vols. The *Mixed Sciences*, Mechanics, Hydrostatics, Pneumatics, Optics and Astronomy, will occupy one volume; the *Applied Sciences*, 5 volumes, divided between Experimental Philosophy, the Fine Arts, the Useful Arts, Natural History, and the Application of Natural History, which last will embrace Anatomy, Surgery, Materia Medica, Pharmacy and Medicine. The third division, in 8 volumes, will comprise Biography, chronologically arranged, with National History, Political Geography and Chronology. The fourth division, in 8 volumes, will contain a Gazetteer of Geography, and a Philosophical and Etymological Lexicon of the English Language: the citations arranged according to the age of the works from which they are selected. The Index, occupying the last volume, will be a digested body of reference to the whole work, in which the English as well as the scientific name of every subject of Natural History will be given. Such is the general outline of arrangement which will distinguish this *ENCYCLOPÆDIA* from all its predecessors. Its projectors moreover pledge themselves to the rigid exclusion of the false philosophy of the age, which has perverted similar publications, that ought to be devoted to the arts and sciences, into vehicles of licentiousness, materialism, and infidelity. The work will be published in parts or half-volumes, at the rate of one at least every three months, and the first will appear on the 1st of January next,

Dr. JAMES JOHNSON, surgeon to H.R.H. the Duke of Clarence, author of the "Influence of Tropical Climates on European Constitutions," and one of the editors of the *Medico-Chirurgical Review*, has in the press, dedicated to the Duke of Clarence, An Essay on the Prolongation of Life and Conservation of Health: unfolding original views and fundamental principles for their attainment; and embracing observations on the nature, cause, and treatment of the principal diseases which assail the British constitution in its native climate. To which are added, Practical Researches on the Pathology, Treatment, and Prevention of Gout and Rheumatism in all their Protean forms: the whole adapted to general perusal.

A fourth part of the Popular Novels, dedicated to the Prince Regent, is ready for the press. This volume will be published by subscription, for the purpose of creating a fund to ascertain by accurate experiments in different parts of the three kingdoms the cheapest and most efficacious means for preventing dearth or high price of provisions, by storing grain, in a manner that shall secure it from the depredations of vermin or the influence of humidity. It consists of narratives, exhibiting, through the medium of its horrible consequences, the frailty most fatal to the gentler sex, either in high or low life. The sums collected will be entirely under the management of a committee of noblemen and gentlemen, subscribers for the greatest number of copies; and it is intended to publish authenticated results of the experiments.

The Rev. Archdeacon POTT will speedily publish in two volumes a Course of Sermons for the Lord's Day throughout the Year, adapted to and chiefly taken from the Service for the Day.

The Rev. Dr. HALES has announced, by subscription, a publication in two 8vo. volumes, with the title of Faith in the Holy Trinity the Doctrine of the Gospel; and Sabellian Unitarianism shown to be the "God-denying Apostasy."

Miss ELIZA B. LESTER has in the press, *The Quakers*, a tale, in a 12mo. volume.

The History of Ellesmere and Rosa will speedily appear in two volumes, 12mo.

The Rev. ISAAC TAYLOR, of Ongar, is about to publish a work entitled, *Self-Cultivation Recommended*; or, *Hints to a Youth leaving School*.

The Northern Courts; containing ori-

ginal Memoirs of the Sovereigns of Sweden and Denmark, from 1766 to the present time, including the extraordinary vicissitudes of the Lives of the Grandchildren of George the Second, by JOHN BROWN, author of the *Mysteries of Neutralization*, &c. is at press, and will shortly be published.

The third and last part of Dr. E. D. CLARKE'S *Travels*, is in the press.

Messrs. DANIEL and SAMUEL LYONS will speedily publish the eighth part of *Magna Britannia*; containing the county of Derby. At the same time will appear *Thirty-one Views of Interesting Objects in the county*, engraved from drawings by J. Farington, esq. R. A. being the eighth part of *Britannia Depicta*.

The Rev. F. HOMFRAY will soon publish *Thoughts on Happiness*, a poem.

An English translation of the German novel, *Lawrence Stark*, by Professor ENGEL, is in the press.

A novel entitled *The Actress of the Present Day; or, Scenes and Portraits from Real Life*, will soon appear in 3 vols.

In a few days will be published, *History of a Six Weeks Tour through a Part of France, Switzerland, Germany, and Holland*; with *Letters descriptive of a Sail round the Lake of Geneva, and of the Glaciers of Chamouni*.

The lovers of poetry will rejoice to hear that the Fourth Canto of Lord BYRON'S *Childe Harold* has arrived in town from the Continent.

Mr. ACKERMANN will publish on the 1st of December, *The Lord's Prayer*, illustrated with Seven Engravings; also the eighth and last number of the *Dance of Life*, as a companion to the *Tour of Dr. Syntax*, written in verse by the same author, and illustrated with 25 Coloured Engravings by ROWLANDSON.

In the course of November will appear a *Selection of Ornaments* in forty pages 4to. for the use of Sculptors, Painters, Carvers, Modellers, Chasers, Embossers, &c. &c. printed from stone, at R. Ackermann's press.

Mr. MATCHETT, of the *Norfolk Chronicle*, is compiling a *Topographical Dictionary of the County of Norfolk*, which he hopes to complete in the course of the winter, from official returns and registers, or from his own sources of local information. It is intended to be comprised in one large octavo volume, embellished with maps and views, some of which are already engraved, and printed on royal paper, to correspond with Miller's edition of *Blomefield's History of*

Norfolk, to which it promises to be a most useful supplement.

To the works relative to the late Embassy to China, announced in our last, we have to add a third by Capt. BASIL HALL, of the *Lyra*, which will relate chiefly to the nautical surveys and discoveries, and be accompanied with new charts of the Chinese seas.

Dr. BUCHANAN, well known for a valuable work on Hindostan, will immediately put to press an *Account of the Kingdom of Nepal*, where he practised as a physician for several years, during which time he was employed in collecting information relative to the natural, civil, and political condition of that country.

A *Narrative of Discoveries in Africa*, by Mr. BURKHARDT, who has been for some years travelling in the countries south of Egypt, in the disguise of an Arab, under the auspices of the African Association, is in the press. He is still prosecuting his discoveries, and is said to entertain sanguine hopes of being able to penetrate to Tombuctoo from the east, and proceed from that city to the western coast.

Mr. BEAUFORD, of Dublin, is preparing for the press a *New Theory of Magnetism*, especially of the phenomena which relate to the variation of the magnetic needle. In this investigation the author ascribes magnetism in general to the effect of caloric on the globe of the earth. He asserts that there are four magnetic poles near the terrestrial poles, which magnetic poles have a rotation from east to west, proceeding from the effect of the perturbing powers of the sun and moon, in the difference between the centripetal and centrifugal forces.

The Rev. Sir HENRY MONCRIEFF WELLWOOD is preparing an *Account of the Life and Writings of the late Rev. Dr. Erskine, of Carnock*.

The Rev. Mr. MATURIN, author of the tragedy of *Bertram*, is printing a tale, in 3 volumes.

Mr. T. SQUIRE, of Epping, has announced a *Grammar of the Elements of Astronomy*, enriched with every variety of embellishment of which the subject is susceptible, so as to address the understanding through the medium of the eye.

Mr. LUKE HOWARD is preparing for publication a work on *Meteorology*.

The fourth part of NEALE'S *Illustrated History of Westminster Abbey* will be published on the 1st of November.

Mr. FREDERICK A. CLARKE, of Battersea Rise, will speedily publish an *Ex-*

planation of the Plan of the Equitable Trade Society and Chamber of Commerce, instituted at London in 1817; together with observations and suggestions, connected with the subject, calculated to promote the improvement of Trade: to which are added, the Rules and Regulations of the Institution.

Early in November will be published, in three volumes, *Mandeville*, a tale of the Seventeenth Century in England, by WILLIAM GODWIN.

The Rev. ROBERT BURNSIDE has in the press, *The Religion of Mankind*, in a series of Essays, in 2 vols. 8vo.

Early in November will be published, *Times's Telescope for 1818*, or a complete Guide to the Almanack; to which will be prefixed an Introduction, containing the Outlines of Geology and Mineralogy.

Shortly will be published in two 12mo. volumes, *Delusion*; a novel, by the author of *Julia of Ardenfield*.

Melcombe Lodge, or Traits of Family Pride, will be published in November, in 4 vols. 12mo.

The Committee of the St. Mary Newington School for the education of the children of the poor in the principles of the British Foreign School Society, have made arrangements for a Course of Lectures to be delivered at their School-Room, opposite Apollo Buildings, East-lane, Walworth, for the benefit of the Institution. The Rev. W. B. Collyer, D. D. F. A. S. Mr. Jonathan Barber, Mr. Wallace, Mr. Biggs, &c. are amongst the gentlemen included in the above arrangements. The subjects will comprise Ethics, Physiology, Elocution, Electricity, and Astronomy. The lectures will commence on Wednesday, the 12th of November, in the evening, after an introductory address by the Rev. G. Clayton, when particulars and orders of the arrangements will be distributed.

Dr. RICHARD PEARSON, of Sutton Coldfield, states, that after various attempts he has succeeded in forming a vegetable compound, by which persons engaged in exploring hot and desert regions might be saved from perishing by hunger and thirst. The ingredients are few, reducible to a small bulk, and not liable, in the state of composition, to spoil by keeping. With a pint of jelly made from starch with boiling water, mix two ounces of gum arabic and half a drachm of catechu, both previously reduced to powder, and to the whole then add one drachm of crystallized citric acid, also pulverized. Spread the com-

pound upon a clean board or paper, and gradually dry it in an oven of a gentle heat, till it becomes hard and brittle, when it may be broken into pieces of a proper size for being carried in the pocket. Dr. Pearson calculates that two ounces of this compound will sustain life for 24 hours, but supposes that during the exertion of travelling, four ounces may be required; so that 2 lbs. would last a person, totally destitute of every other sort of aliment, eight days, by which time he would probably arrive at some place where other food might be procured.

Mr. SMEALL, gardener to Mr. Liston, of Millburn Tower, has found out a simple, cheap, and effectual method of preventing hares and rabbits from injuring fruit or other trees by eating the bark in winter. It is this:—Take hog's lard, and as much whale oil as will work it up into a thin paste or paint, with which gently rub the stems of the trees upwards at the fall of the leaf. If this application be repeated once in two years, it will prevent the depredations of those animals, without the slightest injury to the trees.

FRANCE.

M. GRIVAUD DE LA VINCELLE, who possesses a fine cabinet of antiquities at Paris, has just published a very learned work, with the title of *Recueil de Monumens Antiques, la plupart inédits et découverts dans l'ancienne Gaule*, in 2 vols. 4to. and a volume of plates, which may be considered as a continuation of the collections of Count de Caylus and la Sauvagère. Great part of the antiquities, here described and represented by M. Grivaud, are in his own cabinet, which is worthy of the inspection of all travellers who have any taste for the arts. He has been at great pains to form this collection, in which are united the remains of several rich and once famous cabinets which have been destroyed by the revolution. Thus he purchased what was left of the fine collection formed by M. Cardin Lebre, formerly intendant of commerce in Provence—a collection frequently mentioned by Montfaucon in his *Antiquité Expliquée*. It contained a rare and numerous series of small figures in bronze, a great part of which were Egyptian; alabasters, marbles, engraved stones, medals, &c. His heirs arranged these treasures in a mansion in the Orleanois, which was unfortunately pillaged during the revolution. The children of the neighbouring village were then seen playing at pitch with antique medallions and medals. All that was saved

was sold by auction at Paris in 1807, and bought by M. Grivaud. He likewise purchased the collection left by M. Husson of Sedan. The environs of that city abound in antique monuments: at the neighbouring village of Noyers there is a field called *Terre d'Argent*, on account of the great quantity of medals and other valuable antiquities which from time immemorial have been discovered there. About fifteen years ago, a labourer broke with his ploughshare a large red earthen vase, adorned with figures, and various friezes in relief: it contained several thousand small medals of bronze, of the reign of Probus. Some had very rare reverses, which is the more remarkable in the medals of that emperor, as the series, though much diversified as to the types, is the most common and most generally known. The Abbé de Rothelin had collected upwards of 2000, with variations. M. Grivaud has annexed to the explanation of all the antiques represented in his work, a learned dissertation on the Roman roads in Burgundy, and good maps, indicating their position and remains.

In 1815 M. YVART read some memoirs to the *Royal Academy of Sciences at Paris*, to prove that the barberry is the cause of that most destructive disease of corn—mildew. He grounded this inference not only on the result of experiments made by himself in 1802, in a field which was for thirteen days covered by an inundation of the Seine, and in 1815 in a field situated at the conflux of that river and the Marne; but also on the vulgar opinion in various parts of France, England, Switzerland, Germany, Italy, and America, and its adoption by persons eminent for agricultural knowledge. M. Yvart therefore assumes it as a fact, that the presence of the barberry is more or less injurious to the growth of corn; that it even powerfully opposes the formation of the germs, and renders the straw very unwholesome for cattle. This opinion is nevertheless attacked in the *Bibliothèque Physico-economique*; and a report on this subject, made to the Academy of Sciences at Bourdeaux, by a committee appointed for the purpose, attests, that their experiments have been attended with results contrary to those of M. Yvart; and the committee are therefore of opinion that the barberry, between the flowering of which shrub and that of wheat there is an interval of two months, cannot have any influence upon that grain. This report is inserted in the *Bulletin Polymathique*, which has

for several years past been published in monthly numbers at Bourdeaux.

The Count de FORBIN is about to undertake a voyage in the Levant, at the expense of the king. He has solicited instructions from the Academies of Inscriptions and Fine Arts. He is accompanied by M. HUYOT, a young architect, author of the superb restoration of the Temple of Fortune at Palæstrina, the ancient Præneste, and M. PRÆVOST, painter of panoramas, who means to bring back with him that of Constantinople.

M. RAYNOUARD is at present engaged in the study of the Romance language, that is, the language which forms the intermediate step between the Latin and the Provençal or French, and was employed by the *troubadours* or minstrels. He designs to publish a collection of the principal poems in that language, with annotations, which will probably extend to four 8vo. volumes. It is said that government has granted him 40,000 francs for this undertaking, and that he owes this truly princely donation to the interference of Count de Blacas, to whom it was represented that one of his ancestors had highly distinguished himself among the Provençal *troubadours*, and would occupy a conspicuous place in the collection.

M. DUBOIS, who travelled to Turkey in 1815 for Count de Choiseul-Gouffier, for the purpose of removing the antiquities left behind by him at Constantinople to France, availed himself of his residence in the East to procure impressions of ancient engraved stones. He collected a considerable number, which he is now publishing in two *livraisons*. The first, which has just appeared, contains copies of 45 Egyptian stones, and the second will be occupied with Persian. M. Dubois is indebted for most of these antiquities to the cabinet of Count Palin, the Swedish ambassador at Constantinople, whose collection he considers as the most copious and valuable ever brought together. The author observes, that ancient engraved stones have often been used for personal ornament, and states a circumstance which proves how little taste for the arts Buonaparte possessed, and how meanly he estimated such collections. In 1812 twenty-three cameos were taken out of the antiquarian cabinet at Paris, for the purpose of being set by Messrs. Nitot, then jewellers to the court. A great number of other cameos and intaglios were removed from the cabinet for the same purpose, but never set. Not

one of all these valuable stones has found its way back again, so that the cabinet, once so rich, has thus lost a great part of its treasures.

The death of Count DE CHOISEUL-GOUFFIER leaves his splendid *Voyage pittoresque de la Grèce* incomplete, though many maps and views intended for the concluding part are engraved. The Count spared no expense to satisfy alike the man of science and no science in this second volume. Thus his map of the plain of Troy, which he had altered two or three times agreeably to new information procured by him, is said to have cost some hundred thousand francs. Several Turks, who possess lands near the ancient city of Priam, could not be prevailed upon but by large gratuities to permit measurements to be taken; for in Asia, as in Europe, all persons engaged in topographical and antiquarian researches are supposed by the country people to be seeking hidden treasures. Unfortunately M. de Choiseul's passion for the arts and sciences was not equalled by his fortune, which had suffered considerably by the revolution; he died in debt, and it is to be feared that his creditors will cause his collections of art, and the copper-plates for the continuation of his *Voyage pittoresque*, to be sold, unless his family can find means to satisfy them in some other way.

GERMANY.

Professor VON DER HAGEN, of Breslau, is just returned from a literary tour of more than a year through Germany, Switzerland and Italy; and besides a great number of notices, extracts, and drawings relative to ancient German literature, he has brought with him several hitherto undiscovered M.SS. for instance the *Heldenbuch*, Nithart's poems, a translation of the Bible anterior to Luther's; also an ancient French M.S. with the heroic poems of Charlemagne, *Beuves d'Hautone*, Aubri, &c. Among the new discoveries is an extensive poem on the Round Table, of the 14th century, the M.S. of which is at Rome, where is also a poetic translation of the same in Middle Greek. At Florence the most ancient MS. of *Tristan* was accurately collated, preparatory to a new edition. It was chiefly on account of the *Heldenbuch* and *Nibelungen* that M. von der Hagen undertook this tour; and he has not only collected copies of the former, but corrected his earlier copy of the latter throughout at St. Gall, and collated it at Munich and Heiligenberg, with the two Hohenems M. SS. of that great heroic

poem. It is not unlikely that the Professor will gratify the literary world by publishing the results of this tour.

ENGELHARDT has published the 9th and 10th volumes of his *Geography of the Kingdom of Saxony*. These volumes contain Lusatia.

A supplement to the first three volumes of *Mithridates*, commenced by ADELUNG and continued by Dr. J. S. VATER, has just appeared. A memoir by Baron VON HUMBOLDT on the Basque language forms part of this volume.

NETHERLANDS.

The *Institute of Amsterdam* proposes the following questions:—What is the origin of the nations known by the name of Slaves or Slavonians, and of the Slavonian language? What connexion had the Slaves with the nations of Teutonic origin? What influence had this connexion upon the languages of Teutonic origin, and particularly on the ancient idiom of the Netherlands? The prize, 300 florins, will be decreed at the general meeting in 1820; and memoirs, written in Latin, Dutch, English, French or German, must be transmitted before the end of 1819.

DENMARK.

A valuable addition has just been made to the ancient Scandinavian literature, by the appearance of the first part of *Sturlunga Saga* edr. *Islandinga-Saga hin mikla*, Part 1, published by the Iceland Society established at Copenhagen. This remarkable monument of ancient times gives a faithful and circumstantial description of the manners and opinions of the middle ages, as well as minute and authentic accounts of the civil wars of Iceland, to the latest period of the republic and first of the monarchy.

Hroar's Saga, an ancient northern romance from the pen of OELENSCHLAGER, the most eminent dramatic writer of Denmark, is in the press. During his travels in Germany, last summer, he produced a new tragedy, entitled *Fostbrøderne* (the Confederates.) When his *Hakon Jarl* was lately performed, part of the audience sung the last stanza of a piece composed in his honour by the popular poet Degemann; after which the whole house, boxes, pit and all unanimously shouted—*Long live Oehlen-schläger!*

ITALY.

M. GIUSEPPE BOCCANERA, already known by his *Neapolitan Biography*, is translating Guingéné's excellent *History of Italian Literature*, to which he adds notes and observations.

The Abbé JANNELLI has discovered

in the royal library at Naples a MS. of Dracontius, a christian poet of the 5th century. It contains ten short Latin poems, not only inedited, but absolutely unknown. This collection has furnished Jannelli with interesting particulars, which enable him to speak with precision of various circumstances of the life of Dracontius, concerning whom other other writers have recorded so many fables. He has not thought fit to publish all these pieces, because most of them ought rather to be called declamations, resembling those of Aristides and Libanius in Greek prose; but merely quotes the principal passages in his life of Dracontius. He has introduced entire only two of the best and most interesting: these are also the longest. The subjects of them are mythological; one is entitled *Medea*, and the other the *Rape of Helen*.

Among the M. SS. recently discovered in the same library, and since published or about to be published, are the following:—

Treatise on the Pulse, by MERCURY, the monk. The Greek text is translated into Latin, and illustrated with a commentary by M. SALVADORE CIRILLO, secretary of the royal library. The same M. Cirillo has also published—

A Homily of St. John Chrysostom, held on Whit-Sunday, translated from the original Greek into Latin.

A Monody for the Queen (Irene Paleologa) written in Latin, by GEORGE GEMISTUS PLETHO, with commentaries.

Manual of Geography, by NICEPHORUS BLEMMIDAS, translated into Latin from the Greek MS. At press.

Complete Treatise on Urine, by ALBIZIANO, translated into Greek by John Actuarius, from the original Arabic of Avicenna, and into Latin from the Greek version. At press.

Answers of Photius, Patriarch of Constantinople, to the Questions of Amphilochius, translated from the Greek into Latin, with commentaries by the Abbé ANGEL-ANTONIO SCOTTI.

The members of the *Academy of History and Antiquities at Naples* continue to furnish explanations of the ruins and monuments that are discovered, and new objects are daily found in the researches at Herculaneum and Pompeji, worthy of forming a sequel to the grand work on the *Antiquities* of those places. Several Italo-Greek vases of extraordinary beauty, recently dug up in Magna Græcia and Lucania, have particularly engaged the attention of the learned. The curiosity of the European literati will soon be gra-

tified by the publication of a volume on the temple of Isis; and the Academy is also preparing a volume, which will contain a collection of the numerous and important inscriptions at Naples.

Chevalier ARDITI is engaged upon a considerable work on the amphitheatre of Pompeji.

Researches have been commenced at Pompeji behind the house of Sallust, otherwise denominated *di Atteone*, from the superb picture of Diana and Actæon which adorns the court-yard. At the depth of seven palms were found four skeletons, two of men, one of a woman, and the fourth of a child. They were covered with a vitrified stratum, of the kind of lava called *rapillo*, volcanic ashes and brown stones. This family had doubtless sought shelter there, when the explosion of Vesuvius threatened destruction to Pompeji and the neighbouring towns. The bones of the child were mingled with those of the mother. It would appear that these unfortunate people had fled with such valuables as they could carry away; and, overtaken by the calamity, had retired to this hut, where they were buried beneath the ashes. On examining the volcanic matter which covered the skeletons, there were found a candelabrum with three feet, in good preservation; a small patena; a fine vase, the handle wanting; another vase partly broken; a mould for pastry, in the form of a shell; three *strigiles*; a fine antique head of a faun in marble; gold bracelets, ear-rings, and rings with engraved stones; 32 pieces of small silver coin, and some other articles. On searching the other parts of the house, various things, which certainly belonged to another family, were found. The munificence of the government spares no expense in prosecuting these researches, and workmen are employed in clearing the ancient road between the Basilica and the temples of Jupiter and Venus, and the house of Fortunata. This space, of about 100 paces, was nearly the centre of the town. In this direction a transverse street has been laid open, with houses on either side, and a fountain.

RUSSIA.

Professor EWERS has published in German, at Petersburg, the first volume of his *History of Russia*, in which particular regard is paid to the internal development of the Russian monarchy. This volume comes down to Peter the Great. The same writer, in association with M. VON ENGELHARDT, has also published the first part of the first volume

of *Contributions to the Knowledge of Russia and its History*. M. von Engelhardt has moreover given to the public an *Introduction to Geognosy*.

Professor WILLIAM STRUVE is printing: *Observationes Astronomicae habitae in Specula Astronomica Universitatis Dorpatensis, una cum reductionibus*.

Professor WOYTEKOFF has put to press, at Petersburg, his Russian metrical translation of Delille's didactic poem: *Les Jardins*, in which he is acknowledged to have been very successful. He is now engaged upon a translation of Virgil's *Georgics*. Like Schukovsky, he received his early education at the seminary of the university of Moscow. He afterwards embraced the military profession, which he quitted to devote himself entirely to letters. Since 1814 he has been Professor of the Russian language and literature at Dorpat. His poetic fame is not founded on translations alone, for he is the author of several original pieces. His knowledge of languages also is profound and extensive.

The latest accounts from Kamtschatka furnish many interesting particulars respecting the improving state of that desert region. Greater attention begins to be paid there to the cultivation of culinary vegetables, as potatoes, cabbage, beet, &c. and an inhabitant of the harbour of St. Peter and St. Paul last year obtained a produce of forty-fold from his potatoes. That place is gradually receiving accessions of buildings, public and private, notwithstanding the scarcity of wood and the difficulty of transport thither. In the Kamtschadale village of Maschur-k, there is living a woman upwards of 120 years of age, who is nevertheless hearty, and goes through more work than could be expected.

EGYPT.

A letter from Cairo, dated February 1, 1816, gives the following particulars concerning this country:—

No people under the sun possess such a capacity for learning foreign languages, and speaking them fluently, as the Egyptians. The Italian is generally spoken by them; and also the French, since the visit of Buonaparte. When foreign vessels are despatched from Rosetta or Alexandria, native interpreters and dealers immediately go off to them to make contracts for provisions, &c. A Swedish ship, the first that has been seen at Alexandria for sixteen years, lately arrived at that port. An old Egyptian, with hoary beard, went on board and offered his ser-

vices in such pure Swedish, that the captain took him for a Swede in disguise.

Two scholars, the one an Englishman, the other a Dane, are at present travelling in this country and the neighbouring provinces of Arabia. Both speak the native language perfectly, profess the Mahometan religion, wear the dress of priests, and very long beards. By means of these precautions, they not only travel in security and without molestation, but are every where hospitably and gratuitously entertained. Two years ago chance brought to these parts a highly polished but melancholy traveller, who, in spite of all the pains that were taken to discover who he was, kept himself unknown, though he was thought to be from the Netherlands. He was poor, and yet would not accept either money or medicines for his journey, or any other article offered him at Cairo. Soon after his departure from that city, he was found starved to death in the ruins of the pyramids, on the west side of the Nile, opposite to Cairo.

Since the invasion of the French, several commercial houses from Europe, and, some years since, the great house of Fegtig from Austria, have established themselves at Cairo, where they are doing good business. Since the Pacha of Cairo, together with the Arab chiefs, who exercise sovereign sway in their respective districts, has pretty well restored the public tranquillity, and the Egyptians are now not much oppressed with taxes, which so easily excite these people to insurrection, trade and commerce are tolerably brisk.

The notion current in Europe, that there are numerous studs of horses in the deserts of Arabia, is erroneous. A breeder seldom possesses more than 30, or at most 40 head, which he values very highly, and of which he keeps an exact pedigree. The late wars and disturbances have exceedingly raised the prices of these animals; so that entire horses of the best breeds now cost on the spot from 8 to 10,000 piastres each. Count Huniady, of Hungary, has lately obtained two of these rare creatures, purchased near Aleppo, through the agency of the house of Fegtig, which is at this moment preparing to ship off eleven more, chiefly mares, for Trieste.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

It has long been known that large masses of native copper exist in the neighbourhood of Lake Superior. On one occasion a company was formed in England, with a large capital, to work

the mines; and on another an agent was to have been sent by order of Congress to explore the mineral treasures of this country. A specimen of this copper has been just received by Dr. MITCHELL, of New York, from Dr. LE BARRON, apothecary general of the United States, with information that a body of this virgin metal, heavier perhaps than any in the known world, is now lying in the bed of the Onatanagan river, a stream running into Lake Superior from the south. It is reported to measure in circumference twelve feet at one end, and fourteen feet round at the other. As far as a judgment can be formed, the mass is compact throughout, and of singular purity. The specimen was accompanied by a curious map of the western half of Lake Superior, drawn by a youth of the Chipewewa tribe. On this are delineated the Onatanagan, and the place where the native copper exists; as are also all the memorable streams, bays and islands to the bottom of the Lake.

Dr. MITCHELL has deposited in the

Cabinet of Natural History, at the *New York Institution*, the skin of one of the rarest animals of the American Continent. It is not yet ascertained whether it is a species of sheep, or an animal connecting the sheep, goat and antelope. It runs wild on the rocky mountains; and is covered with shaggy hair, underneath which is a wool as fine as the most delicate merino. This specimen, the only one ever seen in New York, was brought with other furs, by way of Lake Superior, from beyond the sources of the Missouri.

Mr. SAMUEL R. BROWN has published an 8vo. volume, which is warmly recommended in the American papers to emigrants to the United States. It is entitled the *Western Gazetteer*, and embraces the States of Kentucky, Indiana, Louisiana, Ohio and Tennessee; the Illinois, Missouri, Mississippi and North West Territories; some of the western parts of New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia, &c.

NEW PUBLICATIONS IN SEPTEMBER AND OCTOBER, WITH CRITICAL REMARKS.

ARTS, &C.

A Manual of useful Knowledge, being a Collection of valuable and Miscellaneous Receipts and Philosophical Experiments, selected from various Authors. By William Pybus. 18mo. 10s. 6d.

Utile cum dulci, would have been a very appropriate motto for this compendium, which is inscribed with great propriety to the London Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures and Commerce. In a short and modest preface the compiler says, "for some years past it has been the amusement of his few hours of leisure to look into works of a scientific and philosophical description; and out of them, in the course of his reading, to make extracts of what he thought useful or interesting; and he is able to say, in regard to most of the receipts and experiments here produced, out of a very large collection, that their correctness has been ascertained and verified by actual trial. This has occasioned to him, as will be easily conceived, no inconsiderable expense; and consequently he has thought it a duty owing to himself and others dependent on him for support, to endeavour to turn to some profit what had originally been undertaken and presented for amusement only. He flatters himself, however, that the kindness of those liberal friends, by whose subscriptions he has been encouraged to the publication, and the further patronage which he may receive from the public, will be repaid by the value of the facts contained in the volume.

We can take upon ourselves very willingly to bear our testimony to the truth of this last declaration, and to assure our readers that this collection of receipts will prove of great utility in fa-

milies; while the experiments occasionally introduced are well adapted for rational and innocent entertainment for young persons.

BIBLIOGRAPHY.

A Catalogue of Books, new and old, in different Departments of Literature, on sale by J. Noble, Boston. Parts I. and II. 6d. each.

T. Key's General Catalogue of New and Second-hand Books, Part IV.; including Foreign Books, Dictionaries, and Grammars of all Languages, Greek and Latin Classics, with French and English Translations, Works on Education, &c.

BIOGRAPHY.

The History of the Ancient Noble Family of Marmyun; their singular Office of King's Champion by the Tenure of the Baronial Manor of Scrivelby in the County of Lincoln; also other Dignitorial Tenures, and the Services of London, Oxford, &c. on the Coronation Day. By T. C. Banks, esq. 8vo. 18s.; 4to. 1l. 15s.

CHEMISTRY.

Chemical Amusement, comprising a series of curious and instructive Experiments in Chemistry, which are easily performed, and unattended by danger. By Frederick Accum, Operative Chemist. 12mo. 7s.

This pleasing and instructive little volume details the process of one hundred and three very curious, and for the most part, uncommon experiments, by which the mind may be considerably

improved, and much rational entertainment afforded. The book is admirably adapted for the amusement of winter evenings, and it is more particularly valuable because all the experiments convey useful knowledge without producing any mischievous effects. The method of performing each is very perspicuously stated, and the reasons of the operations is no less clearly explained.

DIVINITY.

Grace without Partiality and Sin without Excuse: a Sermon. By the Rev. John Eytton, A.M. Vicar of Wellington and Rector of Kyton, Salop. 8vo. 1s.

This is a very solid refutation of the Calvinistic tenet, which confines the overture and operation of effectual grace exclusively to the elect. Here on the contrary it is shewn from Our Saviour's own comparison of himself to a vine, that the means of salvation are distributed alike to all, and that it is the fault of man alone when any, who come within the sound of the gospel, are unconvinced by it. The closest argument, however, in this logical and scriptural discourse is that which wipes universal redemption from the representative character of Christ as the second Adam, which he could not truly be if he did not as much stand in a vicarious capacity for the whole human race as the first man confessedly did for all his posterity. But though the sermon is directly of a polemical description, it exhibits nothing of the intemperance of controversy, or of the dogmatic illiberality of party. While it is strong in the weapons of reasoning, and affords abundant evidence of Catholic spirit and an earnestness in the cause of truth, it unites no less zeal for the interests of Christian charity.

Homilies on the Book of Tobias, being a detailed History and familiar Explication of the Virtues of that Holy Servant of God. By the Rev. Francis Martyn. 8vo. 7s. 6d.

Two Sermons on the Lord's Supper. By the Rev. Charles Coleman, M. R. I. A. 1s.

The Variation of Public Opinion and Feelings Considered as it respects Religion. A Sermon, preached before the Bishop of Sarum, on his Visitation at Devizes, Aug. 15, 1817. By the Rev. G. Crabbe. 1s. 6d.

DRAMA.

Characters of Shakspeare's Plays. By Wm. Hazlitt. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

The Peasant of Lucern, a Melodrama. By Geo. Soane. 3s. 6d.

The Youthful Days of Frederick the Great, a Melodrama.

EDUCATION.

Letters on English History for the Use of Schools. By J. Bigland. 12mo. 6s.

A Companion to the Globes; comprising the various Problems that may be performed by the Globes, accompanied by more than One Thousand Examples. 4s. 6d.

GEOGRAPHY.

The Edinburgh Gazetteer, or Geographical Dictionary; comprising a complete Body of Geography, Physical, Political, Statistical, and Commercial. Vol. I. Part I. 9s.

A New General Atlas, constructed from the latest Authorities by A. Arrowsmith. Comprehended in 53 Maps, from original

Drawings, engraved by Sidney Hall. (To accompany the Edinburgh Gazetteer.) roy. 4to. 1l. 16s.

LAW.

A Select Law Library, containing the whole Law now in force relative to Parish Officers, Landlords, Tenants and Lodgers; Wills, Codicils, and Revocations; Bankrupts; Bills of Exchange; Buying and Selling of Horses, Game, &c. By Henry Clavering, esq. Barrister at Law. 8vo. 1l. 2s. 6d.

The Law of Bankrupts, their Creditors and Assignees, from the Issuing the Commission to the Allowance and Confirmation of the Certificate by the Lord Chancellor. By Soame Whitaker, esq. Barrister at Law. 4s.

MEDICINE, SURGERY, &c.

Observations on Diseases of the Prepuce and Scrotum. By Wm. Wadd, esq. Surgeon Extraordinary to the P. Regent. 4to. 11s.

An Essay on the Chemical History and Medical Treatment of Calculous Disorders. By A. Marcet, M. D. F. R. S. Physician to Guy's Hospital. roy. 8vo. 18s.

Delineations of the Cutaneous Diseases comprised in the Classification of the late Dr. Willan; including the greater part of the Engravings of that Author in an improved state, and completing the Series as intended to have been finished by him. By T. Bateman, M. D. 4to. 12l. 12s.

A Practical Inquiry into the Causes of the frequent Failure of the Operations of Depression and of the Extraction of the Cataract as usually performed; with the Description of a Series of new and improved Operations, by the practice of which most of these Causes of Failure may be avoided. By Sir W. Adams. 8vo. 16s.

A Sequel to an Essay on the Yellow Fever, principally intended to prove, by incontestable facts and important documents, that the Fever called Bulam or Pestilential has no existence as a distinct or a Contagious Disease. By Edward Nathaniel Bancroft, M. D. 8vo. 14s.

MISCELLANEOUS.

British Field Sports; embracing practical Instructions in Shooting, Hunting, Coursing, Racing, Fishing, &c. with Observations on the Training of Dogs and Horses, and the Management of all Sporting Implements. By Wm. Henry Scott. Parts I. and II. (to be completed in 12 monthly parts) 3s. each.

The Edinburgh Observer and Town and Country Magazine. No. I. (to be published every fortnight). 1s.

Book-keeping, adapted to the business of the Country Corn Merchant, exhibiting a neat and concise method of keeping the Accounts by Double Entry, (together with specimens of the Grain Books, &c.) and an improved method of calculating the Rent on Corn granaries, at any given rate. By Charles Scott. 1s. 6d.

Don't Despair; an interesting history.

Dedicated to the British and Foreign School Society. 1s. 6d.

The Journal of Science and the Arts. No. VII. 8vo. 7s. 6d.

NATURAL HISTORY.

The Naturalist's Pocket Book, or Tourist's Companion; being a brief Introduction to the various branches of Natural History, with approved methods for collecting and preserving Quadrupeds, Birds, Reptiles, Fishes, Insects, Shells, Coral, Seeds, Plants, Woods, Fossils, Minerals, &c. By Geo. Graves, F. L. S. 8vo. 14s. coloured plates. 1l. 1s.

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Six Weeks in Paris. 3 vols. 18mo.

The Adventures of a Post Captain. Nos. I. and II. (to be completed in 12) 2s. each.

The Leper of the City of Aoste. Translated from the French. By Helen Maria Williams. 2s. 6d.

Jessey, or the Rose of Donald's Cottage. 4 vols. 1l. 2s.

POETRY.

Evening Hours; a collection of Original Poems. 12mo. 5s. 6d.

We are told in the preface that these pieces are not the daring flights of a vigorous muse, but that her pinion is at best unfledged, and her excursions confined to the foot of the Phocian hill. Apologies for publication on the score of juvenility are so stale that criticism has long since been disgusted with the plea, and hardened against indulgence. The author of this volume, however, has more grounds for confidence than fear in his pursuit of fame; and the specimens he has here given of his poetical taste and fancy are altogether so harmonious, as to promise a richer harvest at a future period. The Ode to Genius breathes much of the fire of Collins, and the Epistle from Abelard to Eloise shews how much the young bard has improved by the purest models of poetic composition.

Poems and Songs, chiefly in the Scottish Dialect. By Robert Tannahill. 8s.

POLITICS AND POLITICAL ECONOMY.

A Sketch of the Military and Political Power of Russia in the Year 1817. 8vo. 8s.

When a man has lost his cast in society through his own folly, he becomes the inveterate enemy of old connexions, and the friend of those whom he once pursued with the utmost malignity. It is in the remembrance of most of our readers that when the exile of St. Helena was in the height of this glory seated

On a throne of royal state which far

Outshone the wealth of Ormus and of Ind—

An English officer of distinction, who had marked his course in Egypt with a penetrating eye, exposed his atrocities both there and in Syria with such effect, as to create a general sensation of horror throughout Europe. Certain it is, that Napoleon never forgot the deadly wound inflicted upon his reputation by Sir Robert Wilson, of whom he ever afterwards spoke with the bitterest enmity, as appeared in his memorable bulletins during the eventful expedition to Russia. The opposition writers of our own country also loaded the author of Military Memoirs in Egypt with a profusion of calumny, for having presumed to lay open to public view the iniquitous transactions of the child and champion of Jacobinism. But the times are now changed, and the same

being who was represented as the demon of cruelty, the vampire thirsting for blood when in the east, is now transformed into an angel of light by the same hand that figured him as the dark fiend or destruction. Sir Robert Wilson may, perchance, take credit to himself for this wondrous spirit of liberality, and ascribe the conversion to an improvement in his judgment; but unless he shall candidly acknowledge, that all his former accounts were the inventions of an eager imagination, or the exaggerations of prejudice, nobody else will consider him as an Abdiel, while all who have the power of discriminating between truth and falsehood, will feel no hesitation in pronouncing him an apostate. The sneaking manner of sending this book into the world without a name in the front of it, and at the same time taking no pains to conceal its parentage, so manifestly indicates the consciousness of wrong, that any observation upon the absurdity of the performance would be superfluous. According to this sapient politician, England, in contributing to the downfall of Buonaparte, has sealed her own disgrace and ruin, which last will be accomplished some time or other by the tremendous power of Russia. Following this idea, he beholds all our Indian possessions forming a part of that overgrown empire; and yet, with the usual faculty of visionary schemists, he has admitted, that the means of this enormous political Mammoth are barely sufficient for its own defence. But in truth, though Russia is the ostensible subject of this Gallican performance, the real design is to vilify England, both in her councils and in her armies. Such is the patriotism of a writer who by his own conduct brought odium upon his country, and tarnished the honourable profession of arms, by intermeddling with the laws of another state, where obedience was due for hospitality received. Napoleon is now the idol of this man's affections, and as much the object of his praise as he formerly was of his reproach. The most barefaced assurance of all, however, is this, that the same person who so feelingly described the massacre of Jaffa and the murders at Cairo, now finds an apology for those black enormities—the former being justified upon the principle of retaliation, and the latter on that of expediency, as the sufferers, if they had not been put out of their pain by poison, might have lingered out a wretched existence, a torment to themselves, and an inconvenience to their comrades. This precious morality deserves the serious attention of our legislators, to whom we would recommend the subject for their consideration next session, as affording a useful hint in these times, when the pressure of the poor rates is so heavily felt. By following the example here advocated, a vast number of aged and sick paupers, who are burthensome to society, might be got rid of at once on the score of expedience and agreeably to the rule, somewhat altered, that they who cannot work shall no longer eat. This would produce an immense saving to the public; which might be farther aided to a great extent by putting an end to all incurables in the hospitals for which purpose an inspection should regularly take place, and those patients whose condition is past all hopes should immediately be dispatched by a comfortable Lethean draught, "to that bourne from whence no traveller returns."

A Letter addressed to the Gentlemen Commoners of Worcestershire on the Danger of Innovation to a Government, and more particularly on the fatal Tendency of those Measures, employed by Faction and Designing Men to alienate the Subjects of Great

Britain from their Allegiance, and to provoke them to Insurrection against the State. By a Gentleman of Worcestershire. 8vo. 1s. 6d.

The sentiments expressed in this pamphlet, which bears the date of March last, reflects great credit on the author, whom we understand to be Sir Roger Gresley, a young baronet of the most promising abilities, and a worthy disciple of the school of Burke, to which political sage he is not backward in acknowledging his obligations. Though expressly intended for local circulation, it might have been addressed with equal propriety to the inhabitants of the whole United Kingdom as the salutary lessons which it enforces are of universal application. The crisis which called forth the observations contained in these pages is indeed past, and the public mind has assumed a more healthy tone; and though our notice of the letter before us may be considered as rather unseasonable, we nevertheless rejoice in the opportunity afforded us to hold forth to the country the name of its author as one of those who in the hour of danger performed their duty.

Second Report of the Select Committee of the H. of Commons on the Police, with the Minutes of Evidence. 7s.

Suggestions for the Employment of the Poor of the Metropolis, and the direction of their Labours for the Benefit of the Inhabitants; with Hints on Mendicity. By Henry Barnett Gascoigne. 1s.

An Historical Research into the Nature of the Balance of Power in Europe. By G. F. Leckie. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

An Essay on Public Credit. By David Hume. First printed in 1752 With a Letter addressed to the People of Great Britain and Ireland on the prophetic character of its principles, and shewing from indisputable facts that a National Bankruptcy must ultimately be produced by a perseverance in the Pitt and Paper System.

TOPOGRAPHY.

Walks in Oxford; comprising an original, historical, and descriptive Account of the Colleges, Halls, and Public Buildings of the University, with an introductory Outline of the Academical History of Oxford. To which are added, a concise history and description of the City, and delineations in the environs of Oxford. By W. M. Wade. 2 vols. 8vo. 16s.; 1 vol. 12mo. 8s.

There has been no want of Oxford guides for the accommodation of the visitors of that ancient seat of the Muses; but the early manuals of this description were so little worthy of the subject, that Tom Warton did an acceptable piece of service by burlesquing them in his "Companion to the Guide, and Guide to the Companion." Since that period some improvement has taken place in these local directories; and one or two publications of a truly respectable character have appeared, illustrative of the history and chorography of the University. The performance which we have now the pleasure of announcing, is entitled to particular commendation, on account of the fidelity with which it is executed, the variety of its information, and its giving a description of the city of Oxford—an addition which, however requisite in such a work, had hitherto been neglected. The style is neat, and the book is rendered valuable by a large map

with thirteen engraved views of public buildings, very well executed.

An Excursion to Windsor, in July, 1810; also a Sail down the River Medway, in July, 1811. By John Evans, A. M. To which is annexed a Journal of a Trip to Paris in the Autumn of 1816. By John Evans, jun. A. M. 12mo. 8s.

The art of book-making is certainly advanced to its height in this country; and yet, notwithstanding the immense supplies continually poured into the market, the spirit of ingenious speculation suffers no abatement. One should suppose that little or nothing new remained to be said about the Castle of Windsor and the country leading to it; but the author of the principal part of this volume has contrived to make out a very amusing companion to those who shall be disposed to take a trip that way. Perhaps, indeed, he has rather exceeded in his propensity to story-telling; for he has laid the purchasers of his book under an unnecessary contribution, by scattering his pages most profusely with very common narratives and hackneyed scraps of poetry. Upon the whole, however, we have been agreeably entertained with the perusal of these three tours, particularly the last, which is written with more liveliness of description, and less moralizing garrulity, than the two which precede it. Whenever the elder Mr. Evans shall again favour the public with his observations, we would advise him to keep his reading more in the background, and avoid gleaning so unmercifully from biographical dictionaries, magazines, and books of ordinary occurrence; nor would he edify his readers less by omitting all allusions to his pastoral character as a teacher among the protestant dissenters.

A General History of Malvern, embellished with Plates, intended to comprise all the Advantages of a Guide, with the more important Details of Chemical, Mineralogical and Statistical Information. By John Chambers, esq. fc. 8vo. 9s.; large paper, 15s.

We entirely agree in the character given of this volume by a Correspondent in our last number (p. 221) who says that it may be recommended as a very satisfactory and pleasing guide to all the visitors to the charming watering place which it describes. Mr. Chambers has shown a laudable industry not only in gleaning from printed sources all the facts that tend to illustrate the ancient history of the place, but also in collecting by means of personal observation and inquiry, accurate information relative to its present state. The notices respecting the most remarkable objects in the surrounding country will be a very pleasing addition to the inquisitive visitor. So far the work possesses the recommendations of our numerous local guides; but it claims a higher rank on account of the mass of intelligence, antiquarian, chemical and mineralogical, which the author has brought together, and which cannot fail to interest the lovers of such researches.

Though Mr. Chambers intimates in his humorous preface, that he is "well known as an offender under the petty larcenies in literature, committed under the signatures of many an *alias*," yet he does not seem to have had much experience in the business of correcting for the press. We have no doubt, however, that he will be much better pleased to be charged with typographical errors than topographical ones.

The engravings consist of a View of the Malvern Hills from Worcester; Great Malvern Church;

Little Malvern Church; the Herefordshire Beacon; and the Entrenchment upon the declivity of that hill.

Thanet and the Cinque Ports; consisting of Views of all the Churches, Castles, Vestiges of Antiquity, singular Residences, &c. in the above District, accompanied with Historical, Topographical, and Antiquarian Descriptions. The Drawings and Engravings by Wm. Deeble. Vol. 1. 8vo. 17s. 6d. demy 8vo. 11. 8s.

VOYAGES AND TRAVELS.

Sketches of India; or observations descriptive of the Scenery, &c. in Bengal: written in India in the Years 1811, 12, 13, 14. 8vo. 8s.

We have been very much amused with the perusal of these lively pictures of oriental scenery and manners, which convey a more exact idea of Hindoostan and its native inhabitants than many works of larger size and pompous appearance. The sketches are delineated with equal spirit and fidelity; free from the affectation of elegant description and the grave importance of philosophical reflection. As a specimen we shall extract the account of a singular class of people in the hilly country of Nepal.

"The most extraordinary objects I witnessed in these mountains were the Troglodytes, or dwellers in caves, with the natural excavations in which they resided. Often while in the midst of savage nature, and surrounded by nearly inaccessible mountains, have I been astonished by the appearance of these people, who, creeping from their holes, with small ladders of ropes descend and mount with rapidity the most dangerous precipices. I had several times the curiosity to enter these singular dwellings, formed and fashioned in the hard rock. In some I could stand upright, and take four or five steps each way. The generality, however, were very small, and but miserably supplied the convenience of a hut. I found their inhabitants invariably civil. They are, I surmise, of the ancient Gymnosophists or naked wanderers: not that all of them partook of this distinction, but that the generality bore a

strong resemblance to this sect, of which the members are met with oftener in the northern parts of India than elsewhere. The natives will, however, assure you, that considerably farther in the interior they exist totally uncivilized; and without entertaining the remotest idea of a God or a future state, alternately live in trees or caves, crawl as beasts, and feed on roots and other spontaneous productions of the earth. But if the human species exist at all in so degraded a state (and I think it very doubtful) it surely cannot be in Tibet; or at least if the remainder is in any way similar to the parts through which my friend and myself travelled. For even in the midst of the second range of mountains into which we penetrated, large villages were frequent, and every thing bespoke civilization, if not much refinement. The sale of the beautiful women born in these hills forms a lucrative trade to their relations and friends. Of featureless symmetry of body and regularity of features, their countenances in clearness and delicacy rival those of Europeans. A hundred and some eighty rupees will purchase a fine girl of twelve or fourteen, just rising to maturity. Such have I often seen both bought and sold, even within the limits of the company's provinces; and the jealous restrictions imposed on this traffic are easily eluded by the joy of the slave to escape from a state of starvation and the bitterest distress to the comforts, kind treatment, and superfluities attendant on European protection." To this account of Indian scenes and customs, is added entertaining sketches of the Cape of Good Hope and St. Helena.

A Journal of the Proceedings of the late Embassy to China; comprising an authentic Narrative of the public Transactions of the Embassy, of the Voyage to and from China, and of the Journey over Land from the Mouth of the Peiho to the Return to Canton; interspersed with Observations on the Face of the Country, the Policy, the Moral Character and Manners of the Chinese Nation. By Henry Ellis, esq. Secretary of Embassy, and Third Commissioner. 4to. 2l. 2s.

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

"The Flower of Love," and "The Morning of Love," two Songs from Melincourt; dedicated to Miss Gale. The music composed by G. Kiallmark. Chappell. 2s. each.

The airs of these songs are extremely well adapted to the words; and the plan of a varied accompaniment according with the sentiment of each verse is a great improvement.

Select Melodies, with variations for the Flute and Piano-forte; composed by C. Nicholson and J. F. Burrows. Nos. 3 and 4. Goulding. Chappell. 3s. each.

The *theme* of No. 3 is taken from Bishop's song of "And has she then failed in her truth?" The fourth number is "Sigh not for Love," by King. Much taste is shewn in the management of these airs, and great brilliancy of execution pervades the latter; each of the gentlemen seems strenuous in upholding the character of the instrument on which he excels. This laudable emulation, fostered as it appears to be by the public, may

tend ultimately to much advantage to the science.

Les Sazurs, six Duettings for two Performers on one Piano-forte; inscribed to Misses Brickenden, by Joseph Coggins. Phillips and Co.

These duettinos consist of extracts from Handel, Arne, and Haydn, worked up in an easy familiar manner, and suited to young students, who have just gone through the instruction-book. We recommend the practice of duets, beyond all other pieces, on account of their early accustoming young ladies to keep time.

The Brandenburg Waltz, for the Piano-forte, with an accompaniment for the Flute, *ad libitum*; composed by F. Klose. Lavenu. 1s. 6d.

One of the easiest of easy pieces—in what may be called the "picktooth" style: and we presume it cost Mr. Klose no greater effort to compose it than it would a tyro to play it.

"When jealous fears inspire us," translated from the song of *Dans un Délire*, in the Opera of *Joconde*, and adapted to the original music of Nicolo, by W. Ball, esq. "Softly opes the eye of Day," a serenade adapted to Delavrac's air of *Le Point du Jour*; inscribed to Miss Foote, by W. Ball, esq. Chappell. 1s. 6d.

This appears to be an attempt of Mr. Ball (an amateur, we presume, by the appendage to his name) to revise some of the old French music. Whether it is worth revising, let impartial judges declare. The words are well adapted, and the airs are rather pleasing than otherwise.

Second Divertimento for the Harp with an accompaniment for the Flute, ad libitum; composed and dedicated to Lady Charlotte Somerset, by P. F. Meyer, jun. Chappell. 4s.

As no one understands the harp better than Mr. Meyer we expected from him a well-contrived and effective piece which would shew the powers of the instrument to advantage. In this expectation we have not been disappointed. The divertimento is most respectable in its kind, and the pedals are judiciously arranged, so that no confusion arises from the variety of modulation it exhibits.

Lady Avondel's Song; the words taken from "The Refusal," by Mrs. West. Composed, and inscribed to Mrs. Holroyd, by Miss Cecilia Burney. Chappell. 1s. 6d.

This pathetic ballad, when emanating from a deep-toned voice, expresses in few notes the sorrows of a mind worn down with grief. The broken sentences interspersed with symphonies have a powerful effect on the feelings; and shew the fair authoress to have a perfect mastery of the human mind. The following are the words:—

Oh tell me, have I lost thy heart?—

Cold are thy looks, thy words austere.

Fear not the secret to impart;

No loud complaints shall reach thine ear.

Unseen by thee my tears shall flow,

Till sorrow wastes my youthful bloom:

Life will not always strive with woe,

And grief is silent in the tomb.

The Wandering Musicians, a Divertimento for the Piano-forte, wherein are Imitations of various Instruments. Composed by Francis and Ferdinand Panormo. 2s.

Could we transfuse into our pages the motley group which adorns the title-page of this piece, we should perhaps afford more entertainment to our readers than by turning over to the music. A bagpipe, a barrel-organ, a woman playing on the hurdy gurdy, another on the harp, a man sitting on a cobbler's stool with bells at his toes, knees, and head, with horns, hautboys, and flutes in the background—form all together a constellation far exceeding Hogarth's Enraged Musician. But "all is not gold that glitters." We have in vain attempted to play over the music, but could never get beyond the two first lines.

Air Russe, arranged with variations for the Piano-forte, and dedicated to Miss S. Cuthbert, by Ferd. Ries. Opera 73. No. I. Clementi. Chappell. 3s.

A certain degree of enthusiasm, or *bizarrerie*, attends Mr. Ries's compositions; but their wildness produces sometimes a wonderful effect. The Russian airs are his grand field of action. These airs, not at all regular in their structure, and very uncouth in their melody, furnish full scope to an ardent imagination; and in the way they are here treated produce a strong claim to originality: perhaps it may be useful to add, that none but an expert performer would be able to execute the variations.

Mozart's Overture to "*Così Fan Tutte*," adapted for the Piano-forte, with Accompaniments for a Flute, Violin, and Violoncello (ad libitum); by S. F. Rimbault, Hodsol. 3s.

This is one of the pleasantest overtures we ever heard. It is equally calculated for the organ or piano-forte; for we have tried it on both; and, though the effect is greatly heightened by the accompaniments, it is framed to charm in any shape. Mozart was certainly in one of his gayest humours when he wrote this: and it will never cease to be a favourite with every person of taste as long as good music continues to be admired. The ladies may, therefore, thank our old friend Rimbault for bringing it forward in a tangible shape.

REVIEW AND REGISTER OF THE FINE ARTS.

— "Non ego paucis
Offendar maculis, quas aut incuria fudit
Aut humana parum cavit natura."

HORACE.

THE RECENT AND PROJECTED ARCHITECTURAL IMPROVEMENTS OF THE METROPOLIS.

THE taste and judgment displayed in the design and arrangement of the architecture of a city is the most prominent evidence of the cultivation and knowledge of its inhabitants: the first feeling of the stranger who entered ancient Rome, was admiration of the buildings, both national and domestic, with which the streets were adorned; the magnificent and elegant structures he beheld were sure indications of the power and

cultivation of the people with whom he was about to become acquainted: and to those possessed of the power, it is an imperious duty to render the metropolis of this kingdom productive of similar impressions on the minds of those who visit it. There has been, however, and are, great obstacles to the progress of this species of improvement; the necessary encroachment made by extensive alterations on private convenience: the opposition which unaccommodating and tasteless individuals may, in a free country like this, to offer the furtherance of such

an object, however conducive to improvement; and above all, the undivided attention which government is frequently and necessarily compelled to devote to subjects of more immediate concern than beautifying the metropolis. These, and many other causes operate to retard and prevent any considerable improvement in the congregated dwellings of a powerful and commercial people, who are often engaged in long and expensive wars, and whose resources, both pecuniary and intellectual, are obliged to be devoted to rude and belligerent purposes, instead of being bestowed on the milder and more honourable occupations of taste and the peaceful pursuit of those arts which engender good feelings and disseminate good morals. Occasions do, however, sometimes arise which it is unpardonable and unpatriotic to neglect; and the history of this country affords an instance which men of reflection have never ceased to deplore, and which one should think would have been embraced with more avidity as affording the only consolation to be derived from a recent and melancholy event: we need hardly say that we allude to that dreadful conflagration emphatically denominated, "*the great fire of London*." Had the designs of our celebrated architect, Sir Christopher Wren, for re-building the city, been adopted; we should not now be annoyed with the narrow streets and ill-designed edifices which disfigure the eastern part of our metropolis, nor should we be destitute of any one public building, situated so as to be seen with advantage or propriety. St. Paul's, the Mansion-house, and most of the parochial churches are lamentable instances of the truth of this assertion. What could have been finer than the great water terrace, proposed by Sir Christopher, lined with the public halls of the respective companies; where commerce would have held her court, and borne by her faithful minister, the Thames, would have received the offerings of the most remote districts of the globe? But now, instead of a range of public buildings, elegant and effective in design, appropriate in situation, and adorning the banks of one of the noblest streams, running through the richest city in the world, we find these halls scattered about, many of them disfiguring even the dirty lanes in which they are placed, and the best of them inaccessible and inappropriate buildings. The increasing taste of the public has been, however, of late particularly applied to the subject of improvement.

The new streets, in the eastern part of the metropolis, are consolatory evidences of this fact; and the amphitheatre in Moorfields, with its adjacent improvements, the new post-office and the streets connected with it, all tend to lessen the evil arising from the neglect of our forefathers in 1666, though it will be impossible ever again to have so fine an opportunity of rendering London in appearance what it is in reality—the abode of the wealthiest and most powerful people in the universe. The western district of our city formerly the abode of the courtly and fashionable, has been superseded by the northern and north-western limits of the metropolis, and has long been in need of alteration and improvement, an object which the proposed street from Carlton House to the Regent's Park in the New Road is calculated considerably to promote; besides presenting a more ready communication with the abode of royalty, the houses of parliament, and the new squares and streets which we have before described as the residence of the noble and distinguished. The beautiful church of St. Martin's will, by an improvement suggested, be no longer concealed by obscure shops and houses, and will be as greatly benefited by the proposed alteration, as Westminster Abbey has been by the recent demolition of the dirty unsightly houses which surrounded it. The new street from the beautiful bridge of Waterloo will be an improvement of no small importance; it ought, however, to have gone through the mass of buildings of which the English Opera-house forms part, and connected itself with Charles-street, Covent-garden, it is now comparatively what the French call *un cul de sac*, and seems perfectly unfinished. The new theatres, the Strand bridge, and other buildings, have also within these few years very considerably amended the appearance of the metropolis; and if the progress of improvement be now as sedulously pursued as it has lately been, the man of taste will soon have ample cause of congratulation. It is, however, a matter of great moment to select fit persons to whom this important duty may be entrusted, and it is only necessary to mention the Chinese bridge over the canal in St. James's Park, to convince us that amateur architects ought not be permitted to disfigure our public walks, and prevent the execution of designs which would have been as beautiful and appropriate as theirs are deformed and ill-placed. An expedient has been suggested which it would be well to adopt, namely, the erection of a

board of commissioners, well qualified by taste and acquirement, to superintend and direct public works, whose assent it should be requisite to obtain to the erection or rebuilding of every structure in London, or its immediate vicinity. By this means the alteration of each shop might be made subservient to some general and well-digested plan of improvement; and in time the requisite amendment might be accomplished, and the street views of the capital of Great Britain become worthy the pencil of some future Canaletti. We make no apology for the introduction of this subject, for we conceive that it cannot but be interesting to every person solicitous for the advancement of the arts of his country. In the present state of street architecture, the metropolis affords but little worthy to be painted; and although Paul Sanbey and Malton have done much in this branch of the pictorial art, yet no one has ever seen their views without regretting that such talents had not more room for development. And Mr. Turner, the present professor of perspective in the Royal Academy (who has by his picture of the High-street of Oxford, shown us how highly he is gifted), has been obliged to leave the capital for fit subjects for his pencil. We should gladly, therefore consider in detail all the places of public improvement did not our limits preclude the possibility of doing so; but if the hints we now offer should induce some one, competent to the task, to commence such an undertaking, we feel convinced his publication would be received with the interest which it merits. At present we shall merely say a few words relative to the proposed new street which is in progress opposite Carlton House and the Regent's Park, the details of which we have met with in a work called—“*Some Account of the Proposed Improvements of the Western Part of London, by the Formation of the New Street, &c. &c. by J. White,*” published by Cadell and Davies, Strand. This book traces with great accuracy the history of the proposed improvement: The crown it appears has lately come into possession by the termination of some leases of an estate of between five and 600 acres, called Mary-le-bone Park. The lords of the treasury, solicitous both for the improvement of the metropolis and the advantageous arrangement of the crown property had, so early as July, 1793, made a minute on the subject, wherein they directed the delivery to every architect

of eminence in London of an engraved plan of the estate, and the offer of a reward of 1000l. to him who produced such a plan as, after having been laid before his majesty and their own board, should be adopted.* Mr. Fordyce, surveyor-general to his majesty's land revenue office, had, in 1796, suggested the formation of an improved communication between this estate and Westminster, and which was partly carried into execution on the south-west side of Titchborne-street. On the death of this gentleman (Mr. Fordyce) his office was amalgamated with the commission for the management of his majesty's woods and forests; and these commissioners have since directed John Nash, Thomas Leverton, and Thomas Chawner, esqrs. architects, to consider the plan of communication proposed by Mr. Fordyce—the result of which was that Mr. Nash produced a plan which in the year 1813 was approved, submitted to parliament, and an act was obtained for its execution, which plan is now in rapid progress, and includes the arrangement of the crown estate as well as the formation of the new street leading to it. Mr. White, the author of the work before us, has also added a plan of his father's for the same purpose, which contains some very judicious arrangements, and which appears to us to have been very well considered. His Royal Highness the Prince Regent cannot be too warmly applauded, for the condescending and generous patronage which he has bestowed upon this project, which will, when executed, form a very considerable and striking improvement. We shall first proceed to describe and remark on the improvements of the Mary-le-bone, or, as it has since been denominated, the Regent's Park. The form of the park is nearly circular: it is situated on the north side of the New Road, nearly opposite to the end of Portland-place, and in extent equal to the distance from Fitzroy-square to Cumberland-street. The words of Mr. Nash, in his report are these:—“*The principles on which this report, and the designs accompanying it, are formed, and the objects proposed to be attained are, that Mary-le-bone Park shall be made to contribute to the healthfulness, beauty, and advantage of that quarter of the metropolis; that the houses and buildings to be erected shall be of that useful description and permanent construction, and*

* It does not appear that this excellent suggestion has been ever acted upon.

possess such local advantages as shall be likely to assure a great augmentation of revenue to the crown at the expiration of the leases; that the attraction of open space, free air, and the scenery of nature, with the means and invitation of exercise on horseback, on foot, and in carriages, shall be preserved or created in Mary-le-bone Park, as allurements and motives for the wealthy part of the public to establish themselves there; and that the advantages which the circumstances of the situation itself present, shall be improved and advanced, and that markets and conveniences essential to the comforts of life, shall be placed in situations and under such circumstances as may induce tradesmen to settle there."—

The outlines of the mode by which these desirable objects are proposed to be accomplished are these:—at the junction of Portland-place with the New-road is to be constructed a circus, through which that street (decidedly the most beautiful in the metropolis), shall be continued in a northerly direction 50 yards into the Regent's Park—that Baker-street should also be continued of the same width, and to the same distance, and that the extreme ends of these streets shall be united by a cross street, in the course of which cross street it is designed to construct another large circus, with the houses looking externally over the park, which surrounds it. A square, or rather one half of a square, of the size of Russell-square, is proposed to be built on the southern part of the park. At

the upper part of the ground is to be constructed a canal, of the same dimensions as that in St. James's Park, terminated by a crescent, and surrounded on its banks by three terraces of gravel, the upper terrace being the street, with easy slopes of turf between, and rows of trees regularly planted, forming avenues to the terraces. There is also to be a barrack for the life guards at the upper end of the ground, and on the most southern extremity a branch of the Prince Regent's canal (a junction from the Paddington canal to the Thames, below London bridge,) is introduced with markets and houses, shops, &c. fit for the residence of tradespeople of all descriptions. The park, in the embellished parts, to be fenced in and decorated with trees and ornamental pieces of water. These proposed arrangements have, as it may naturally be supposed, been the subject of much discussion, and been as severely censured by some as they have been the subject of admiration with others. For our own parts, we reserve our judgment for a future number.

INTELLIGENCE.

Mr. West has nearly finished a picture from the Revelations, which is a most astonishing instance of the vigour and power of his mind and pencil, at an age when most men are decrepid and infirm, both in body and in mind. This last work has parts equal to any of his former productions. We shall embrace the first opportunity of noticing it hereafter.

NEW ACTS,

PASSED IN THE FIFTH SESSION OF THE FIFTH PARLIAMENT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.—57 GEO. III. (1817.)

[The figure which follows the date of each Act, denotes the number of sheets of which it consists: each sheet is sold for THREEPENCE.]

CAP. XLVI. To amend an Act of the 22d year of his present Majesty for suppressing or regulating certain Offices therein mentioned so far as relates to the Board of Trade; and for enabling the Vice-President of the Board of Trade to send and receive Letters and Packets free from the Duty of Postage. July 7. 1.

By this act the salary of Vice-President of the Board of Trade is fixed at 2,000l. per annum.

LXVII. To regulate certain Offices and abolish others in his Majesty's Mints in England and Scotland respectively.—July 7.—1.

The office of Warden of the Mint shall be abolished after the termination of the ex-

isting interest, and the duties performed by the master without any additional salary. The office of Comptroller shall be hereafter executed in person. The stamper's salary to be abolished. The office of Governor of the Mint in Scotland, after the termination of the existing interest, to be held by the Master of the Mint in England and other offices of the Mint in Scotland after the existing interest, abolished. The Treasury, on the termination of the whole of the existing interests, may direct the buildings of the Mint of Scotland to be sold.

LXVIII. To amend the Laws relating to Sheriffs in Ireland. July 7.—1.

LXIX. To continue until the 29th day of September 1818, and to amend

an Act passed in Ireland in the 36th year of his present Majesty for the Improvement and Extension of the Fisheries on the Coast of Ireland. July 7.—1.

LXX. To relieve Persons impugning the Doctrine of the Holy Trinity from certain Penalties in Ireland. July 7.—1.

LXXI. To amend an Act of the 50th Year of his present Majesty's Reign, for repealing the several Laws relating to Prisons in Ireland, and for re-enacting such of the provisions thereof as have been found useful with Amendments. July 7.—1.

LXXII. To continue until the end of the next Session of Parliament two Acts made in the 54th and 56th year of his present Majesty for regulating the Trade in Spirits between Great Britain and Ireland reciprocally. July 7.—1.

LXXIII. To allow the Exportation of Woollen or Bay Yarn from Ireland by Licence obtained there. July 7.—1.

LXXIV. To extend several Acts for allowing the Importation and Exportation of certain Goods and Merchandize to Porta Maria in the Island of Jamaica, and to the Port of Bridge Town in the Island of Barbadoes. July 7.—1.

LXXV. To abolish the Punishment of Public Whipping on Female Offenders. July 7.—1.

After the passing of this act public whipping shall not be awarded against female offenders, but imprisonment to hard labour.

LXXVI. To amend an Act of the 54th year of his present Majesty to regulate the Payment and Drawback on Paper allowed to the Universities of Scotland. July 7.—1.

LXXVII. For extending the Provisions of an Act of the 54th Year of his present Majesty for regulating the Payment of Army Prize Money, and for authorizing the Commissioners of Chelsea Hospital to suspend the Pensions of such Persons as shall be guilty of Frauds in respect of Prize Money or Pensions. July 7.—1.

LXXVIII. For fixing the Rates of Subsistence to be paid to Innkeepers and others on Quartering Soldiers. July 7.—1.

LXXX. For raising the sum of Nine Millions by Exchequer Bills for the Service of the Year 1817. July 10.—1.

The Exchequer Bills made by virtue of this act to be current at the Exchequer after April 5, 1818. The Bank of England may advance six millions on the credit of this act.

LXXXI. For raising the sum of three millions six hundred thousand pounds, British currency, by Treasury Bills in

Ireland, for the service of the Year 1817. July 10.—1.

The Bank of Ireland or England may advance the above sum on the credit of this act.

LXXXII. To continue an Act passed in Ireland in the 13th and 14th Years of his present Majesty respecting certain Annuities, so long as the said Annuities shall be payable. July 10.—1.

LXXXIII. To amend an Act made in the last Session of Parliament for providing for the Charge of certain Additions to the Public Debt of Ireland. July 10.—1.

LXXXIV. To regulate the Offices of his Majesty's Exchequer in England and Ireland respectively. July 10.—1.

The duties of the office of Auditor and the four Tellers of the Exchequer, and Clerk of the Pells in England, and of Auditor and Teller of the Exchequer, and Clerk of the Pells in Ireland, after the expiration of existing interests to be regulated and performed in person. The savings arising from such regulations to go to the consolidated fund. Persons belonging to the said offices when regulated to be incapable of sitting as members of the House of Commons.

LXXXV. To permit, until the 14th day of November, 1817, the importation of Corn and other Articles in any Ship from any Country; to permit such articles which may have been warehoused for Exportation only to be entered for Home Consumption; and for indemnifying all Persons who have given directions for the Importation of Corn and other Articles, or the taking the same out of Warehouse free of Duty, and who have acted in obedience thereto. July 10.—1.

LXXXVI. To permit the importation of Foreign Cambrics and Lawns into Ireland on payment of the like Duties as are chargeable in Great Britain. July 10.—1.

LXXXVII. To amend two Acts passed in the 45th Year of his present Majesty, and in the last Session of Parliament, for the making more effectual Provision for the Prevention of Smuggling. July 10.—3.

LXXXVIII. To permit Fullers' Earth, Fuling Clay, and Tobacco Pipe Clay, to be carried Coastwise under certain Restrictions. July 10.—1.

LXXXIX. To allow the Importation of Oranges and Lemons from the Azores and Madeira into the British Colonies of North America. July 10.—1.

XC. For the Prevention of Persons going armed by Night for the Destruction

tion of Game; and for repealing an Act made in the last Session of Parliament relating to Rogues and Vagabonds.—July 10.

By this act the act passed last session (56th Geo. III. cap. 130,) also the acts of the 39th and 40th Geo. III. cap. 50, relating to rogues and vagabonds, are repealed, and in lieu thereof it is enacted—That if any person or persons, having entered into any forest, chase, park, wood, plantation, close, or other open and inclosed ground, with the intent illegally to destroy, take, or kill game or rabbits, or with the intent to aid, abet, and assist any person or persons illegally to destroy, take, or kill game or rabbits, shall be found at night, that is to say between the hours of six in the evening and seven in the morning from the 1st of October to the 1st

of February, between seven in the evening and five in the morning from the 1st of February to the 1st of April, and between nine in the evening and four in the morning for the remainder of the year, armed with any gun, cross-bow, fire-arms, bludgeon, or any other offensive weapon, every person so offending, being thereof lawfully convicted, shall be adjudged guilty of a misdemeanour, and shall be sentenced to transportation for seven years, or shall receive such punishment as may by law be inflicted on persons guilty of misdemeanour, and as the Courts before which such offenders may be tried and convicted shall adjudge.

Persons found in any forest, chase, park, or other open or inclosed ground, at night, with any engine for destroying game, may be taken before a justice.

NEW PATENTS.

Mr. JOHN DAYMAN's, of Tiverton, for a Method of covering or coating Iron, Steel, or other Metals, or Mixtures of Metals with Tin, Lead, Copper, Brass, or other Metals, or Mixtures of Metals. Dated Aug. 3, 1816.

My apparatus for, and method of covering and coating pipes, tubes, and pumps, says the patentee, is a hollow case of some material which either has itself no affinity with the metal it is intended to receive, or is covered with some substance which has not such affinity: Iron is the material I generally prefer. The case is bored cylindrically true, though that is not absolutely necessary when the case is made in two parts; its inside is of the length and size the external part of the tube, pump, or pipe, is intended to be when cast. This mould is divided into two equal parts longitudinally, for the convenience of taking out the pipe, &c. when cast, though it may be made in a solid form, and the pipe pushed or drawn out; but the other method is most convenient. Each half is furnished with two flanges running nearly the whole length, ground perfectly true to each other, and confined by screws drawing them together, or rings driven over them, or in any other manner that will make them perfectly secure against the escape of the fluid metal which the case is intended to contain. This mould has a bottom, which may be of a piece with it, and divide into two parts like the mould, or it may be a solid separate piece made to fit the bottom of the outer case exactly. In this bottom is turned a small shoulder to keep the tube intended to be coated in its place; and this shoulder is at the same distance from the inner side of the case, as the external coating of the tube is intended to be in thickness. A core is next made, and turned perfectly cylindrical, or if any

thing rather tapering, but not perceptibly, towards the bottom for the convenience of extraction, and having a ring or hole in the top for that purpose. The core is of the size of the intended internal coating of the pipe, and is let into a hole in the bottom turned exactly to fit it, and thus kept steady and in its place. The patentee then takes a tube of any metal or mixtures of metal, but he thinks iron or copper the best, of the exact length required to fit the apparatus: this tube previously completely tinned and made as true and straight as possible, is slipped on over the core, and its bottom goes into the shoulder turned for it at the bottom of the case. A top similar in principle to the bottom, with a shoulder to receive the tube intended to be coated, and a hole to permit the core to pass through is fitted to the machine. Thus it is obvious that by means of the two shoulders which receive the tube intended to be covered, and the holes in the bottom and top which receive the core, a vacancy will be left between the case and the tube, and between the tube and the core. The top is made to fit quite tight, and secured as the bottom: it has several large holes to permit the entrance of the metal, and the escape of the air. The whole apparatus is now plunged into a vessel containing melted lead, tin, or any other metal or mixture of metals deep enough to allow it to be sunk in it, and forcibly held down: the melted metal enters through the holes, fills the apparatus, and gives a coat of the required thickness to the inside and outside of the tube, to which by the medium of the tin, it becomes firmly united.

By varying the forms of the apparatus, this method may be applied to the coating of iron, copper, and other metals or mixtures, with tin, lead, or other metals, and metallic

mixtures, to any thickness, and in almost any form; such as copper or iron in sheets, covered with lead to any given thickness, and thicker on one side than on the other; iron covered with lead for railings, and other work exposed to the atmospheric influence; iron or copper cisterns, coated with lead, tin, or pewter; copper vessels with an inside coating of tin. But perhaps, observes the patentee, the most valuable part of the discovery is that which relates to copper or iron pipes, covered with lead for the purpose of conducting water; for water-courses laid down with the patent pipes, would last for centuries without repair. They will be 30 or 40 times as durable as the usual lead pipes of the same bore, and therefore not liable to burst as the latter do in hard frost; neither will they have the disadvantages of rusting, like iron pipes, which deteriorate the water passing through them for almost all purposes, and for some render it quite useless: whereas in the patent pipes the strength of iron and copper is united to the indestructibility and sweetness of lead. Pumps also will form another very material article of manufacture: and articles thus made will be much cheaper than those of lead only.

GEORGE MONTAGUE HIGGINSON's of *Bovey Tracy, Devon, for Improvements in Locks.* Feb. 1, 1817.

The interior of the works of Mr. H.'s lock, differs but little if any from those of common construction. There is a cap-plate for covering the works as usual; and to the cap-plate is attached a cylindrical box, the key-hole of the latter being reversed to that of the former. Within the cylindrical box is placed a roller with a slight spring only for the purpose of tightening it within the box. The object of this roller, which revolves by turning the key, is to cover the key-hole from the introduction of a picklock; for when the key is out of the lock, this roller prevents all communication with the key-hole, and consequently with the interior, until by its revolution the aperture for the key to pass is brought opposite to the key-hole of the cap-plate.

Another mode for preventing the possibility of picking the lock, consists of a cylindrical piece, sliding upon the circular ward, and preventing all access to the works from the centre, having an aperture for the introduction of the key, by which the cylindrical piece is carried round, and upon withdrawing the key the aperture remains opposite to the hole of the cap-plate; or by the adoption of a revolving cross, fitting to and acting within the wards so as to exclude all passage to the inner works. To preclude the introduction of a picklock through the outer channel of the wards, there is a projecting piece bearing against the circular ward, and supported by a spring lever to admit the passage of the key. This piece if attempted to be raised by a picklock, or any other force, would recede into a notch made for the purpose, and prevent the bolt from returning.

The cylindric roller and box may be applied to locks having a pin in common use. The cap plate key-hole, and the works of the lock being secure from inspection, a false key cannot be made but from an impression of the original.

WILLIAM MADELEY's of *Yardley, Worcester, for an improved Drilling Machine for drilling Beans, Peas, Turnips, Pulse, Corn, and Seeds of every Description.* July 27.

Instead of the usual method of drilling through holes or channels in the seed wheel, Mr. H. has invented a taper kind of seed-hole or cap in the same that will admit but one seed, grain, or pulse at a time, and deliver it into the conductor to deposit at any required depth or distance. This is effected by means of a brush screwed to an iron standard inside the hopper, which keeps back all the seed or grains, except the one received into the hole of the seed-wheel. The machine moves upon three wheels made of cast iron, or other proper material. One frame may be made to answer for beans, peas, and all other grain, by shifting seed wheels; but there must be a particular frame for turnips, as they require wheels and sockets on a small scale and a small spindle.

DRAMATIC REGISTER.

DRURY LANE THEATRE.

ON the 23d of September, Dr. Hoadley's comedy of *The Suspicious Husband* was revived at this theatre. Mr. Stanley, whose debut on these boards was mentioned in our last number, was the Ranger of the evening. His performance displayed a degree of vivacity worthy of the character; indeed, in some of the scenes, as in that with Mrs. Strickland in her dressing-room, his vehemence was perhaps too passionate. There is indeed

an earnestness in his manner, and a direct assumption of the leading traits of the characters which he personates, that afford evidence of talent: but in grace of action he is deficient, and we would recommend to him to imitate Elliston as little as possible. Pope as Strickland exhibited in his jolly features but few traces of jealousy, though he described with sufficient energy the feelings of a man who is tormented by the green-eyed monster. Mrs. Orger was highly inter-

resting as Mrs. Strickland. Harley in Jack Meggot seemed to be endued with more than his ordinary volubility. Mrs. Glover's Clarinda was an admirable picture of the finished coquette; Mrs. Mardyn was a spirited Jacintha; and Mrs. Alsop as Lucetta was most entertaining.

On the 25th, *The Merchant of Venice* introduced to the favourable notice of a London audience in the character of Shylock, Mr. Maywood, lately attached to the Glasgow company. Mr. Maywood has been denominated the *Scotch Kean*; in person he is not unlike the English performer, and his features are marked and intelligent. His conception of the character appeared to be in general just and vigorous, especially in the two most difficult scenes, and his performance corresponded with it: we allude to his interview with Tubal, and the scene in which Antonio vainly suing for mercy is still met with the cruel answer: "I will have my bond."—His excellence in these situations far outweighed the few defects with which his delineation could be charged. The principal of these was a want of sufficient gravity in the early scenes. His action also was occasionally too vehement, and his motion too quick and active for the revengeful Jew. His efforts were favourably received by the audience.

In the farce of *The Romp* which followed, Mrs. Bellchambers appeared for the first time as Penelope. She played with modest ease, and sung with expressive simplicity.

On the 29th of September, when Mr. Maywood supported for the second time the character of Shylock with unequivocal marks of approbation, the farce of *The Cobbler of Preston* was revived, after an intermission of forty years. This piece, the production of Mr. Charles Johnson, immortalized by Pope in his *Dunciad*, and founded on Shakspeare's *Taming the Shrew*, owed its origin to a tale told of Philip the Good, Duke of Burgundy, who finding a drunken artisan in the streets of Brussels, caused him to be treated when he awoke like a great nobleman, in the manner so familiar to our readers as to need no repetition. The part of the drunken cobbler, Kit Sly, afforded ample scope for the rich vein of Munden's humour. Mr. T. Cooke sung with great taste and judgment in Sir Charles Briton, as did Miss Cubitt in Marian. The piece was well supported; it was most favourably received, and has since been frequently repeated.

Oct. 2d, Mr. Maywood assumed the character of Zanga in Young's tragedy of *The Revenge*. He appeared to have formed a correct judgment of the part, and to be perfectly intimate with those points which might be supposed most likely to produce stage-effect. It is remarkable that the only particular in which he failed on this occasion was where he attempted to deviate from his customary style, and stooped to gain an object unworthy of his abilities. From time immemorial it has been customary to give extraordinary vehemence to the passage—

"Know then 'twas I that did it."

In the delivery of this declaration Mr. Maywood was not successful; and the disapprobation expressed by a few of the audience had an evident influence on his subsequent exertions. His whole performance was, however, of such a cast, as to deserve the applause which it received.

On the 4th, Cibber's comedy of *The Refusal, or the Ladies' Philosophy*, was revived at this house. The South Sea bubble, which furnishes two of its characters and the foundation of its plot, is now become so obsolete as to excite but little interest: so that notwithstanding the merits of the performers, the piece went off but heavily. Downton's Sir Gilbert Wrangle partakes largely of the vigorous humour by which his old men are distinguished. Stanley supported with propriety the character of Frankly; and Witling, all chat and bustle, found an adequate representative in Harley. Mrs. Glover as Lady Wrangle, and Mrs. Alsop and Mrs. Mardyn as her two daughters, Sophronia and Charlotte, were extremely effective.

The following evening Kean appeared for the first time this season in his favourite character of Richard III. in which his performance was less energetic than usual—probably owing to a disgraceful uproar which prevailed in the gallery during almost the whole of the play. Surely it behoves the proprietors of our theatres to adopt efficient measures to protect the respectable part of the audience from the annoyance too often occasioned by the rabble to the sober frequenters of dramatic amusements.

On the 9th, Mr. H. Johnston assumed for the first time at this theatre, the part of Pierre in *Venice Preserved*. His reception was most encouraging, and his performance on the whole was greeted with the strongest demonstrations of sa-

tisfaction. A Miss Campbell from the Dublin theatre undertook the arduous part of Belvidera, which, in our opinion, is wholly unsuited to her capabilities. In stature short, and inclining very much to *em-bon-point*, with inexpressive features, and a powerful but not well modulated voice, she displayed, to our perception at least, not a glimpse of that feeling which peculiarly distinguishes that model of shrinking feminine tenderness so happily delineated by Otway.

Oct. 14th, the comic opera of *The Haunted Tower* introduced Miss Byrne, late of the Dublin theatre, to a London audience; in the character of Adela. The talents of this young lady have been some time the theme of universal applause in her own country; and the manner in which she acquitted herself on this occasion confirmed the favourable opinion of her talents which report had raised. Her figure is small, and her face though not exactly handsome is far from inexpressive. Her voice is a high treble, clear, flexible, and of great compass; and though inferior in melody to that of Miss Stephens, it is not surpassed in any other respect by any singer on the stage. Her execution is pure and chaste, and where she has recourse to the refinements of science, they are introduced as adjuncts calculated to heighten the general effect, not as principals requiring the sacrifice of feeling and expression. With such qualifications, natural and acquired, the exertions of Miss Byrne could not be otherwise than eminently successful. Most of her songs were encored, and her reception altogether was most flattering. Miss Byrne repeated her representation of this character on the 16th in such a manner as fully to convince the public that she is an acquisition of the highest value, and that the efforts making by those who are at the head of this theatre for their gratification are entitled to the warmest praise.

On the 20th, Miss Campbell attempted the part of Lady Macbeth. If her Belvidera proved that the expression of the affectionate, the delicate, and the tender is not within the scope of her abilities; we have learned from her Lady Macbeth that still less is it within her power to assume that overawing dignity, that more than masculine resolution which should distinguish the representative of the wife of the Scottish Thane. It is evident that she is not qualified either, by nature or art to move in the first walks of the drama: though it is not impossible that in a humbler sphere she

might be found a very useful and even meritorious actress.

The following evening Miss Byrne, as Polly in *The Beggar's Opera*, fully established her claims to the highest rank among the "tuneful choir." Most of her songs were encored, and the whole of her performance was received with enthusiastic greetings. Her execution of the air of *Cease your funning*, in particular, was one of the most extraordinary vocal efforts that we have lately heard.

A drama founded on Lord Byron's *Corsair*, by Mr. Dimond, is announced as being in preparation at this house, the business of which will, we trust, not suffer by the sudden decease of Mr. Raymond, whose judgment and industry, since he was entrusted with the active management at the beginning of the present season, are universally acknowledged.

COVENT GARDEN THEATRE.

The first novelty that we have to notice at this theatre was the production of a musical play in three acts, entitled *The Duke of Savoy, or Wife and Mistress*. It is confidently ascribed to the pen of Reynolds, who, as if conscious of its demerits, and anticipating the fate which awaited it, seems to have been desirous of fathering the piece upon another, if we may judge from the industrious circulation of a report that it was written by Mr. Holman, and transmitted from America. As we had not the misfortune to witness either of the two representations of the *Duke of Savoy* we shall borrow the words of a critic on whose judgment we can rely, and who says: "Of the many very egregious dramas it has been our lot to see, we never witnessed one so utterly uninteresting as this: we have seen worse, but there is not an example in our remembrance of any so perfectly guiltless of exciting either tear or smile, or stare, or feeling of any sort, but inexpressible lassitude and weariness."—Under these circumstances it would be superfluous to waste a single line on the plot and performance.

We turn with the greater pleasure to a new melo-drama, entitled *The Youthful Days of Frederic the Great*, produced as an after-piece on the 2d October. This piece, adapted from the French by Mr. Abbot, the performer of this theatre, is founded on the well-known circumstance of the imprisonment of the Prussian monarch, while prince-royal, by his father, his meditated escape with the assistance of a young officer, and the decapitation of his friend, whose execu-

tion the prince was compelled to witness. This horrible outline the author has softened down with great skill. He makes Frederic (personated by himself) determine to flee from his father in order to unite himself to Christine, archduchess of Austria (Mrs. Faucit). The King (Terry) informed of his intentions, causes him to be arrested, and dooms him to die. The archduchess in vain intercedes for her destined lord, and follows him to a castle, whence, favoured by Bibrack, the keeper, (Farley) he escapes to the pavilion of the Austrian ambassador. The King, incensed in the highest degree, is fixed in his resolution to punish his son with death, in spite of the pathetic intreaties and remonstrances of his chancellor (Egerton). At this moment a shot is heard, and the next brings the monarch intelligence that his son, dreading the effects of his anger, has put an end to his life. Nature now resumes her rights, and while the King is mourning the catastrophe, Frederic and the Austrian princess suddenly throw themselves at his feet and receive his pardon and blessing.—The several performers did justice to the author and the public; the piece was received with the warmest applause, has been almost nightly repeated, and bids fair to become a standing favourite.

On the 8th October, the comedy of *The Wonder* brought forward Miss Brunton as Violante. If her delineation of

this arduous character, which has justly been considered as a touchstone of histrionic talents; displays, in our opinion, some deficiencies, they are only such as time and experience will enable her to supply. In the representative of Violante, we justly expect a degree of force and dignity, a tempered boldness of passion, an archness bursting forth in the midst of resentment, to which one so young and so new to the stage can scarcely hope to do complete justice. Miss Brunton's conception of the character is unquestionably good, and her performance holds forth the promise of great excellence when time shall have a little matured her powers.

On the 14th, this young lady sustained with spirit and humour the part of Miss Hardcastle, in Goldsmith's comedy of *She Stoops to Conquer*, which was that evening revived. Miss Foote, as Miss Neville, also obtained warm approbation. It would be difficult to improve upon the Hardcastle of Fawcett and the Mrs. Hardcastle of Mrs. Davenport. Liston exhibited a most ludicrous, though rather coarse representation of Tony Lumpkin. Kemble in Marlow displayed the manners of the finished gentleman, and Abbott and Simmons were not less efficient in the parts of Hastings and Diggory.—The piece was most favourably received, and will doubtless have an extensive run.

DIGEST OF POLITICAL EVENTS.

GREAT BRITAIN.

AMONG the political topics that present themselves for observation at home during the past month the improvement in our finances is one of peculiar gratification. The following is the statement for the last quarter, with a comparative view of the corresponding quarter last year:—

Produce of the Revenue of Great Britain in the Quarters ended on the 10th days of October, 1816 and 1817.

	1816.	1817.
CUSTOMS.		
Consolidated .	L.1,499,288*	1,880,180
Annual Duties .	958,540	1,241,770
War Duties .	31	...
Total Customs	2,457,859	3,121,950

* This is the sum total applicable to the Consolidated Fund, but there is besides a sum of 1,241,770*l.* received under the head

	1816.	1817.
EXCISE.		
Consolidated .	4,937,055	4,025,209
Annual Duties .	98,641	124,684
War Taxes .	1,259,533	739,943
Total Excise	6,295,229	4,889,836

of Customs, and applicable, among the annual duties, to pay off bills. Thus no less than 3,121,950*l.* is the real produce of the quarter, being an excess over the corresponding quarter of 664,112*l.* and a decided proof of increasing commercial prosperity.

The comparative statement of the income and expenditure of the Consolidated Fund gives a result of a total income of 9,500,394*l.* for 1817; whereas in 1816 the amount was only 9,224,981*l.* or less by 490,217*l.* The total charge in 1816 was 8,537,030*l.*; in 1817, 8,700,030*l.*—surplus in the former year, 687,027*l.*, and in the latter, though the charge is greater, 800,294*l.*

Stamps	1,487,447	1,698,663
Post Office	365,000	354,000
Assessed Taxes	714,270	782,602
Property Tax	2,966,576	407,072
Land Taxes	180,067	190,302
Miscellaneous	41,848	76,799
Unappropriated War Duties		12,124

14,502,296 11,523,548

[Oct. 10, 1816. Oct. 10, 1817.]

Amount of Revenue . . . L. 14,502,296 11,523,548

Deduct amount of War Duty on Malt Ditto Property Tax } L517,000
 } 2,960,576

3,477,576

11,024,710

Deduct Arrears of Property Tax and Malt Duty } 419,072

11,104,479

Net Revenue received in the } 11,104,476
 Qr. ending Oct. 10, 1817 }
 Ditto, 1816 . . . 11,024,710

Increase as compared with 1816 99,766

The following additional statement has appeared officially :—

The Excise comparison presents a different result; but the cause is one over which human power had no control, but which is not likely to be permanent.

The Stamps in the two last quarters, particularly the last, afford an excess beyond the corresponding quarters.

The Post Office revenue might be expected to fall off, but the diminution is very trifling, and the last quarter is higher than either of the three preceding quarters.

The Assessed Taxes for the last three quarters exceed the Assessed Taxes in the three corresponding ones; a result which few, we believe, were prepared to expect.

The Land Taxes are more productive in each of the four last quarters than in the four corresponding quarters.

The total of the Permanent and Annual Duties for the last four quarters exceeds the total of the four preceding quarters by above 1,200,000*l.* viz. :—

Total of 1816 . . . L. 40,866,775
 1817 . . . 42,159,605

Balance in favour of 1817 L. 1,202,890

The total Consolidated Fund for the same period is, for 1816 L. 38,219,757
 1817 38,413,523

Leaving an excess in favour of 1817, of . . . L. 193,766

The total War Taxes 1816 were L. 19,272,088
 1817 5,281,954

Against 1817 L. 13,990,134

But the reason of this falling-off is known to every body, viz. the repeal of the War Excise Duty on Malt and the Property Tax.

Thus the difference between the whole produce of the revenue for the year is as follows :—

It was in 1816 . . . L. 60,138,863
 1817 . . . 47,441,619

Difference L. 12,697,244 or 483,865*l.* more than the difference between the produce of the War Excise Duty and the Property Tax in 1816 and 1817.

Parliament has been farther prorogued from the 3d November to the 16th December, but it is understood that it will not meet till the end of January.

Earl Talbot arrived in Dublin on the 9th October, and immediately entered upon the high functions of lord lieutenant of Ireland, as successor to Lord Whitworth.

The trials of the prisoners, 35 in number, concerned in the late disturbances in Derbyshire, and charged with high-treason, commenced before a special commission on the 15th of October.—Jeremiah Brandreth was the first of these infatuated wretches put upon his trial, and was found guilty on the 18th. The court has prohibited any publication of the proceedings till their final conclusion.

FRANCE.

New projects for overturning the legitimate authority, each more despicable than the other, continue to be brought to light in this country. Thus the Court of Assizes at Paris has recently been engaged with the trial of several persons implicated in a treasonable conspiracy, denominated, from its rallying sign, *The Black Pin*. They were charged with having meditated the seizure of the castle of Vincennes, for the purpose of gaining possession of the arms and artillery deposited there, and employing them in surprising the capital. To the prevarication of a witness belonging to the police they seem to have owed their acquittal, as in other respects the evidence against them was of a serious complexion.

At Lyons, also, several individuals are about to be tried by the Prévotal Court, on a charge of having conspired against the legitimate government; but whether

they were concerned in the disturbances lately excited, according to report, in that city, or whether any such disturbances really occurred, we are not informed.

The elections of 63 members, to replace one fifth of the Chamber of Deputies took place in the last days of September, and from what we know of the characters of the new representatives, men of loyalty and property have been chosen in preference to the adherents to the Buonaparte dynasty. By an ordinance of the king the two chambers are convoked for the 5th November.

The Duke of Wellington has been engaged since the beginning of October in reviewing the different corps of the army of occupation. All the hopes of a farther diminution of that army, indulged by the French, are at an end. It is asserted that this measure was long under discussion, and that England made the least objection to it of any of the allied powers.

It is now reported by the continental prints that the French government demands a reduction of one-fourth, upon the claims of indemnity, preferred by the subjects of foreign states.

Count Carra St. Cyr, appointed governor of French Guiana, sailed with a squadron from Brest on the 13th September, to take possession of that colony.

AUSTRIA.

The imperial government has prohibited the importation of cotton goods of all kinds into the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom, Tyrol, and Vorarlberg. This measure has excited great dissatisfaction in some of the great commercial cities of the south of Germany.

It is now given out that the son of Buonaparte, by the Archduchess Maria Louisa, is destined, when of proper age, to be archbishop primate of Ratisbon and arch-chancellor of the German empire.

The consort of the Archduke Palatine of Hungary died unexpectedly at Ofen, after giving birth to twins, both of whom survive.

PRUSSIA.

Much dissatisfaction seems to exist in the Prussian dominions on account of the large army that is still maintained by the government, and which is asserted to absorb five-sixths of the revenues of the state. Considerable jealousies also exist between the regular troops and the *landwehr*, or militia, which, on the 23d ult. led to an affray at Berlin between a party of the latter and some of the

guards, in which one or two individuals were killed.

A violent outcry against the introduction of British manufactures, has been raised in various parts of the Prussian dominions, and the government, either satisfied of the policy of obstructing their circulation, or yielding to the clamours of its subjects, has imposed upon them an import duty of 30 per cent.

RUSSIA.

The execution of Czerni George, who was a general in the Russian service, has excited a strong sensation at the court of Petersburg, and we are assured that an energetic remonstrance has been transmitted by the Emperor to the Porte calling upon the Grand Signor to disclaim the act, and punish the perpetrators. It is further added, that the governor of Servia, by whose command the late chieftain of that country was put to death, will be given up to appease the displeasure of the Russian monarch.

Whether the imposing attitude, said to be assumed on the Turkish frontiers be connected with this affair or not we have no data for deciding. General Bennigsen, who commands the army of observation in that quarter, has, according to the foreign papers, received orders to raise that army to 80,000 effective men, by calling in several detached corps; to provision the fortresses, and to take every necessary measure, that he may be able, in case of necessity, to act immediately on the offensive. A Russian squadron of six sail of the line and some frigates has also been ordered to leave Cronstadt, for what quarter we are not informed; perhaps for the purpose of menacing some part of the Turkish coast, at the same time that these vigorous demonstrations are made on the northern frontiers. That Russia, however, does not expect to be seriously engaged in hostilities may, we think, fairly be inferred from an imperial ukase, which declares the levy of recruits for the army unnecessary for this year, "on account of the peace which, by the blessing of the Almighty, prevails in Europe."

The government has circulated proposals for raising a loan, which is open to the subjects of every country, and for which interest will be paid at the rate of 7½ per cent. The object of it is to extinguish the debts of the empire, and to diminish the paper currency by putting out of circulation bank notes to the amount which the loan shall produce. The whole of the domains of the crown are pledged for the re-payment of the

sums advanced, which in the first month exceeded $8\frac{1}{2}$ millions of rubles.

We are assured that the imperial cabinet is seriously engaged in concerting measures with several of the great European powers, for putting an end to the piracies of the Barbary states. It is not impossible that the sailing of the squadron which has left Cronstadt, as already mentioned, may have some relation to this plan.

ALGIERS.

A revolution, with the usual concomitants of mutiny and murder, has taken place in the government of this state.—The Turkish soldiery, who had for some time past manifested symptoms of dissatisfaction with the Dey, Omar Pacha, assembled early on the 3d September, to the number of 600, and proceeded to the palace, where he was sitting in council

with his ministers. The guard being too weak to resist them, they forced their way into the palace, where the Dey calmly awaited their arrival, hoping that he should be able to appease their fury. The insurgents refused to listen to him, on which he drew his sabre, but was overpowered by numbers and strangled. Meanwhile another body of soldiers paraded the city, and proclaimed a new Dey, Ali Hodja, whom they carried in triumph to the palace.—Such violent scenes are only in the common course of events in the Barbary states; but it is to be hoped that a better order of things may speedily be established, and that the natives of Africa, released from the tyranny of a Turkish military banditti, may be enabled to form a system of government for themselves upon settled principles of policy and justice.

INCIDENTS, PROMOTIONS, BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, &c. IN LONDON AND MIDDLESEX.

With Biographical Accounts of Distinguished Characters.

Bulletin of the King's Health.

"Windsor Castle, Oct. 4.

"His Majesty continues to enjoy a good state of bodily health, and has been very composed through the last month, but without any diminution of his disorder."

In addition to the Vice-Chancellor's Court there is now erecting a species of Piazza from Lincoln's Inn Hall to the Vice-Chancellor's Court, which will enable the Barristers to go from one Court to the other in all weathers, while it adds to the beauty of the buildings.—This Piazza, and the improvements connected with it, will be completed in readiness for the November Term.

On the 29th of September, the livery of London assembled as usual, for the purpose of returning to the court of aldermen two names, from which to make a selection of one to fill the office of lord mayor for the ensuing year. An ill judged attempt was made to return Alderman Wood for the third time. A poll was demanded in favour of Aldermen C. Smith, Goodbehere, and Atkins: it was kept open seven days, during which the hall exhibited a scene of the most disgraceful uproar, and terminated in favour of Mr Smith, who had a very great majority of votes. He has consequently been returned lord mayor for the ensuing year, by the court of aldermen.

The Bank of England have given public notice that on and after the 1st October, (1817,) they will be ready to pay cash for notes of every description, dated prior to Jan. 1, 1817.

The Duke of Northumberland is said to have concluded a treaty with the commissioners of the crown lands, for exchanging the site of Tynemouth barracks, which are built on his Grace's property, for the ground adjoining the garden of Northumberland-house, which extends to the bank of the river, where a noble terrace is to be formed. The present carriage road is to be arched over. It has also been determined to form a terrace on the banks of the Thames from Westminster-bridge to the house of the Speaker.

Promotions and Appointments.] Lord William GORDON, to be Receiver-General of the Duchy of Cornwall, *vice* Rt. Hon. Sir John M'Mahon, deceased.

CHAS. MANNERS ST. GEORGE, esq. to be secretary of legation at the court of Stockholm.

ROB. GIFFORD, esq. solicitor-general, knighted.

Ecclesiastical Preferments.] Rev. C. CHICHESTER, to a prebend in Exeter Cathedral.

Rev. H. GAUNTLETT, to the vicarage of Cricklade, Wilts.

Rev. RICH. JOHN GELDART, to the rectory of Billing Parva, Northampton.

Rev. C. GOLDING, to the rectory of Stratford St. Mary, Suffolk.

Rev. ALFRED HADFIELD, to the perpetual curacy of St. Stephen's Liverpool.

Rev. M. HARRISON, to the rectory of Overton.

Rev. WILLIAM HICKEN, to the perpetual curacy of Ellenhall, Staffordshire,

Rev. JOHN HOPWOOD, to the perpetual curacy of Accrington, Lancashire.

Rev. THOS. HULSE, to the rectory of North Ockendon, Essex.

Rev. E. INCE, to the vicarage of Wigtoft, Lincolnshire.

Rev. JOHN JONES, to the rectory of Llangynhafal, Denbighshire.

Rev. O. JONES, to the rectories of Cricketh, and Llanfihangel y Pennant, Carnarvonshire.

Rev. JOHN MORLAND, to the living of Aughton, Lancashire.

Rev. JOHN MORTON, to the rectory of Thrigby, Norfolk.

Rev. THOS. PUTT, to the rectory of Combrawleigh, Devonshire.

Rev. J. R. RELTON, to the curacy of Marston Messey, Gloucestershire.

Rev. OSBORNE SHRIEB REYNOLDS, to the rectory of Boulge, with Debach, Suffolk.

Rev. JAS. SLADE, to the vicarage of Bolton-le-Moors, Lancashire.

Rev. EDWARD THELWALL, to the rectory of Efionechtyd, Denbighshire.

Rev. JOHN TREVENNEN, to the rectory of Creed, Cornwall.

Births.] The lady of Sir Wm. Goff Gordon, bart. of a daughter.

Lady Macdonald of a daughter.

The lady of the Hon. Alex. Murray, of a son.

Mrs. Stevens of Russell court, Drury Lane, of twins. She has now been the mother of 26 children, though she has only just attained her 40th year.

Married.] Rich. Grainger Blick, esq. of the Middle Temple, to Miss Eliz. Grayes, of Nottingham.

Mr. Wm. Thornton, of Nelson-square, son of John T. esq. Barham Wood, Herts, to Jane, only daughter of Wm. Astle, esq. of Islington-road.

The Rev. Charles Thomas Johnson, rector of Enborn and Hampstead Marshal, Berks, to Lucy Anne, youngest daughter of the late Sir John Blois, bart. of Cockfield Hall, Suffolk.

E. T. Nicholls, esq. of Swithamley Park, Stafford, to Miss Isabella Worsey, of Whitgrave.

James Gordon Duff, esq. of Brunswick-square, to Frances, second daughter of James Williamson, esq. of Tavistock square.

The Rev. P. S. Wilkinson, son of T. W. esq. of Witton Castle, Durham, to Sophia Mary, only daughter of Captain Anstruther.

John Bastard, esq. of Sharpham, Devon. M. P. for Dartmouth, to Frances, eldest surviving daughter and co-heiress of the late Benjamin Wade, esq. of New Grange.

Thos. Warre, esq. of George street, Hag-nover square, to Louisa, eldest daughter of Sir R. George, bart.

Mr. Humphry Ruff, to Anne, eldest daughter of W. Howell, esq. of Hans place, Sloane street,

Mr. Wm. Dimes, of Hatton garden, solicitor, to Elizabeth, only daughter of the late Capt. E. W. Pierce.

Thos. Selby, jun. esq. solicitor, of Surrey street, to Louisa, second daughter of Professor Coleman, of the Veterinary College.

Lord Selsey, to the Hon. Miss Irby, youngest daughter of Lord Boston.

Lees Shaw, esq. of Lincoln's Inn, to Caroline Cecilia, eldest daughter of William Chippindall, esq. of Great Queen street.

The Rev. Frederick Leicester, Fellow of Christ's College, Cambridge, to Margaret Maria, second daughter of John Ferard, esq. of Highbury.

Rich. Barton, esq. to Miss Watson.

Mr. T. F. Everingham, youngest son of the late T. F. E. esq. of Mitcham, to the only daughter of the late — Southbrooke, esq.

Lieut. Gen. Frederick Augustus Wetherall, of Ealing, to the widow of Major Broad, and second daughter of Wm. Mair, esq. of Kensington.

Edmund Antrobus, esq. nephew to Sir Edmund A. bart. to Anne, only daughter of the Hon. Hugh Lindsay.

At Hackney, Henry Wakefield, of Hatton garden, surgeon, son of the late Gilbert Wakefield, B. A. to Harriet, daughter of the late Thomas Pomeroy, esq.—Mr. H. Moor, son of G. M. esq. of Lincoln, to Miss Eliz. Smith.—Dr. Lam, to Rachael, second daughter of Thos. Walters, esq.

At Chelsea, J. D. Sims, M. D. of Greville street, Hatton garden, to Anne, eldest daughter of J. Clark, M. D. of Dominica.

At Southwark, Lieut. Gibbes, R. N. of Keynsham, to Miss Ford.

At Edmonton, Pearson Thompson, esq. to Dorothy, third daughter of the late Wm. Scott, esq. of Austin Friars.

At Hendon, Mr. Chas. Cope, solicitor, to Charlotte, eldest daughter of W. Godwin, esq.

At Friern Barnet, Mr. R. C. Searle, of Size lane, to Mary, second daughter of S. Sampson, esq.

At Hayes, Lieut. Col. Grant, 18th Hussars, to Mary, second daughter of R. W. Blencowe, esq.

Died.] In Portman street, Major-general Horace Churchill.

In Beaumont street, R. Walker, esq. of Rydings, near Leeds, 68.

In the Inner Temple, T. Hopkins, esq. In St. Martin's lane, Hugh Mackay, esq. 80.

In Old Bond street, R. Adamson, esq. late of Oaksey, Wilts, 68.

In Fitzroy street, the relict of the Rev. Wm. Copley, late Vicar of Westham.

In Henrietta street, C. Miller, esq. of Ben-coolen, 79.—Mr. John Erck, occasioned by loss of blood, by the lancing of the gums, 22.

Thos. Marriott, esq. Deputy of Broad

street Ward, and for near 30 years an active Member of the Corporation of London, 60.

In John street, Tottenham-Court road, Mr. John Turing, many years clerk to the Receiver General of Stamp Duties.

In Hart street, Covent garden, Mrs. Emmet, 80, a native of Plymouth. Her first husband served King George the Second at the battle of Minden. Her two husbands and children, have served their country upwards of a hundred years, chiefly in the British Navy.

In St. James's street, Mr. Thos. Inchley, of Great Easton, Leicestershire, 59.

In Upper Grosvenor street, Jane, relict of the late Colonel Conynghame, and sister to Lady Vernon. She died the very day twelve months after her husband, who also died on the very day 18 years after he received the wound which ultimately caused his death, at the battle of Alkmaar, in Holland, on the 19th of September, 1799.

At Hackney, Lieut. Col. James Poole, of the Scots Greys, who highly distinguished himself at the battle of Waterloo, where he was covered with wounds. One of these on the head, had since occasioned derangement of mind, in a paroxysm of which he took opium, which proved fatal. He was only 31 years of age, and has left an amiable wife and an aged mother to lament this catastrophe.

At Hanwell, Mr. D. F. Regulus, surveyor to the Grand Junction Canal, 24. His death, occasioned by the upsetting of one of the Wycombe coaches, was instantaneous.

At Edmonton, John Robinson, esq. 84.

At Paddington, Lieut. Col. John Hadden.—Chas. Wm. Talbot, esq. only son of Sir Geo. T. bart. of Mickleham, Surrey.

At Fulham, Thos. Johnson, esq. 73.

DR. WELLS.

Died, in Serjeant's Inn, William Charles Wells, M. D. F. R. S. of London and Edinburgh, and one of the physicians to St. Thomas's Hospital. In consequence of his decease, a second vacancy has occurred in that institution by the resignation of Dr. Lester, who found it impossible to act without his colleague, for whom he entertained the sincerest friendship. Dr. Wells contributed several papers on medical subjects to the *Philosophical Transactions*, and other scientific collections, and was the author of the following works:—"Essay upon Single Vision with Two Eyes, with Observations and Experiments on several other Subjects in Optics," 8vo. 1792.—"Essay on Dew, with several Appearances connected with it," 8vo. 1814.

HON. HENRY ERSKINE.

Died, at his seat at Ammondell, in Scotland, the Hon. Henry Erskine, brother to Lord Erskine and the Earl of Buchan. He was bred to the law, and admitted when very young a member of the Faculty of Advocates, and soon raised himself by his abili-

ties to the very highest distinction at the Scottish bar. Like his brothers, he attached himself to the Whig party, as it was called; and during the short coalition administration in 1783, he held the high official situation of Lord Advocate of Scotland. Upon a vacancy in the office of Dean of the Faculty of Advocates, he was unanimously elected to fill it by his brethren, out of respect for the superiority of his talents, and his uniform maintenance of the dignity and independence of the bar. On the return of the Whigs to power in 1806, Mr. Erskine was once more appointed Lord Advocate, at the same time that his brother was promoted to the high dignity of Lord Chancellor of Great Britain. It was peculiarly honourable to the noble family of Buchan, that at one and the same time, and for many years, two of the brothers of that family should be the unrivalled leaders of the English and Scottish bar. Mr. Erskine married Christiana, daughter of George Fullarton, esq. and by this lady, who died in 1804, he has left one daughter, married to Colonel Callender.

JOHN CARTER, F. S. A.

The eccentric habits of this able antiquary, draughtsman, and engraver, who died on the 4th September, at his house, Eaton-street, Pimlico, have wrapt him in so thick a veil of retirement, that our endeavours to obtain materials for a satisfactory memoir of his life have not been attended with all the success we wished. What facts we have acquired a knowledge of, however, we lay before the public, that talent may not pass to the grave entirely without a record; and in the hope that this brief sketch may stimulate those who were intimate with its subject to communicate a more ample biography of him to the country, whose antiquities he has rescued so zealously from the devouring hand of Time, that it would afford a contrast of injustice, were he himself suffered to drop into oblivion.

Mr. Carter was, according to our information, a native of Ireland, and a professor of the Roman Catholic religion. The latter circumstance may account, in some degree, for the devotedness with which he explored the ruins of those noble buildings, which in their original and perfect state were the scenes of all the splendid mysteries belonging to his faith.

Altogether given up to his favourite pursuit, Mr. Carter lived and died a bachelor. He was about 70 years of age, and was an old member of the Antiquarian Society, to which he was draughtsman for more than 20 years. He has published "*Specimens of Ancient Sculpture and Painting in England*," in two folio volumes; and "*Views in England*," in seven volumes, duodecimo. Of the Gentleman's Magazine he was an almost uninterrupted correspondent for a great length of time, and contributed much interesting information of the kind most prevalent in that

miscellany. In it he also maintained some obstinate controversies on disputed points connected with his researches; and it is but truth to say, that when his written accuracy, or the correctness of his drawings, was impugned, he was an acrimonious and bitter disputant, utterly regardless of the *suaviter in modo*, and bent only on overthrowing his antagonist by the most obvious means. So lately as the 20th of August he wrote a letter for publication on the subject of Dagobert's tomb, and in this handles his adversaries very roughly.

At the period of his death, Mr. Carter was in the course of publishing a folio work on "The Ancient Architecture of England." It was to have consisted of 42 Numbers, but only 38 have appeared. The design of this production was to illustrate our native architecture, commencing with the era of the British Kings, and descending to the date of the Reformation; and we should consider it a loss to the antiquary, the artist, and the arts, were not some professional gentleman, competent to the task, to complete the plan thus left mutilated and imperfect.

From the very recluse style in which he lived, we are enabled to state very little of Mr. Carter's private history. His dress was not of modern fashion any more than his studies, and his manners were rather strange and unsocial. But those who knew him best, speak in the warmest terms of his invincible integrity, and the unalterable resolution with which he persevered in whatever course his reason pointed out as the right. The avocations of Mr. Carter frequently led to excursions through various parts of the country. He was at one time engaged by Sir R. Colt Hoare, in making plans and views of the Saxon Abbey at Malmesbury, and of the celebrated Nunnery at Lacock. This task occupied a whole summer, and the artist minutely investigated every part of these fine relics. The same gentleman, who possesses the greatest number of his drawings, has one volume, comprising all the tombs in Salisbury Cathedral, accurately delineated by the diligent and able pencil of Mr. Carter.

Sir R. Hoare states, in his rare Catalogue of his own Topographical Library, of which 25 copies only were printed for private distribution, that in 1801,—“I commissioned Mr. John Carter, a most able artist in the line of architecture and monumental antiquity, to undertake a journey through South Wales, and to draw every subject that might appear interesting to him. This he happily completed, and after his return presented me with three valuable volumes in folio.”

Mr. Carter likewise copied all the monumental figures, in chain armour, in various churches of the kingdom, with an intention of publishing a work on that subject, beginning with the earliest specimen till its final disappearance from monuments; but his

plan was superseded by Mr. Stothard's, jun. elegant work on the same subject.

To illustrate the progress of the Gothic was one of his chief objects; but even the patriarchal age of three score and ten was insufficient for the fulfilment of so many purposes, each of which required the labour, the patience, and the time-consuming use of the *graver*.

Mr. Carter's funeral was as private as his life; and as he was little known beyond the circle of the arts, though so distinguished for his skill, and the number and magnitude of his works, his departure has scarcely had that public notice which is claimed for far less distinguished men, and usually allotted to them in the publications of the day.

MR. RAYMOND.

Died at his house in Chester-street, Grosvenor-place, Mr. James Grant Raymond, 49. He was born at Strathspey, in the Highlands of Scotland, and educated at the school of Inverkeithing, whence he removed to King's College, Aberdeen. Soon after his leaving college, he went to sea as a midshipman, but quitted the naval service for the stage, on which he made his first appearance at Dublin. From Ireland he came to London, and obtained an engagement at Drury-lane, where he was appointed stage-manager, an office which he executed much to his own credit and the satisfaction of his colleagues and the public. His removal was therefore considered the more extraordinary. After a short absence he was however invited to re-assume the duties of manager, which he did at the commencement of the present season. Mr. Raymond was a strong active man, and never enjoyed better health than previous to the fatal attack of a paralytic affection early in the morning of October 20th, which snatched him the same day from his wife and a family of eleven children. He is said to have written some dramatic pieces, and after taking considerable pains to reclaim the unfortunate Irish poet, Dermody, Mr. Raymond undertook, after his death, the task of preparing for the press an account of his life, (2 vols. cr. 8vo. 1805,) and editing his poetical works, (2 vols. cr. 8vo.) which appeared in 1807.

RT. HON. JOHN PHILPOT CURRAN.

Died, at his house in Amelia Place, Brompton, October 18th, the Right Hon. John Philpot Curran. He was born in the county of Cork, of parents who, though possessing neither fortune nor connexions, were yet able to bestow upon him the rudiments of a liberal education. Having qualified himself for the university, he entered in the only character his circumstances allowed him to appear, that of a sizer in the college of Dublin; a situation, the emoluments of which are very trivial, while the marks of inferiority which distinguish it from that of the other students are of the most mortifying kind. At the usual time, two years after entrance, he

obtained a scholarship, by which, and by the emoluments arising from certain petty offices usually bestowed on scholars, he was raised above that distress in which he had previously been involved. In the prosecution of his college career, he had made some progress in the laborious course prescribed for candidates for fellowships; but whether disgusted by the drudgery, or deterred by the magnitude of the undertaking, he soon desisted from the pursuit, and turned his attention to the law. On leaving college, he entered himself at one of the Inns of Court of London, and soon after he was called to the bar, married Miss Odell, a lady of respectable family, but slender fortune. For some time he attracted but little notice in his profession, till at length the attention of the public was directed towards him by a singular circumstance. At a contested election, Mr. Curran had been engaged as agent by one of the candidates, and in the course of the poll, he thought fit to object to a vote offered by the adverse party, which he did in that strong and sarcastic manner by which he was peculiarly distinguished. His antagonist, a man of rude and overbearing manners, felt the pungency of his wit, and not immediately recognizing the barrister under a mean external appearance—for he was at little pains himself to adorn a person to which nature had been by no means liberal—he applied to him some very gross epithets; with more spirit perhaps than decorum, Curran seized his opponent by the collar, and was prevented only by the interposition of the bystanders from inflicting chastisement on the spot. He was not, however, prevented from asserting his independence in that way which could alone be tolerated in the presence of a magistrate, and in a few pithy sentences disclosed his sentiments and character. His antagonist had generosity enough to acknowledge his error, and to apologize to Mr. Curran for his mistake; and so far was he from resenting the vehemence with which the insult had been repelled, that he conceived a friendship for his opponent, and contributed most essentially by his recommendation and patronage to promote his future interests.

From this period Mr. Curran began to rise rapidly in his profession, in which he obtained a silk gown in the administration of the Duke of Portland. In 1784 we find him seated in the House of Commons, and seconding, with much sportive humour, every effort of the popular party for the emancipation of the country, and the establishment of its commercial freedom and political independence. During the arduous and interesting period in which Mr. Fitzgibbon (late Earl of Clare) filled the office of attorney-general, he was one of the leading men in opposition, and of course came into frequent collision with that haughty lawyer.—The high tone of defence upon legal constitu-

tional questions, with which the attorney-general endeavoured to bear down his opponents, was more frequently ridiculed by the wit than combated by the arguments of Mr. Curran. If, in this mode of contest, he did not always repel the blow, he at least evaded its force; and although he could not, on every occasion, boast of victory, he at least escaped defeat. Of one of those contests the issue was more serious: it produced a duel, but which was attended by no injury to either party. This happened in the administration of the late Duke of Rutland. The Duchess of Rutland, and a large party of her female friends, were present in the gallery during the discussion, and the irritation excited by the keenness of Mr. Curran's wit, it may easily be supposed, was not allayed by such a presence. As a lawyer, he was not particularly distinguished by the extent of his knowledge, or the depth of his researches. He stood in this respect only on an equality with his competitors. It is as an advocate that he outstripped them. So powerful and persuasive were the allurements of his eloquence, that a Dublin jury became afraid of listening to his address, and went into the box upon their guard against his seductive powers. Some of his speeches in defence of many of his unfortunate countrymen have been published, and afford a satisfactory specimen of his eloquence. Next to his eloquence, his acuteness in examining a witness challenged public admiration. He was considered shrewder than Lord Erskine, and more polished than Garrow. His parliamentary speeches seldom possessed the excellence which marked his professional eloquence; they were desultory and irregular, lively bursts and sketches, conceived more in the wantonness of fancy than the serious exertions of his mind; keen strokes of satire, flying shafts of wit, instead of profound reasoning. His talents, and his attachment to the popular cause, rendered him, in the viceroyalty of the Duke of Bedford, a subject of care next to the late lamented Mr. Ponsonby. When the latter was elevated to the dignity of lord chancellor, an arrangement was made with the late Sir Michael Smith, then master of the rolls, by which Mr. Curran was appointed in his place. His friends thought that his interests could not be better consulted, but he was of a different opinion: it did not harmonize with the particular course of his legal knowledge and practice, and he would have preferred the office of attorney-general, which he flattered himself would have led to the chief seat in the Court of King's Bench. He lived to be convinced of the weakness of this speculation. It served, however, to destroy some old friendships, and afford much uneasiness to his latter days. Mr. Curran enjoyed a pension of 3,000*l.* a year, settled upon him upon his resigning his office in favour of Sir Wm. M'Mahon, the present master of the rolls in Ireland.

Mr. Curran's last illness was a paralytic attack, being the third since the commencement of the present year. He was attended in his last moments by three of his children, his son at the Irish bar, Capt. Curran, R. N. and his daughter, Mrs. Taylor. He died at the age of about 70 years. Though he is not known to have appeared before the public in the character of an author, yet a collection of his speeches, while at the bar, was published in an octavo volume in 1805.

REV. DR. ONSLOW.

Died, at Linbridge, Worcestershire, the Rev. Arthur Onslow, D. D. dean of Worcester, master of St. Oswald's Hospital, and archdeacon of Berkshire. He was the son of the celebrated Arthur Onslow, who filled the chair of the House of Commons upwards of 40 years. He was bred at All Soul's College, Oxford, where he took his degree of M. A. in 1771. He was afterwards made canon of Christ Church, where he took the degree of B. D. 1780, and D. D. 1781. On the death of Dr. St. John, he was promoted to the deanery of Worcester, where he has distinguished himself by his attention to Cathedral duties and the comforts of the clergy. Dr. O. died in his 72d year. We believe that three Visitation Sermons, preached in 1805, 1807, and 1812, are all that he has given to the public through the medium of the press.

LORD ST. JOHN.

Died, at his seat, Melchburn, Bedfordshire, St. Andrew St. John, Lord St. John. He was born in August 1759, and educated at Christ Church, Oxford, where he was created a Doctor of Civil Law in 1795. He was originally intended for the bar, but having obtained a seat in the House of Commons for Bedfordshire, which county he represented in four successive parliaments, he devoted himself to the career of politics, and uniformly acted with the party of which the late Mr. Fox was the leader. When that gentleman came into office in 1783, he appointed Mr. St. John under secretary of state; and in 1787, being nominated one of the managers of the impeachment against

Mr. Hastings, the duty of opening the fourth charge was allotted to him. In 1805 he succeeded to the family honours on the death of his brother, Henry Beauchamp, twelfth lord, who married a sister of the late Mr. Whitbread, and left no male issue. Soon afterwards, in February 1806, when the united Fox and Grenville party regained ministerial power, Lord St. John was appointed to the lucrative office of captain of the band of gentlemen pensioners, which he held till the dismissal of that administration in the following year. His lordship, after a long interval of senatorial silence, again came forward, during the last session of parliament, as a strenuous opponent of the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act. He married, in 1807, Louisa, eldest daughter of Sir C. W. Rouse Boughton, bart., by whom he has left a son and heir, born in 1811, and we believe other children.

SIR JAMES EARLE.

Died, in Hanover-square, aged 72 years, Sir James Earle, knight, F. R. S. master of the Royal College of Surgeons, many years senior surgeon of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and surgeon extraordinary to his Majesty and the royal household. Sir James was a writer of high professional distinction, and the notes which he added to Potts's Works, as well as the original treatise which he has given to the world, are justly valued as the result of accurate observation and extensive practice. His publications are—"The Chirurgical Works of Percival Pott, with a Life of the Author, a Method of curing the Hydrocele by Injection, and occasional Notes," 3 vol. 8vo. 1790.—"A Treatise on the Hydrocele," 8vo. 1791.—"Appendix" to the preceding, 8vo. 1793.—"Practical Observations on the Operation for the Stone," 8vo. 1793.—"Observations on the Cure of the Curved Spine; also an Essay on the Means of lessening the Effects of Fire on the Human Body," 8vo. [1799].—"Account of a New Mode of Operation for the Cataract," 8vo. 1801.—"Observations on Fractures of the Lower Limbs," 8vo. 1807.—"Observations on Hemorrhoidal Excrescences."

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

IN THE COUNTIES OF ENGLAND, ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

The magistrates of this county have set a laudable example of attention to public morals which we hope to see universally imitated. On the last licensing day each publican whose house was licensed, was furnished with an abstract of the various acts of parliament, by which penalties are imposed on tippling, drunkenness, gaming and profane swearing, neatly printed on a paste-

board sheet, to be affixed in the most frequented part of his house. Whenever this copy may happen to be defaced the publican is required to apply to the Clerk of the Petty Sessions for a new one.

Married.] At Milton Ernest, the Rev. J. Donne, to Miss Haslehurst.

Died.] At Bedford, Ann, only daughter of Rob. Cooch, esq. of Baldock, Herts.

At Dunstable, Mr. Thos. Barker, many years an officer of the excise, 67.

BERKSHIRE.

A meeting of land-owners, farmers, and dealers, in the vale of Berkshire, assembled on the 20th September, at Wantage, agreed to resolutions for establishing a pitched market for corn in that town, to commence November 1.

Died] At Windsor, the wife of Lieut. Colonel Rooke, and daughter of the late Ambrose Dawson, esq. of Langcliff Hall, York.

At Wallingford, the wife of Mr. J. Cox.—H. Fludyer, esq. 77.

At Speenkhmland, Mr. Wm. Clark.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] At Great Marlow, Francis, youngest son of the Rev. Edw. Smedley, of Westminster, to Frances Sarah, youngest daughter of G. Ellison, esq.

The Rev. J. Newby, of Magdalen College, Oxford, to Maria, daughter of C. M. Hardy, esq. of Newport Pagnell.

Died.] At Haversham, Mr. W. Greaves.

At Slough, Mr. Thos. Brown, 40.

At Stony Stratford, Mr. Gurden, 84.

At Stewkley, R. Ashfield, esq. 85.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

Married.] At Whittlesford, Jos. Tickell, esq. of Hackney, to Caroline, daughter of Ebenezer Hollick, esq.

At Cambridge, Leon Alcona, esq. to Anna, second daughter of Mr. Sam. Laundry.

M. Dwyer, esq. to Eliza, eldest daughter of John Hall, esq. of Weston Colville.

Died.] At Royston, Mrs. Good, 67.

At Walsoken, Mr. Silverwood.

At Ely, Mrs. Susannah Gotobed, 47.

At Shepreth, Mrs. Francis, 58.

CHESHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Thos. Dick, of Manchester, to Elizabeth, youngest daughter of the late Randle Kent, esq. of Copnall.

At Chester, G. Ashton, esq. to Miss E. Fletcher of Manchester.

Died.] At Chester, Mr. Chas. Williamson.

At Acton, Mrs. Dorothy Podmore, 78.

At Ashley Hall, the relict of Edw. Hawkins, esq. of Court Herbert, Glamorgan.

At Preston Brook, Mrs. Hannah Seller, 59.

At Wheelock House, the widow of the Rev. John Armitstead, of Cranage Hall.

At Cranage Hall, the relict of Stretchill Harrison, esq.

At Boughton, near Chester, the widow of Dr. Wm. Armstrong.

CORNWALL.

The Anniversary Meeting of the Royal Geological Society, held on the 16th September, was very numerously attended. The following papers were read:—"A Memoir on the Salt Mines of Poland," by John Henry Vivian, esq. "On the Introduction of the Steam Engine, and a corps of Cornish

Miners into the Silver Mines of South America, with an Account of the arrival and singular reception of Mr. Trevithick, the engineer," by Henry Boase, esq. treasurer to the society. This paper excited the greatest interest—it entered into the detail of all the circumstances which led to the engagement of Mr. Trevithick, and traced all the events which attended the execution of the plan to the latest accounts. After the reading of this paper had concluded, Dr. Paris rose and delivered a most eloquent oration upon the life and character of the Rev. William Gregor. A paper was next read, upon "The History of Sub-marine Mines," by John Hawkins, esq. The learned author entered upon a laborious investigation into the numerous mines, which, at different periods of the world, had been worked under the ocean, and concluded by describing those of Cornwall, especially that most extraordinary adventure of the wherry. A paper was also read from the same gentleman upon the importance of circulating through the Mines of Cornwall queries respecting the nature of lodes. Mr. Hawkins also furnished two other papers, one upon the history of Polgooth Mine, the other upon the art of refining tin. The resignation of Dr. Paris, with whom the plan of this institution originated, was announced. It was unanimously resolved to present him with a valuable piece of plate, expressive of his merits, and the grateful sense of the Society for his exertions to promote its prosperity.

The price of copper ore, which within the last two years was 78l. is now 126l. per ton, and a farther advance is expected.

The quantity of pilchards taken this season on the coasts of this county is estimated at 16,000 hogsheds.

Married.] At Bosahan, John Tippet, esq. to Cordelia, second daughter of the late Thos. Greyllys, of Helston.

At Falmouth, Capt. Talbot, to the daughter of Mr. H. Edey.

Died.] At Bodmin, Mrs. Bellringer, 76.

—Mr. Arthur Strilley.—Rev. Nich. Phillips, one of the aldermen of that town.

At Penryn, Mr. Reuben Welch.

At Penzance, Mr. Chas. Nickarvis.—Mr. Geo. Wallis.—The daughter of John Dennis, jun. esq. 20.

At St. Minver, Mr. John Legoe.

At Summercourt, Mr. W. Henwood, 37.

At Camborne, John, only surviving son of the Rev. John Allen, 19.

At Alverton, the daughter of John Dennis, jun. esq. 20.

At Southill, Rev. J. N. Shuckburgh.

CUMBERLAND.

The improvements which have been effected in the city of Carlisle and its immediate neighbourhood within the compass of a very few years, have rendered it not only infinitely more pleasant as a place of residence, but have contributed much to the

health of the inhabitants, among whom there are many rare instances of longevity, some of which we hope to communicate to our readers in future numbers in this department of the *New Monthly Magazine*.

The extensive bridges which for several years past have been erecting over the river Eden, at the foot of Carlisle, are now nearly completed, and they reflect as much honour on the architect, Mr. Smirke, as they prove of convenience to the city. At the last quarter sessions for the county, holden at Penrith on the 15th of October, the bench of magistrates came to a unanimous resolution, that the court houses, which for some time yielded to more pressing works, should be finished with all convenient dispatch. When this shall have been completed, Carlisle will possess two entrances (the north and south) equal to those of any city or town in the kingdom.

During the late distress public subscriptions were entered into at Carlisle for the purpose of finding employment for the poor. The result has been, the construction of a very elegant walk outside the venerable castle walls; a new terrace on the banks of the Eden, near the site of the Roman wall, which in compliment to the Duke of Devonshire, is called the "Devonshire Walk," and various other more important improvements, in which the corporation have most liberally assisted.

The Carlisle Library now boasts an excellent collection of works in every department of literature, and its finances are in a very prosperous state. A correspondent promises us an account of the rise, progress, and present condition of this useful institution.

John Hodgson, esq. of Penton, on the 6th of October, was elected mayor of Carlisle for the year ensuing.

The New Fortnight Carlisle Fat Cattle Market, established about a year, answers the expectations of the most sanguine: it proves a great accommodation both to the farmer and the butcher. Since the enlargement and repair of the ground on which the cattle markets are held they bid fair in a short time even to exceed their ancient celebrity.

On the 30th of last month, while a servant belonging to the Rev. Mr. Briscoe, of Great Orton, in this county, was in the fields shooting, he was alarmed by the piercing cries of one of his dogs, and on going to its assistance, he found two large adders coiled around its head, which he immediately killed, but so deadly was their venom, that the poor animal died before it could reach home.

The magistrates of Carlisle have set the laudable example of convicting six young men in the penalty of 3s. 4d. each, for Sabbath breaking; in default of payment they were to have been confined two hours in the stocks.

The thrashing machine, with a corn-mill attached to it, affords extraordinary facility in preparing the *staff of life*. *Corn growing, in a recent instance, at two o'clock, was served up at table in bread for dinner two hours afterwards.

In taking up the foundation of the old English gates in Carlisle, a few days ago, some oak wood in planks was found under it, in a state of fine preservation, which must have lain there many centuries.

Acts of Parliament will be applied for in the next session to improve the city of Carlisle, the town of Penrith, Whitehaven harbour, and to inclose the waste lands in the parish of Ainstable, which contains more waste than inclosed land!

Measures are about to be taken in Carlisle to abolish the sweeping of chimnies by climbing boys.

A society auxiliary to the Church Missionary Society has been formed in Carlisle.

Married.] At Stanwix, by the Bishop of Carlisle, Major Macallister, of the 13th light dragoons, to Georgina Maria, daughter of James Graham, esq. of Rickerby.

At Carlisle, Charles Tawse, esq. of Edinburgh, to Sarah Harriet, only daughter of the late John Connell, esq.—Mr. U. Law to Miss S. Bushby.

At Alston, Andrew King, esq. of Glasgow, to Miss S. A. Hutchinson, eldest daughter of the late Wm. H. esq. of Lenning House, Alston.

Mr. Pattinson, of Brigham, to Miss E. Wilkinson, of Flimby.

At Penrith, Mr. J. Greenhow to Miss C. Todd.—Mr. John Michel, of Brampton, to Mrs. Parker.—Mr. T. Martin, of Liverpool, to Miss A. Wilkinson, of Penrith.—Mr. Wilkinson, of London, to Miss Bowman.

Capt. J. Steel, of Maryport, to Miss Bell.

At Ponsonby, Mr. John Selkirk, to Miss E. Gunson.

Died.] At Carlisle, on the 20th of Sept. Hugh James, esq. M. D. aged 45, youngest son of the late Rev. Dr. James, of Arthuret; a man whose loss will be equally and deeply felt both by rich and poor; to the former he was a welcome and an engaging companion; to the latter a warm and steady friend, whether in health or on the bed of sickness: Educated with great care, and travelling in early life for experience, Dr. James acquired a skill which elevated him to a very high rank in his profession, and never was a man more willing than Dr. James to impart to all around him the benefits of his extensive knowledge. Disregarding personal emolument, he was ever ready to hasten to the relief of the poor as well as the rich, and thousands can testify how carefully, how anxiously he enquired into their maladies and necessities, and how readily relief followed the knowledge of distress. Some years ago, Dr. James was visited by one of the severest afflictions which can befall human nature—

the deprivation of sight, which is forcibly characterized by Milton (who knew its value from its loss,) as "that one talent which is death to hide." But, notwithstanding this great privation, he pursued his profession even with increased success. It has been observed, and very justly, that the loss of one sense generally adds to the strength of those that remain. This was strongly illustrated in Dr. James. If he laboured under the affliction of perpetual darkness, his keen perception, and retentive memory, were unrivalled; and his industry enabled him to keep pace with the knowledge and literature of the day. There was nothing new either in science or art, or in polite literature, but what Dr. James was well aware, and with which he seemed as familiar as the authors themselves. As a patriot he was warm, upright, and sincere—firmly attached to the principles of our glorious constitution, both in church and state. Dr. James practised in Carlisle many years, during which his skill was manifested upon many important occasions. But however important the station he occupied in society, the grand sphere of his usefulness was in his capacity of physician to the Carlisle Dispensary, of which, if he was not the father, he was one of its greatest supporters; indeed, we may say, its chief prop. Hither it was that the poor repaired in the time of their trouble, and they always found the counsel and assistance of Dr. James; and if they were unable to go to him, no sooner was the intimation given than they found him at their bed-sides. It was in the attendance of a poor patient that he contracted the malignant distemper which, in a few days, terminated his valuable life. He had the satisfaction of being attended in his illness by his early and intimate friend Mr. Bell, surgeon, of Edinburgh, who, with the medical gentlemen of Carlisle, constantly and anxiously watched over him, and did all that skill is capable of performing. But the "inevitable doom was fixed," and human aid availed nothing. Of this Dr. James was fully sensible: he died like a man and a christian. To his mother, his brother, his sisters, his near friends, his death must be a severe blow indeed!—and his loss to the public, to the poor, we cannot even hope to see repaired.

"While sorrow weeps o'er virtue's sacred dust,

"Our tears become us, and our grief is just."

At Cocker-mouth, Mr. Daniel Sanderson, 36. A few weeks ago a new organ, the work of Mr. Sanderson, was erected in Cocker-mouth church, which he had undertaken to play on gratuitously. But it pleased the great Disposer of events that it should be *but once*, though that once was sufficient to prove the value of the instrument, and the great loss which the inhabitants of Cocker-mouth have sustained in a scientific and disinterested organist. To the arduous and unremit-

ting exertion which he bestowed for the completion of this monument of his genius, may, in a great degree, be attributed the premature termination of his valuable life.

At Netherethal, Mrs. Jane Irwin.

At Redkirk, Mrs. Symes, 49.

At Moresby, Capt. McDonald.

In London, aged 69, Mr. Thomas Shaw, eldest son of the late Rev. Mr. S. vicar of Crosby and Scaleby.

At Egremont, Mr. A. Adamson, 24.

On his passage to the Brazils, Captain R. Bell, of Maryport.

At Wetheral, Mrs. Gill, 62.

At Whitehaven, Miss B. Gibson, 17.

At Penrith, Mr. J. Ritson, one of the society of Friends, advanced in years.—Mr. John Barker, printer, 33.

At Gosforth, Mr. S. Hodgson, 28.

At Dalston, Mr. Thos. Stubbs, 61.

At Maryport, Capt. Harrison Bell.

At Workington, Capt. Thos. Wilson.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married.—At Chesterfield, Wm. Brodhurst, esq. of Mansfield, to Esther, only daughter of Bernard Lucas, esq.

At Stavely, T. P. Clarke, esq. R. N. to Miss Elizabeth Bright, the youngest daughter of the late Paul B. esq. of Inkersall.

Rev. G. Holt, vicar of Cuckney, Notts, to Miss Eliz. Radley, of Whitwell.

Died.—At Melbourne, Mr. Jcs. Moss.

DEVONSHIRE.

The committee for the employment of the poor, at Plymouth, has discontinued its labours, after a most indefatigable attention to its various benevolent duties for nearly a twelvemonth. A considerable repair of the road to Cat Down, the formation of a road and foot-path around the Hoe to Mill Prison, and the addition of a large piece of foot-path on the Tavistock road, with some minor improvements, will long attest its existence and the judicious disposal of the funds (1,000*l.* and upwards) confided to its management. The aid of government in tools and other things, through the heads of different departments in the port, has been prompt and liberal; and without this assistance it might have been difficult for the committee to have carried some of its schemes into full effect.

That beautiful building, the New Chapel, in Plymouth-yard, is nearly completed, and will shortly be opened for divine service. The bells of the old church were kept silent upwards of 20 years, by order of Commissioner Fanshawe, but his successor permits the bells of the new edifice to ring a joyous peal on all public occasions.

The new church of St. David's, at Exeter, has been consecrated by the bishop of this diocese.

Married.—At Plymouth, Lieut. John Street, R. N. to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Edward Lloyd, esq. of Jump, near Plymouth.—Lieut. C. Hall, R. N. to Mary, second daughter of Mr. Reeby.—Lieut. A. M. Na-

pier, R. N. to Miss Luckraft.—Captain Jas. Couch, R. N. to the daughter of P. Manico, esq.

At Exeter, Mr. J. Ware, jun. of Tiverton, to the widow of Lieut. W. Clements, R. N.—Capt. Rhodes, R. N. to Barbara, only daughter of Chas. Clay, esq.

At Kingsbridge, Rev. William Salter, to Orange, daughter of the late P. Lane, esq. of Halwell.

Died.] At Plymouth, the wife of Mr. John Garland.—Mrs. C. Bennett.—Mr. Rob. Bell, serjeant in the royal artillery.—Mr. John Litheby.—Dr. Jas. Gasking, M. D. 65.

At Sidmouth, Thos. Hopkins, esq. of the Inner Temple, barrister at law.

At Honiton, Elizabeth, widow of Nath. Green, esq. 59.

At Colcest, Thos. Lane, esq. 75.

At Exeter, Adam, only son of Dr. Neale.—Mary, wife of the late Mr. William Coward, 62.

At Dawlish, Eliza, youngest daughter of Alderman Morton, of Worcester, 26.

DORSETSHIRE.

Married.] At Gillingham, Rev. G. Webster, rector of Codford St. Mary, Wilts, to Miss Newton.

Henry Cutler, esq. to Miss Cole, of Marnhull.

Died.] At Ibberton, Joseph D'Aubeny, esq.

DURHAM.

Application will be made to parliament in the ensuing session, for leave to bring in a bill for building a bridge across the river Wear, at Hylton Ferry, to be used instead of the present ancient ferry at that place.

Died.] At Heighington, the Rev. Wm. Haswell, 41 years lecturer of the parish of Tynemouth.

At Sherburn, Mrs. Jane Bewick, 74.

At Coopen, near Stockton, Mr. John Armstrong, 88.

At Stockton, Mr. Henry Eccles, bookseller, 27.

At Darlington, Ann, wife of Mr. Mich. Windell, of the Turk's Head Inn, 63.

At Gateshead, Jane, wife of Mr. James Guthrie, 29.

At Sunderland, Mr. Wm. Buddle, 27.

ESSEX.

The inhabitants of Witham have resolved that the names of all paupers (except the aged and impotent) shall be printed, and stuck up in the public-houses, and on any person receiving parochial relief, being found drinking or tipping in any ale-house, all further relief will be withheld, and he will be punished for the offence.

Early in the morning of Sept. 26, the farming premises of Dr. Hare, at Southminster, were wilfully set on fire, in consequence of which the barn and other buildings, with the whole of this year's crops, were totally destroyed to the amount of 2000*l*.

On the 6th October the whole family of

an industrious labouring man named Lowe, consisting of himself, his wife, two infant children, and his aged mother, residing near Bassington, were found murdered in his cottage. Three men belonging to a gang of gypsies, on whom some of Lowe's property was found, have been committed for trial.

Married.] At Boxted, Capt. Parbly, of the I. E. C. service, to Anne, eldest daughter of the Rev. Dr. Hooker, rector of Rottingdean.

At Henham, Radcliffe Pearl Todd, esq. of Sturmer Hall, to Mary, daughter of the late John Canning, esq. of Rickling.

At Ingatstone, William Bennett, esq. of Blackbeath, to Marianna, the youngest daughter of John Dunkin, esq. of Ingatstone Lodge.

Died.] At Walthamstow, the wife of Wm. Sherwood, esq.

At Little Baddow, Mr. Abraham Ager, 73.

At Bellericay, Mr. Geo. Mead.

At Rainham, Mr. Thos. Surridge.

At Lawn Hall, Mrs. Townsend.

At Saffron Walden, Mr. Wm. Beard.—Mr. Wm. Wiseman.

At Barling, near Rochford, Mr. Thomas Cook.

At Great Waltham, Mr. Benj. Devonish, 35.

At Barking, Hannah, relict of Jos. Bladworth, esq.

GLoucestershire.

Provident Banks are about to be established at Gloucester, Cirencester, and Cainscross.

The late triennial music meeting at Gloucester was better attended than on any former occasion. The cathedral was crowded at each of the three morning performances, at which upwards of 700*l*. was collected for the purposes of charity.

Birth.] At Clifton, the Marchioness of Ely, of a son.

Married.] At Stroud, Mr. Jones, surgeon, of Kingstanley, to Mary, youngest daughter of Mr. Sweeting, surgeon.

At Tewkesbury, Mr. Wood, surgeon, to Miss Malpas.

Died.] At Frampton Court, Nathaniel Clifford, esq. a justice of the peace, and deputy lieutenant for this county, 66.

At Cheltenham, G. Fyffe, esq. of Camberwell.—Miss Clarke, sister of the late Dr. C.—Mr. Fitzpatrick, of the Sun Inn.—In his 72d year, Thomas Bidwell, esq. who, during the last 25 years, had filled the office of chief clerk in the department of foreign affairs, into which he entered fifty years ago. Mr. Bidwell had also held the situation of superintendent of St. James's and Hyde-parks, having been appointed to it by the present Duke of Grafton. It has been under his active superintendence that this part of the crown domains has received the improvements in planting, &c. which will in due time essentially contribute to the embellishments of the metropolis.

At Wollastone, the widow of Admiral Kempthorne, of Helston, 69.

At Berkeley, Anne, eldest daughter of Sam. Dyer, esq. of Wotton-under-edge.

At Winterbourne, Mrs. Wick.

At Olvestone, Mrs. Anne Fry.

At Yate, Mr. Wm. Young.

At Gloucester, Daniel Willey, esq. a deputy-lieutenant, and a coroner for this county, 62. He twice served the office of mayor for this city.

HAMPSHIRE.

The Naval Academy at Portsmouth, now established for more than 50 years, has of late been entirely new modelled. Formerly all the students were educated free of expense. It is now determined that 50 scholarships only shall be reserved for the sons of naval officers gratis, and that the rest of the students (the number of whom is also limited) shall only be admitted on their parents paying at the rate of 70l. per annum for each lad so received.

The late Mr. Bartlett, of Romsey, whose death is recorded in our last, directed by will, that the bulk of his fortune should be put in the funds, and interest divided between Wilts and Hants County Infirmarys—it is expected to amount to 400l. per annum to each institution.

An experiment has been made on board the Wellesley, at Portsmouth, of a newly-invented syphon, which is intended to water ships from a tank-vessel, instead of pumping. The instrument is 2½ feet in diameter, and it discharged 20½ tons per hour. It is the invention of Lieut. Rodgers.

Birth.] The lady of J. Carter, esq. M. P. for Portsmouth, of a son.

Married.] At Hamble, E. Horwood, esq. of Aston Clinton, Bucks, to Harriet, daughter of Captain George Spry.

At Winchester, James Toone, esq. youngest son of Colonel T. East India Director, to the youngest daughter of the late Sir Henry St. John Mildmay, of Dogmersfield Park.

At Alverstoke, Lieut. William Edward Curlew, R. N. to Caroline, youngest daughter of Mrs. Collins, of Brickfield Cottage, Ann's Hill.—Capt. Couche, of the 103d regt. to Eliza, only daughter of the late A. C. Frith, esq.

At Freshwater, Isle of Wight, Thos. Ferrier, esq. of London, to Miss Morgan, of Norton.

At Cowes, Rev. Mr. Nourse, to Jane, youngest daughter of the Rev. J. H. Gill.

At New Church, Rich. Grant, esq. to Miss Edwards.

At Southampton, Hen. Minchin, esq. to Caroline, only daughter of the late Chas. Mackett, esq. of Clayfield House.—Jas. Ede, esq. of Ridgeway Castle, to Catherine, youngest daughter of G. B. Wright.

At South Warnborough, T. M. Wayne, esq. to Frances, eldest daughter of Wm. Bowyer, esq. of Bedford Row, London.

Died.] At Winchester, Mrs. Home, relict of Lieut. Col. H. of the 25th regt. and mother to Lady Boynton, wife of the Rev. Charles Drake Barnard, rector of Bigby, in Lincolnshire.

At Yarmouth, Isle of Wight, Edw. Rushworth, esq. of Farringford House.

At Farringford Hill, Isle of Wight, Edw. Rushworth, esq. senior magistrate for that division of the county, and formerly M. P. for Newport and Yarmouth, 62.

At Andover, Mrs. Reding, 68.

At Ovington, Mr. John Goodwin.

At Itchen, the wife of Mr. John Bell.

At Bittern, the wife of Andrew Naftell; esq.

At Southampton, the widow of John Fleming, esq. 59.—Mary Anne, wife of Mr. Rob. Hendrie, of Titchborne street, 38.

At Romsey, Wm. Frederic Hill, esq. late Captain in the Gloucestershire militia, 41.

At Portsmouth, Ensign Rob. Hatch, 53d regt.—The relict of John Fleming, esq. of Stonchan Park.—Mr. Littlewood.—Mr. Wm. Clark, 46.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Dorston, Jas. Morris, esq. to the only daughter of Mr. Maddie, of Vowmine.

Died.] At Hoarwithy, Mr. Jas. Partridge, 91.

At Bill Hill, Thos. Nixon, esq. many years an active and impartial magistrate for this county, 60.

At Moreton, the only daughter of the Rev. Francis Woodcock.

At Little Tarrington, Mrs. Jones, 56.

At Woodmanton, Elganor, relict of Mr. R. Stephens, 72.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

Since the institution of the Hertfordshire Saving Bank, in March 1816, deposits to the amount of 8837l. 14s. 8d. have been received; of which 8600l. has been laid out in government debentures.

Married.] At Hertford, Sam. Newbould, jun. esq. to Hannah, youngest daughter of F. C. Searancke.

At St. Albans, Dan. Goodman, esq. to Mary Anne, eldest daughter of the Rev. J. Carpenter Gape.

Thos. Jones, esq. of Ware, to Mrs. Win.

The Rev. H. Bull, vicar of Littlebury, and Fellow of St. Peter's College, Cambridge, to the daughter of the Rev. Thos. Sisson, rector of Wallington.

Died.] At Offley Grange, Mrs. Crawley, 42.

At Darkes Lodge, Thos. Wilson, esq. 58.

At Watford, the daughter of the late Hugh Adams, esq. of Barnstable.

At Spellbrook, Mr. John Lyles, 71.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

Married.] At Huntingdon, Mr. Seconds, of Stamford, to Miss Charlotte Robson, of Huntingdon.—Mr. Thos. Brown, of Bishop Stortford, to Miss Charlotte Mills.

At St. Neots, Mr. Underwood, of Huntingdon, to the daughter of the late Rev. Mr. Bewsher.

Died.] At Huntingdon, Frances, eldest daughter of Wm. Margetts, esq.

At Yaxley, J. Chamberlain, gent. 78.

KENT.

On the morning of October 3, the corning house of the gun-powder works belonging to John Hall, esq. at Ore, near Raversham, containing about 12 barrels of powder, blew up with a dreadful explosion, which destroyed every part of the building. Three men employed in it at the time were literally blown to pieces.

A subterraneous cavity in the Cliff at Margate has lately extended itself in a direct line towards Cobb's brewery, which cost 40,000*l.* in erecting. This chasm is now so alarming, that the parish officers have erected a railing to prevent persons from approaching it.

Birth.] At Rochester, the lady of Lieut. Col. Bingham, of a daughter.

Married.] At Lee, John Parrott, junior, esq. of Tooting, to Adriana, eldest daughter of Benjamin Oakley, esq. of Tavistock Place.

At Charlton, Rev. Edw. Ryder, to Miss Eliza Howard.

At Boxley, James Best, esq. of Park House, to Harriet, youngest daughter of the late S. R. Gaussen, esq. of Brookman's Park.

At Margate, Christopher, second son of Dr. Hunter, to Mary, eldest daughter of Jas. Brooman, esq.

Died.] At Greenwich, Capt. N. Portlock, R. N. of the military department of the Royal Hospital there. He accompanied Captain Cook round the world, and subsequently performed two other similar voyages. The observations made in one of these voyages, performed in company with Capt. Dixon, were published in 1789 in a 4to. volume.—Sarah, wife of Thos. Moses, esq. 64.

At Rochester, Mrs. Dowton, late surviving daughter of the late Mrs. Baker, many years proprietor of the Kent theatres. Her talents as an actress, were justly admired. She survived her elder sister, Miss Baker, who died at the same place, only four days.

At Canterbury, Mrs. Mantle, 64.—Amy, wife of Mr. John Impett, 60.

At Maidstone, Mr. Wm. Hartnup.

At Dover, Mr. Richard Huntley.—Mr. J. Anson.

At Hythe, the wife of Mr. Rob. Allen, 40.

At Hawkhurst, Mercer Durrant, esq. 88.

At Westwell, Mr. Wm. Maylam, sen. 70.

LANCASHIRE.

We hear with infinite pleasure of the almost universal revival of trade in all parts of the country. The town of Bolton and its neighbourhood participate in the general revival; so much so, as to be enabled, some time ago, to allow 1*s.* per cut more for the

work, and a further advance is in contemplation.—*Lancaster Gazette.*

Burnley has felt the beneficial effects of improvement of trade; in the manufacture of calicoes, for what 1*s.*6*d.* was paid some time ago, the workmen now receive 2*s.* *Liverpool Advertiser.*

A twelvemonth ago, more than half of the shipwrights of Liverpool were out of work: at present there is scarcely a good workman unemployed. The same may be said of most of the other classes of mechanics and artificers connected with shipping.—*Liverpool Mercantile Gazette.*

Liverpool is to be lighted with gas, as soon as an act of parliament can be obtained for that purpose.

The bridge over the Irwell, communicating between Salford and Strangeways, is now completed. It is an elegantly neat structure of cast iron, of one arch of 120 feet span, and may deservedly be considered as a proof of the decided superiority of cast iron bridges, in the essential points of economy and facility of execution, the abutments and bridge having been completed in the short period of eight months; and with a slightness of scaffolding, and limited number of workmen, truly astonishing; as, after the completion of the abutments, not more than from six to ten men were employed to fix the scaffolding and complete the iron-work. The erection of this bridge was contracted for by the Coalbrookdale Company.

Married.] At Liverpool, Capt. Wm. Roberts to Miss Mary Howson.—Mr. Michael Brown, to Margaret, eldest daughter of Capt. John Brown.—Benjamin Hutchins, esq. to Elizabeth, daughter of the late Thos. Rigmaiden, esq.—Chas. Inman, esq. to Jane, daughter of Thos. Clay, esq.

At Toxteth Park, Rev. W. R. Lyad, to Catherine, daughter of the late Dr. Brandreth, of Liverpool.

At Lancaster, Mr. Ellithorn, solicitor, to Miss Nelson.—Mr. Roper, to Jane, youngest daughter of the late Jas. Moore, esq.

Died.] At Everton, Mrs. Martha Eyes, 54.

At Liverpool, Mr. James Dobson.—Mrs. Smith.—Mr. Dan. Owens.—Maria, daughter of the late Mr. John Atlas.—Mrs. Smith.—Mr. Thos. Latham, 62.—Mrs. Waite, 65.—Mr. Hamlet Mullion, 48.

At Septhorn, Mr. Wm. Molyneux, 91.

At Childwall, Mr. Adam Jackson, 30.

At Walton, near Liverpool, Mr. James Wright, one of the proprietors of the *Liverpool Saturday Advertiser*, 45.

At Rochdale, Rev. Thos. Littlewood, 64.

At Lancaster, the relict of Strehill Harrison, esq.—Mr. Christ. Clark, sen. 79.

At Preston, Mrs. Mary Jackson.—Mr. Rob. Rawlinson, 38.

At Manchester, Mr. John Thorpe, 45 years an eminent and faithful minister among the Quakers, 75.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

The poor's rate of the parish of Lewton Linford, in this county, which for one year at the beginning of last century amounted to 3*l.* 12*s.* 8*d.* last year exceeded 4,000*l.*

Married.] At Hugglescote, the Rev. Wm. Jevons, of Altringham, Cheshire, to Fanny, only daughter of the late Geo. Worthington, esq. of Altringham.

At Leicester, Serjeant Wm. Devall, to Miss Sarah Worsey, of Wolverhampton.

Died.] At Walton, Camilla Matilda, eldest daughter of the late A. Watson, esq.

At Lodington Park, Campbell Morris, esq. formerly major of the 6th, or Inniskilling reg. of dragoons.

At Lutterworth, the relict of Richard Arnold, esq. 65.

At Thrusington, Mr. J. N. Beasley.

At Leicester, J. W. Roberts, esq. of Thornly Grange, Northampton, 71.

At Burbage, Henry Bentley, gent. 91.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

In the night of Tuesday, Oct. 7, Thomas Hall, aged about 70 years, and Mary Grant, his housekeeper, of about the same age, who had many years resided by themselves, in a very lonely cottage in Theddlethorpe, about 12 miles from Louth, were most inhumanly murdered by some diabolical monster, or monsters in human shape, who entered by a breach made in the back wall of the house, for the bloody purpose. The bodies, particularly that of Hall, were dreadfully mangled, owing, as there is reason to believe, to the vigorous defence which he made. Money and notes were found scattered about, whence, it is supposed, that the murderers were disturbed before they had time to secure their plunder.

Married.] At Louth, Thos. Oldham, esq. of Saltfleetby, to Frances, third daughter of the late Thos. Phillips, esq.—Mr. C. Burton, solicitor, to Eleanor, eldest daughter of the Rev. C. Burton.

At Kirkthorpe, Rev. Wm. Fox, to Lucy, youngest daughter of the late Geo. Uppleby, esq. of Barrow Lodge.

At Brigg, Wm. Smith, esq. of Burton-upon-Trent, to Mrs. Metcalf, widow of Dr. M.

At Stoke Rochford, Rev. Elye Towne, of Utterby, to Miss Mary Cholmeley, of Easton.—Mr. W. Green, to Miss Sarah Roberts.

At Boston, Capt. Hinton Palmer to Miss Mary Amos.

Died.] At Ponton House, near Granttham, Lady Kent, relict of Sir Charles K. bart.

At Louth, the widow of Mr. Simon Waters.

At Gainsborough, Roger Dawson, esq. 93.

At Portland, Mr. John Usill, 33.

At Saltfleet, Mr. Rich Willis, 44.

At Stow, Mr. Wm. Jerrems, 65.

At Uffington, Mr. Thos. Grieves, 48.

At Boston, Mr. Wm. Ostler, 83.—Mr.

Dan. Thompson, 30.—Ann, wife of Mr. Geo. Norris, 40.

At Irby, Mr. Jas. Stephenson, 23.

At Caistor, Sarah, wife of Mr. J. Hannah.

At Alford, Mr. Thos. Allenby, surgeon, 29.

At Grimsby, Mrs. E. Blain, 28.

MONMOUTHSHIRE.

Married.] At Chepstow, Sir Alexander Wilson, M.D. of Bath, to Miss James, only daughter of the late S. James, esq. of Stroate, Gloucestershire.

W. F. Powell, esq. solicitor, of Monmouth, to Miss Bolton, daughter of the late Capt. B. of the Meed House, near Chepstow.

Died.] At Monmouth, Mr. John Lucas, 41.

NORFOLK.

It affords us great satisfaction to state upon authority, says the *Norwich Mercury*, that the manufacture of bombazines in this city is so considerably increased, that hands cannot be found to execute the orders. The Court of Guardians are applied to at every sitting for assistance by persons who are learning the art. A part of this enlarged demand is for the continent, but there appears to be a prevailing fashion for the wear of this article at home, which has added materially to the consumption, and has led to the introduction of a great variety both in quality and price.

Since midsummer, the number of paupers in the workhouse at Norwich has decreased upwards of 200; applications for out-door allowances are also much decreased; so that the rate for the present quarter will be 1500*l.* less than for the last.

The corporation of Norwich have voted a piece of plate, value 25 guineas, to Dr. Rigby and his lady, as a memento of the birth at one time of their four children: the event is to be recorded in the city books, and inscribed with the names of the children on the plate.

At a public meeting held at Norwich on the 26th September, it was resolved to form an Auxiliary Association for Norwich and Norfolk, for promoting Christianity among the Jews.

Married.] Geo. Costerton, esq. of Yarmouth, to Helen Maria, eldest daughter of Mr. Beart, of Gorleston.

At Riddlesworth, Christ. Bedingfield, esq. solicitor, of Gravesend, to Miss Adams.

At Cromer, R. Wilkinson, esq. to Ann, daughter of Mr. G. Suggett.

At Yarmouth, Hen. Green, esq. of Lynn, to the relict of Lieut. Dillon, R.N.

At West Rudham, Mr. Chas. Stedman, to Harriet, second daughter of Jas. Buck, esq.

John Marcon, esq. of Swaffham, to Jane, second daughter of the Rev. A. Edwards, rector of Great Cressingham.

Died.] At Swannington, Mr. Benj. Howlett, 54.

At Needham, Mr. Jas. Pratt, 82.

At Norwich, Mr. Wm. Newbegin.—Miss Rachael Back.—Mr. Wm. Girmingham, 82.
—Ann, relict of Mr. P. Hawkins, 72.

At Tibenham, Mrs. Eliz. Betts, of the Greyhound Inn, 80.

At Ludham, the widow of Mr. J. Howes.

At Booton, the relict of T. Rump, esq.

At Shipdam, the Rev. Colby Bullock, 66.

At Eaton Hall, Jonathan Davey, esq. 28.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married.] At Weldon, Mr. Daniels, surgeon, to Mary, eldest daughter of Mr. Marmaduke Pywell.

At Raunds, Rev. John Cullen, to Miss Mary Ekins.

At Kettering, W. Heude, esq. of the E. I. C. service, to Sophia, youngest daughter of W. Roughton, sen. esq.

Died.] At Peterborough, Mrs. Mary Eastland, 53.

At Earl's Barton, Mr. Thos. Austin, 69.
—Mr. Edmund James, 70.

At Laddington, Mrs. Franks.

At Oundle, Mrs. Palmer, 85.

At Kettering, Mr. Benj. Curren, 76.

At Northampton, Mr. Payne, 73.—Maria, wife of Hen. Locock, M.D. 46.

At Paulersbury, the Rev. W. Master, 42 years rector of that place, 77.

At Little Harrowden, Mr. Goodman, 60 years master of the free school at that place, 85.

At Kislisbury, Mr. John Watts, 70.

At Hammerton, near Peterborough, Mrs. Oldham, 105. This venerable matron, the mother of a large family, died of the small-pox. It is worthy of remark, that every member of her family had been affected by it in the natural course, and it had visited the place of her residence no less than six times, within her own recollection, and though never restrained in her intercourse with the inhabitants, she did not take the least infection before.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

The coal owners of the rivers Tyne and Wear, the body of them most extensively benefited by Sir Humphry Davy's safety lamps for preventing explosions in coal mines, have shewn their sense of the importance of the discovery to their interests and those of humanity, by presenting Sir Humphry with a very handsome service of plate, of the value of nearly 2000l. The ceremony of the presentation of it took place on the 11th of October, when a grand dinner was given to Sir Humphry by the coal proprietors and owners, at the Queen's Head, at Newcastle.

Married.] At Branxton, Mr. Rich. Steward, of Branxton Cottage, to Bell, second daughter of the late Thos. Reed, esq. of Hoppen.

At Hexham, the Rev. Mr. Hayton, minister of the Independent Congregation, to Miss Kirsopp.

At Alston, And. King, esq. of Glasgow, to

Sarah, eldest daughter of the late Wm. Hutchinson, esq. of Lonning House.

Died.] At North Shields, Mr. Wm. Pollock, 47.

At Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Mr. John Austin, 70.—Mrs. Eliz. Twizell.—Isabel, wife of the Rev. Major Clay, 30.—Mr. W. Forster, of Longtown.

At Morpeth, Sarah, daughter of Mr. Geo. Straker, 19.

At Middle Ord, John Gray, esq.

At Wolsingham, Mrs. Eliz. Watson, 84.

At Ellingham, William, third son of Thos. Haggerston, esq. 26.

At Buckton, near Belford, Mrs. Walker.

At Hawick, Margaret, second daughter of Mr. Rob. Armstrong, 17.

At Hexham, Mrs. Armstrong.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

In the night of Sept. 29, a fire broke out in the farm-yard of Mr. Salmon, of Flawford, near Newark, and consumed very nearly the whole of his crops of corn and hay. The loss is estimated at between 1500l. and 2000l.

Married.] At Lenton, Wm. Batley, esq. of London, to Miss Green.

At Newark, Rev. C. Alexander, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of E. S. Godfrey, esq. of Newark.

At Nottingham, Mr. T. B. Milnes, of Lenton, to Miss Hopkin, daughter of Mr. H. of the Talbot Inn.

Died.] At Nottingham, Mr. Thos. Wilkinson, 57.—Mrs. Bearisall, 72.—The Rev. Geo. Hutchinson, vicar of St. Mary's in this town, rector of Uppingham, and prebendary of Southwell.

At Eaton, Mrs. Warwick.

At Greasley, suddenly, while attending the anniversary meeting of the Bible Society, Mr. Rich. Leaver, of Mansfield.

At Mansfield, Mrs. Harker, 85.

At Newark, Mr. Perkins Roodhouse, 82.—Mr. Geo. Sheppard, 62.—Mrs. Mary Rimington, 59.—Mrs. Eliz. Nichols, 43.

At Worksop, Mr. Wm. Brummitt, 31.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Wm. Taplin, of the Bear Inn, Woodstock, to Miss Prentice of Steeple Aston.

At Combe, Mr. Thos. Austin, of Woodstock, to Sarah, second daughter of Mr. Jas. Long.

At Banbury, Mr. C. Judge, to Miss Gulliver, of Hascott House, Northampton.

At Oxford, Mr. Jarvis, to Miss Ann Tompkins.

Died.] At Temple Cowley, Mr. John White, 79.

At Waterstock, Mrs. Radford, 88.

At Thame, Mr. Rob. Hedges, sen. 83.

At North Stoke, Martha, wife of Mr. John Bennett, 54.

At Oxford, the wife of Mr. John Keep.—Mr. John Hudson, senior common-room man of Pembroke College, 50.—Eliza,

youngest daughter of Mr. T. Peake, of the Mitre Inn, 16.—John Paul, esq. of Baliol College, eldest son of John Paul P. esq. of High Grove, Gloucestershire, 22.

At Banbury, Edward, second son of J. Paine, esq. 14.

At Bampton, the Rev. Griffith Davies, 20 years master of the Free Grammar School of that place.

SHROPSHIRE.

Died. At Ludlow, Mr. John Jongs, 76. At Oswestry, Maria, eldest daughter of the late Roger Jones, esq.—John Hurleston, esq. attorney.—Mrs. Edwards, wife of Mr. E. druggist.

At Shrewsbury, the wife of Mr. Rich. Windsor, 77.—Mrs. Asterley, of the Mason's Arms.—Susannah, relict of Thos. Fownes, esq.

At Brosely, Mr. Thos. Davies, 67.

At Chesterton Mill, Mr. Wm. Weir.

At Lapal House, near Halesowen, Jane, fifth daughter of the late Mr. John Cox, of Stourbridge, 18.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

Married. At Bath, John Steel, esq. of Cockermouth, to Frances, youngest daughter of the Rev. R. Coxe.—J. S. Usher, esq. of Bristol, to the widow of Major R. Nairne.—Mr. Askew, to Mrs. Paisey.—J. P. Cassin, esq. to Miss Eliz. Lee.—Mr. W. S. Hall, to Frances, youngest daughter of Mr. Hen. Griffith.—Mr. Barratt, jun. bookseller, to Mary, second daughter of Mr. Sheppard.—Lieut. Col. D'Arcy, R.A. to Lady Catherine West, daughter of the Earl of Delawarr.

At Bridgewater, Mr. H. Axford, surgeon, to Mary, second daughter of the Rev. Dr. Woollen, vicar of that place.

At Taunton, the Rev. Wm. Hawkins, of Portsea, to Mary, second daughter of the Rev. R. Horsey.

Died. At Bath, the relict of J. Blundell, esq. of Liverpool, 86.—Mr. Kilvert.—Wm. Clavill, esq. 77.—The lady of Sir R. Kingsmill, bart.—Alex. Grant, esq. surgeon, 64.—Mrs. Hellyar.—Mrs. Pridmore.—Mrs. Joanna Whittaker, 97.—Mr. Snaylem.—Mr. John Sinclair, 80.—The relict of Lieut. Col. Eyre.—And. Wright, esq. of Halifax, Nova-Scotia.—Jos. Cuff, esq. formerly an eminent merchant in the Russia trade, 64.

At Bristol, Mr. John Lucas, jun. 41.—Mrs. Taylor.—Wm. Burton, esq.—Jas. Tobin, esq. 80.—Margaret, wife of Mr. Thos. Parry, 55.—Mrs. Sarah Spurtlock, 65.—R. Colston, esq. of his Majesty's customs, 68. At Brislington, Mr. Hancock, 86.—Mrs. Cole, wife of Thos. C. esq. postmaster of Bristol.

At Heywood Hall, Rev. R. Wilkins, vicar of that parish and rector of Weston.

At Wells, John Elliot Porch, esq.

At Sevington, Mr. Abraham Harding, 67.

At Frome, Mr. Walter Jones.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Two trials which took place at the late as-

sizes for this county, have excited a more than ordinary sensation. The one was that of two soldiers, John Hall and Patrick Morrison, who, in a drunken frolic, took a shilling from a labourer named Read, who, at the instigation of George Roberts, keeper of the prison at Wolverhampton, founded upon this circumstance a charge of highway robbery. The men were convicted and left for execution. The real facts of their case having however been made known to some benevolent characters at Wolverhampton, a respite, and subsequently a free pardon, was obtained for the soldiers. The conduct of Roberts is now under investigation by the magistrates of the county.—The second case was that of Abraham Thornton, of Castle Bromwich, who was tried for rape and murder, committed on the body of Mary Ashford, a young woman, whose fate has excited the deepest horror and sympathy. In spite of very strong circumstantial evidence, Thornton was acquitted; but the verdict was by no means satisfactory to the county, indeed, we may say, to the country at large, and the nearest of kin to the unfortunate girl have obtained a writ of appeal, upon which Thornton has been again taken into custody, to undergo another trial, which, by the ancient law of England, the next heir of the murdered person is entitled to institute.

The trustees of the Free Grammar School of Wolverhampton, have determined to found two scholarships at either university, for the greatest proficient in classical literature.

Married. At Burslem, James Broughton, esq. of the India House, to Miss Lucy Faulkner.

Died. At Westbromwich, Ann, relict of Edw. Elwell, esq.—Mr. Wm. Izon.

At Stone, Mr. John Gothard, of the Bell and Bear Inn.

At Wednesbury, the wife of Mr. Richard Windsor, 77.

At Trentham, Mary, daughter of the late Mr. Chas. Smith.

At Brierley, Mr. Benj. Horton, 68.

At Coleshill, Mr. John Stretton, 74.

At Lichfield, Thos. Hinckley, esq. 72.

At Walsall, the Rev. Thos. Grove, pastor of the Independent congregation in that town, and the last survivor of the six young men expelled from Oxford for preaching and expounding the scriptures, &c.—Mr. John Ash, 60.

At King's Bromley, Mr. Isaac Charles.

At Burton upon Trent, Thos. L. Fowler, esq.—Frances, youngest daughter of the Rev. Henry Des Vœux.

At Handsworth, Sarah, wife of John Whately, esq.

At Wolverhampton, the widow of Mr. Solomon Grosvenor, 73.

SUFFOLK.

Married. At Woodbridge, John Moor, esq. collector of the customs at Woodbridge,

to Ann, third daughter of the late N. Clements, esq. of Dover Court, near Harwich.

—Capt. Dowsing, to Miss Rogers.

At Wantisden, Wm. Edwards, esq. solicitor, of Framlingham, to Emma, second daughter of Jas. Edwards, esq.

Died.] At Bury, Ellen, daughter of Thos. Clay, esq.—Mrs. Lockwood, 85.—Serjeant Manning.—Mr. John Bradbrook, 36.—Mrs. Ann Matthews, many years housekeeper to the present Duke of Norfolk.

At Ipswich, John Roper, esq.—Mr. Read, 85.

At Kirby Cane Parsonage, the Hon. Chas. Jas. Keppel, fifth son of the Earl of Albemarle. The deceased and his brother, two very fine young men, both under twenty years, went out with their guns, and in getting through a hedge the coat of the one caught the other's trigger, and the whole contents of the gun lodged in the leg of his brother, who bled to death before assistance could arrive.

SURREY.

Married.] At Streatham, Philip Prince, esq. to Mary, and Thos. Trenham Irish, esq. to Ann, the daughters of Edw. Cowling, esq. of Bedford-house.

At Putney, Claude Neilson, esq. to Renee, daughter of the late Chas. Clifton, esq. of Demerara.

At Camberwell, Capt. Wm. Hinde, 65th regt. to Miss Bothamley.

At Mortlake, W. Twining, esq. to Martha, third daughter of the late Capt. Montgomery.

Richard Wm. Ripley, esq. to Sarah, eldest daughter of R. Brown, esq. of Streatham.

Died.] At Clapham, Thos. Syan, esq.—Mary Ann, wife of G. Hyde Wollaston, esq.

At Banstead, Mrs. Anna Taylor, only surviving daughter of the late Rev. Henry T. rector of Crawley and vicar of Portsmouth, 64.

At Walworth, Lady Turner, relict of Sir Barnard T. and sister of Admiral Swinley.—The wife of Sam. Dixon, esq.

At Kennington, Chas. Hicks, esq. 60.

At Kingston, Miss Cooper, 56.

At Croydon, Elizabeth, wife of Mr. T. L. Holland, of South Audley street.

At Chertsey, the relict of W. Perkins, esq. of Hornchurch, Essex.

At Catherine Hill, near Guildford, John Wight, esq.

SUSSEX.

An act for inclosing the waste grounds in the parish of Storrington will be applied for in the ensuing session.

Married.] Capt. Parly, of the Bengal horse artillery, to Anne, eldest daughter of the Rev. Dr. Hooker, of Rottingdean.

At Worthing, John Pasheller, esq. of Farm Hall, Godmanchester, to Mrs. Sherard, of Upper Harley street, London.

Died.] At Brighton, Miss Marg. Barkly.

—Thos. Walker, esq. late banker, of London.—Mr. John Crosley, 54.

At Hastings, Thos. Wyon, jun. esq. chief engraver of his Majesty's Mint, 24.

At Lewes, Mr. Robert Colborn, eldest son of the late Mr. C. surgeon, of Brentwood, 29.

WARWICKSHIRE.

The attendance at the late Birmingham musical festival was so numerous and respectable, that the receipts far surpassed any thing of the kind ever known in this country, except at Westminster Abbey. The total receipt at the church and theatre on the three days was 7776l. 16s. besides the sum produced by a ball and the profit on books, making a grand total of upwards of 8,000l. which is 1,000l. more than the amount of the preceding festival.

Married.] John Pearson, jun. esq. of Nottingham, to Ann, only daughter of Mr. Creswell, attorney at law, of Stratford-upon-Avon.

Rev. Jas. Carlisle, of Dublin, to Mary, youngest daughter of Mr. Beilby, of Birmingham.

Died.] At Sutton Coldfield, Wm. Webb, esq. master of the Free School, and more than 40 years capital Burgess of that place, 78.

At Billesley Hall, John Mills, esq. 81.

A Warwick, Mr. John Checkley, 87.—Mr. Jos. Eames, surgeon.

At Leamington, Mr. Geo. Whitehead, 68.

At Birmingham, Mr. Sebastian Lucas.—Mr. Robt. Canning.—Mr. Wm. Perrins, 44.

—Mrs. Eginton, relict of Mr. Fras. E. 72.

—Miss Neville, daughter of Mr. N. of the Crescent. Her remains were deposited in the Catacombs, under Christ church; and this being the first interment since the building of the church, the funeral attracted a large concourse of spectators.

At Kenelworth, Caroline, wife of Rich. Gresley, esq.

At Sowe, near Coventry, Charlotte, youngest daughter of the late Rev. Isaac Whyley, rector of Witherley, Leicestershire.

At Barton on the Heath, Mrs. Bird, wife of Henry Merlins B. esq. 61.

WESTMORELAND.

Married.] At Kendal, Edward Dawson, esq. of Aldcliffe Hall, near Lancaster, to Ann, eldest daughter of Christopher Wilson, esq. of Abbot Hall, Kendal.

Died.] Lieut. Satterthwaite, R. N. and Mr. Fisher, of Bowness. They were sailing on Windermere, in company with Col. Bolton, of Storr's Hall, and Mr. Greaves, of Bowness, in two other boats, below the Ferry, when a sudden squall of wind upset Mr. S.'s boat, which filled with water, and totally disappeared in an instant.

WILTSHIRE.

Married.] At Salisbury, John Tytherleigh, esq. of Bishop's Hull, Somerset, to Mary Ann, youngest daughter of D. Dapper Gardner, esq.

At Charlton, the seat of the Earl of Suffolk, the Rev. Edw. Ryder, to Miss Eliza Howard.

Thos. Lane, esq. to Mary, second daughter of John Stump, esq. of Kingston St. Michael.

Died.] At Malmesbury, Mrs. Mary Dewell, 72.—Elizabeth, wife of R. P. Player, esq.

At Blunsdon House, the wife of the Rev. James Wyld.

At Colerne, Jas. Woodham, esq. 77.

At Nettleton, J. Hall, esq.

At Salisbury, Stephen Martin, esq. late of Ringwood, Hants.—The widow of the Rev. John Davies, rector of Padworth, Berks.—Mrs. Cook, 90.

At Bradford, John Heysett, esq. 52.

At Downton, Mary Ann, wife of Mr. Jos. Jellyman.

At Bishopston, Mrs. Bayly, wife of Jas. B. esq. 63.

At Wishford, Mr. Rich. Macklin.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

The exertions of the committee appointed to protect the rights of the freemen of Worcester against numerous encroachments, such as buildings, gardens, &c. which have been for some time past made on Pitchcroft Ham (where they have a limited right to depasture cattle,) were on Monday the 29th Sept. (the day on which the encroachments had been ordered by the committee to be removed) frustrated by a large body of idle people, which assembled in tumultuous manner to exact by force what would shortly have been surrendered by concession. It was found necessary to call out the yeomanry cavalry, commanded by Col. Cocks, and it was not until Wednesday that tranquillity was restored.—The damage done is very considerable; buildings of various descriptions have been either totally or partially destroyed, and plunder has, as usual, accompanied riot. The greater part of the places destroyed are not included in the encroachments which the committee ordered to be removed. Twelve persons have been committed to the city gaol, charged with being concerned in these outrages.

A corn market is in future to be held in Dudley every Saturday.

Married.] At Tenbury, Thos. Edwards, esq. of Broadward, Herefordshire, to the only daughter of the late Edw. Downes, esq. of Sutton, near Tenbury.

John Henley, esq. of Malbrook Hall, near Bromsgrove, to the only daughter of B. Taylor, esq. of Btoms Grove.

Died.] At Worcester, Elizabeth, daughter of Dr. Woodyat.—Mrs. Cropper.—Mr. Skyrme.

At Powick, Mr. Williams, 81.

At Wick, near Worcester, Eliza, daughter of W. Morton, esq.

At Peopleton, Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. Geo. Dinely.

YORKSHIRE.

The Dock Company of Hull have resolved to erect an extensive warehouse for the purpose of storing salt, duty free, for exportation, under the regulations of an act passed in the last session of Parliament, allowing such warehouses to be established at London, Hull, Greenock, Leith, and Plymouth; which privilege was by a former act confined to the ports of Liverpool and Bristol only.

The Free Grammar School at Pocklington is endowed with property to the amount of from 1200*l.* to 1500*l.* per annum, which the present master holds as a sinecure. The building itself is in a most ruinous state, and has been for some time used as a barn and saw-pit. An investigation now commenced will doubtless lead to a correction of this most flagrant abuse.

The following was the number of causes entered for trial on the northern circuit, at the last assizes:—

County of York	215
———— Durham	54
———— Northumberland	24
Town of Newcastle	8
County of Cumberland	55
Town of Appleby	3
County of Lancaster	197

Making a total of . . . 556

Supposing each cause to cost 100*l.* which is rather a low estimate, it would appear that an expense of 55,000*l.* has been incurred by the suitors on this circuit at one half-year's assizes!

Mr. Mawson, of Leeds, has communicated the following receipt for destroying flies without the use of poison:—Take half a tea-spoonful of black pepper, in powder—one tea-spoonful of brown sugar, and one table-spoonful of cream; mix them well together, and place them in the room on a plate where the flies are troublesome, and they will soon disappear.

Births] The lady of Major-Gen. the Hon. Godfrey Bosville, of a son.

At Hull, the wife of John Silvester, mate of the Greenland ship Venerable, of two boys and a girl.

Married.] At Whitby, J. Wardale, jun. esq. solicitor, to Miss Dorothy Barry.

David, son of D. Veasey, esq. of Huntingdon, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late Ingram Chapman, esq.

At Scarborough, Capt. John Lawrence, of the Marine Artillery, Woolwich, to Miss Mary-Ann Wilson, daughter of J. W. esq.

At Middleham, Mr. Thomas Thompson, of Hull, solicitor, to Jane, second daughter of Simon Spence, esq.

At Kippax, the Rev. Thos. Steele, perpetual curate of Littleborough, Lancashire, to Miss Jessy M'Intyre.

At Knaresborough, James P. M. Kenion, esq. late captain in the Life Guards, to Julia

Ann, only daughter of the late General Rainsford.

At Little Ouseburn, the Rev. Charles Thorp, rector of Ryton, Durham, to Mary, youngest daughter of the late Edm. Robinson, esq. of Thorp-Green.

At Sutton, in Holderness, John Crosse, esq. son of John C. esq. of Hull, to Charlotte, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Robert Richardson, of Newcastle.

At Ainderby-Steeple, Mr. John Carter of Knaresborough, to Dorothy, second daughter of Jas. Appleton, esq. of Lark-Hall.

At Bolton-upon-Swale, the Earl of Tyrconnel, to Sarah, the only child of Robert Crowe, esq. of Kiplin.

Died.] At Well House, Mrs. Eastwood, 72.

At Whitby, Wm. Holt, esq.—Mr. John Bowes.

At Peniston, John Hardy, esq. formerly an eminent surgeon at that place, but who had retired from practice, 67. His classical studies in early life, and his extensive and profound research into the ecclesiastical polity of Europe at a more mature age, stamped a mind, naturally formed for a love of independence, with an ardent attachment to civil and religious liberty, of which to the close of an active and useful life, he stood the undaunted champion and zealous advocate. He for many years appropriated a tenth of his income to acts of charity, and to the support of religious institutions; and has often remarked to his children, by way of promoting a similar spirit in them—that the more he gave, the more he got.

At Halifax, Mr. J. Smith, attorney, 34.—Mrs. Milne.—Mr. John White, 53.

At Elland, the widow of the Rev. G. Burnett.

At Hunslet, Mr. Benj. Pullan, 68.

At Hull, Capt. Adair.—Mrs. Charters, 78.—Mr. Thos. Smith, 72.—The widow of John Hall, esq. 70.—Mr. John Livingston, 54.—Mr. Isaac Smith, 62.—Mr. John Lamb, 59.—Mr. Rob. Snow, 44.—Mr. Francis Stephenson, 42.—Mr. Wm. Cook, 52.—Mr. T. W. Winter, 62.

At Birstal, the wife of Mr. Wm. Battye, attorney, 28.

At Headingley, the wife of Mr. Jas. Gray, 75.

At Knaresborough, Mrs. Wheelhouse, 75. At Doncaster, Mrs. Raynes, 76.—Mrs. Hopes.

At Wakefield, Mr. Geo. French, upwards of 40 years master of the orchestra at the York, Hull, Leeds, Wakefield, and Doncaster theatres, 62.

At Sheffield, Miss Ann Fisher.—Mr. Sam. Cartwright, 25.—Mr. Cooper.—Mr. Wm. Arnold, 41.—Miss Ann Barlow.—Mr. T. France, 81.—Mary, wife of Mr. Thos. Cutt, 65.—Mrs. North.—Mr. Dodge.

At Leeds, the wife of the Rev. Thos. Bonnington.—Mr. G. Ireland, 55.—Mr. Thos.

Sharp, 54.—Mrs. Blake, 53.—Mr. Jas. Cooper, 81.

At York, Ann, relict of the late Wm. Percival, esq.—The widow of John Hall, esq. 70.—Mr. Dan. Knowles, 32.—The relict of Mr. Christopher Severs, 80.—The relict of Fras. Lofthouse, esq. 89.—Mr. Brown, 85.

WALES.

The column erected by a voluntary subscription in honour of the Marquis of Anglesea, in the island from which he derives his title, is completed. The material employed is native marble. The column is of the Grecian Doric order, 11 feet in diameter, and the whole height, including the basement and pedestal for the statue, is 92 feet.—The lower part of the column, one third of its height, forms a polygon of twenty sides, above which it is fluted in the usual manner of the ancient Doric. The basement is 26 feet square at the foundation, and consists of three steps, each two feet in height, and two feet wide, upon which is a plain pedestal 12 feet 6 inches square, and 8 feet high, with tablets of black marble for inscriptions on three sides, and in the other is the door into the column. It is founded upon a natural rock near the straits of the Menai, elevated 260 feet above the level of the sea.—The design is by Mr. Harrison, of Chester; and the execution of the work, in this hard stone, does credit to the mason, Mr. Milnes, of Oswestry, Shropshire.

It is supposed that by a late judicious change in the system of working the copper mines in the Island of Anglesey, and bringing the produce to market, the lords adventurers will at the present standard or price of copper ore, add at least 25,000l. per annum to their income.

On the 17th October, three female servants employed in bathing the youngest daughter of Sir J. T. Stanley, bart. in the sea near his seat at Penross, in the Isle of Anglesea, were drowned together with the child. They were all from the neighbourhood of Northwich, Cheshire.

Died.] At the Angel Inn, Abergavenny, of a paralytic stroke, Henry Hinckley, esq. of Guildford street, London.

The Rev. Dav. Hughes, rector of Llangynhafal, and late master of Ruthin Grammar School.

At Glasbury, Radnor, the Rev. Jas. Jones, curate.—John Phillips, many years deputy of Langbourn Ward, London, 68.

At Llanfyllin, Mrs. Lloyd, of Abbernaint, widow of John L, esq.

The Rev. Wm. Evans, rector of Crickleth, and Llanfihangel, Carnarvon.

At Haverfordwest, John Higgon, esq.

SCOTLAND.

Birth.] At Edinburgh, lady Menzies, of Menzies, of a son.

Married.] At Edinburgh, Jas. Roscoe, esq. of Liverpool, to Miss Jane M'Gibbon Douglas.

Died.] At Crieff, John Murray, esq. Laird of Ardbenic, in Perthshire, a justice of peace for the county, lieutenant of his Majesty's fleet, and marine surveyor to the Rt. Hon. Board of Admiralty. During a long and valuable service, this excellent officer made some important discoveries on the coast of New Holland, and surveyed and drew plans of the principal harbours of the kingdom.

At Dumfries, Miss Jane Laurie, sister of the late General Sir Robert Laurie, of Maxwellton, bart.

At Maxwellton House, Mrs. Armstrong, widow of Dr. Wm. A. St. Kitt's, and daughter of Sir Charles Erskine, of Alva, bart.

At Edinburgh, Dr. Monro, Professor of Medicine, Anatomy, and Surgery, in that university.

At Cowhill, near Dumfries, Alex. Key, esq. of Golden-square, London.

IRELAND.

Births.] In Dublin Lady Eleanor Fetherston, of a daughter.

At Dromoland, the lady of Sir Edw. O'Brien, bart, M. P. of a daughter.

Married.] At Dublin, Sir J. M. Doyle, to Mary, only daughter of Major Bryan.

At Mount Pleasant, King's Co. the Earl of Desart, to Catherine, eldest daughter of M. N. O'Connor, esq.

Died.] At Cork, Edward Allen, esq. mayor of that city.—Henry S. Westropp, esq. barrister at law.—Alderman Thos. Waggett.

Near Dublin, Jer. D'Olier, esq. one of the Directors of the Bank of Ireland.

At Deer Park, Queen's County, Mr. Patrick Fitzpatrick, 104.

At Ardcloney, Co. Limerick, Major-gen. Bouchier.

In Dublin, S. P. Darling, esq. upwards of 28 years collector to the Grand Canal Company, 80.

At Killishee, Kildare, John Henry Baron De Robeck. He possessed large estates in Ireland, in the counties of Dublin, Kildare, and Wicklow, by his marriage with the Baroness, daughter and sole heiress of the late Hon. Richard Fitzpatrick. He is succeeded in his titles and property by his only son Henry.

At Letterkenny, Donegal, John H. Berkeley, esq. Inspector General of Stamp Duties.

At Wexford, Mary Annesley, daughter of the late Sir John Tottenham, and sister to the late Marquis of Ely, 70.

BRITISH COLONIES.

Died.] At Bermuda, Edw. Goodrich, esq. one of his Majesty's Council of that island, and younger brother of Bartlett G. esq. of Saling Grove, Essex.

At Kiskey Town, Sierra Leone, after a residence of only a few months, as schoolmaster to the Church Missionary Society, Mr. David Brennand, late of Leeds. He was just recovering from a fever incidental to the climate, when his zeal for the great cause in which he was engaged, led him to exertions beyond his strength, and occasioned his death in the 25th year of his age.

At Bombay, Major Alex. Campbell, of the 9th Bombay Native Infantry, and son of Mr. John C. Surveyor of Customs at Perth.

ABROAD.

Birth.] At Madrid, the lady of the Hon. J. Meade, British Consul-gen. of a daughter.

At Cambray, the lady of Major-gen. Sir John Lambert, of a son.

At Paris, the Hon. Mrs. G. L. Newnham, of a daughter.

Died.] At Interlaken, in Switzerland, Lord Melgund, eldest son of Earl Minto.

At Nimeguen, Andreas Klomp, 102.

At Elantekerian, near Wilmington, U. S. of America, whither he had retired to escape the dominion of Buonaparte, on his return from Elba, M. Dupont (de Nemours), formerly Deputy to the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres, secretary to the Provisional Government at the restoration, and appointed by the King a Counsellor of State in 1814.

At Constantinople, Isaac Morier, the British Consul-gen. in the Turkish dominions.

At Genoa, Eliza, daughter of John Webbe Weston, esq. of Sutton Place, Surrey.

At Nantes, Chas. Byron, only son of Jas. Wedderburn and the Hon. Lady Frances Webster.

REPORT OF CHEMISTRY AND NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

M. ORFILA has published an interesting notice on the subject of *Morphium*, a principle recently discovered and analysed by M. Robiquet. It is particularly in the poppy that this crystallizable substance is found, and by analogy it may be supposed to exist in the other species of that family. The narcotic quality of the poppy is owing to morphia which possesses some properties in common with ammonia. It seems to be a kind of solid and combustible alkali. Its action on the animal economy is violent, even in the smallest quantity. It combines readily with acids, and forms salts of remarkable crystallization, and with properties no doubt equally remarkable.

Professor DAVY, of the Cork Institution, while pursuing some investigations on platinum, has found a peculiar compound of that metal possessing some remarkable properties. When it comes in contact with the vapour of alcohol at the common

temperature of the air, the platinum is reduced to the metallic state, and the heat produced is sufficient to ignite the metal, and to keep it in a state of ignition. This new compound Mr. Davy has already employed as a simple and easy medium of producing light and heat; for which purpose nothing more is necessary than to moisten any porous animal, vegetable or mineral substance, as sponge, cotton, asbestos, iron filings, sand, &c. with alcohol or whiskey, and let a bit of the compound fall on the substance so moistened, which instantly becomes red hot, and so continues while any spirit remains. This mode of igniting a metal and keeping it in a constant state of ignition, is a novel fact in the history of chemistry.

Dr. URE, of Glasgow, has finished an elaborate series of experiments on chlorine, the principal object of which was, to ascertain whether water or its elements existed in, and could be extracted from, muriate of ammonia. He has perfectly succeeded in obtaining water from the dry and recently sublimed salt; the vapour of the latter being transmitted through laminæ of pure silver, copper and iron, ignited in glass tubes, water and hydrogen were copiously evolved, while the pure metals were converted into metallic muriates. This fact is decisive, in the doctor's opinion, of the great chemical controversy relative to chlorine and muriatic acid, and seems to establish the theory of Berthollet and Lavoisier, in opposition to that more lately advanced by Sir Humphrey Davy with such apparent cogency of argument, as to have led almost all the chemists of Europe to embrace his opinion. The details of Dr. Ure's experiments will be speedily laid before the public.

The attention of scientific men at Liverpool has recently been much engaged by a young woman, named MARGARET M'EVoy, who became blind in June 1816, in consequence of a disorder in the head, supposed to be water on the brain; and who, if we may believe the reports of credible witnesses, has perceptions through her fingers applied to an intermediate transparent substance, similar to those which are usually acquired through the medium of the eye. She first discovered by accident, in October 1816, that she could read by touching the letters of a book. The following experiments are attested by the Rev. T. GLOVER, of Stoneyhurst, who previously blindfolded Miss M'Evoy in such a manner that he was certain not a ray of light could penetrate to her eyes. She accurately described the colour and shape of wafers fastened between two plates of window glass, and also the seven prismatic colours painted on a card; but she could not distinguish colours in the dark. She read a line or two of small print by feeling the letters, and then through a convex lens at the distance of nine inches from the book.—While reading, she gently rubs the upper surface of the lens with the tips of her fingers. With a concave lens she could not read easily till the glass was laid on the paper.—On applying her fingers to the window, she perceived two newly-cut stones of a yellow colour lying one on the other at the distance of twelve yards. She described a workman in the street, two children accidentally passing by, a cart loaded with barrels of American flour, another with loaves of sugar, a third empty, a girl with a small child in her arms, &c. A middle-sized man at the distance of twelve yards did not appear, she said, above two feet; but as he approached nearer, she felt him grow bigger. On touching a plane glass mirror, she said that she felt the picture of her own fingers, and nothing else; but on holding a plate of plane glass three or four inches before the mirror, she was enabled to perceive the reflected image of herself. She accurately described the features of two persons whom she had never seen before, holding the plane glass three or four inches from the face. This faculty of distinguishing colours and objects is more perfect at one time than at another; sometimes it suddenly and entirely fails, and then, she says, every thing appears black. A medical report of this extraordinary case is preparing for the public.

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

THE commercial operations of the last month have been less considerable than for two or three months preceding. The excess of demand for cotton wool through the month of August and part of September has occasioned but inconsiderable sales through the month of October: the sales have, however, been quite equal to the supply. An unusual prevalence of easterly winds at this season of the year

having precluded any arrivals from the East and West Indies, the Americas, and Mediterranean. Five hundred sail of vessels, with supplies of produce of every climate have been off the coast for several weeks, unable to reach their ports of destination. The last few days having indicated a change of wind, we may expect again a very general activity in every department of foreign and colonial trade before the close of the year. Notwithstanding the relaxation of demand experienced in various articles of foreign and colonial produce, the improved state of every branch of manufactures we had the pleasure to notice in our last number is still fully maintained at the advanced prices of 10 to 15 per cent. and in some instances full 25 per cent upon the prices of the early part of the year.

The advanced remuneration for manufactures enables the labourer to obtain the products of the agriculturist at liberal prices; and thus a mutual confidence betwixt every class of society is again happily established. And notwithstanding the completion of an abundant harvest, it will be seen, by a reference to the subjoined table relating to grain, that the price of wheat has advanced, on the average, 4s. per quarter since the conclusion of the harvest.

It will be seen by a reference to the table, No. 2, relating to colonial produce, that the advanced price which sugars had attained in September has had the effect of checking the demand; the deliveries of the three last weeks having been very inconsiderable, and prices have receded 5s. to 6s. per cwt. The table, No. 3, will, however, shew that the total supply will be deficient; and the value of this article may therefore be expected to improve again, there not being more than 20 to 25,000 hhds. to arrive before the end of May, 1818.

A sale of about 7,800 chests of indigo has taken place at the East India House last month, that has obtained prices 2s. to 2s. 6d. per lb. or 50. to 60. per cent. advance upon the depression the article has experienced within the last eighteen months. Intelligence having been received of an extensive system of hostilities existing against our possessions in Hindoostan, by some powerful native chiefs, has had a considerable effect upon the article of silk, in causing an advance of 8s. to 10s. per lb.; an advance, in our opinion, not warranted by the circumstance, and which we think cannot be supported.

We have now to record as ridiculous a speculation as ever disgraced the annals of commerce. In March, 1816, the article of Greenland whale oil had declined to 25*l.* per tun, fluctuated from 25*l.* to 30*l.* up to September, when, owing to an extensive demand for exportation, the price gradually rose to 36*l.* declined again to 33*l.* in June of the present year, when contracts were entered into at 27*l.* to 30*l.* for arrival of the supplies of the present season; at about which value it continued till the speculation in question began to operate about the first week in August, when the price became 35*l.*, the second week 40*l.*, the third week 45*l.*, and by the end of the month 48*l.*, when the consumers of the article began to inquire into the cause of so great an advance, and finding it the result of speculation, endeavoured, if possible, to counteract it, which produced a temporary suspension of demand, and the price receded again to 42*l.* and 40*l.*; when the speculators began to be a little disconcerted, lest their job should prove unprofitable, were impelled to try the experiment somewhat further, and renewed their purchases to the extent, in the whole, of about 8000 tuns, and comprizing nearly the whole of the oil on sale, with the exception of what remained in the hands of such persons as concurred in the speculation, by which means the article is now held at 60*l.* per tun; and the South Sea spermaceti, and all other descriptions of oil are likewise held at a corresponding advance. The article of tallow is also pretended to be affected by the transaction, and to obtain 12*l.* to 15*l.* per tun above the price of last season.—It may, however, be satisfactory to the public to know that this speculation, which so essentially disorganises the general course of regular and respectable dealers, is likely to be but of short duration, as the speculators have nothing but their own opinion to support them in their transaction: for although the supply of the Greenland fishery this season may be something short of the supply of last season, the diminution is not more than the diminution of consumption in London only, by the extension of the application of gas: and the Greenland oil forms but about one-sixth part of the aggregate quantity of oil produced from all the various sources of other fisheries, and from seeds; the supply of which is adequate to any possible quantity that can be required for consumption.

The foreign exchanges remain remarkably steady. The quarter's revenue, ending the 10th ult., demonstrating the improved state of the country, in an increased consumption of all articles contributing duties to the state, gives the fullest confidence to the funds, which experience but little fluctuation.

BANKRUPTS

FROM SEPTEMBER 23 TO OCTOBER 23, 1817, INCLUSIVE.

Where the address of the Solicitor is not mentioned, he must be understood to reside at the same place as the bankrupt. The Solicitors' names are between parentheses.

- AMIS J. Little Britain, fishmonger (Saunders & Heawood, Upper Thames-street)
- Ansell T. White Horse-yard, stable-keeper (Lathow, Wardrobe-place.)
- Apedaile G. North Shields, timber merchant (Pybus, Newcastle-upon-Tyne)
- Bailey W. Freiston Fen, farmer (Marshal, Boston)
- Barker J. Lane end, potter (Nelson, Essex str.)
- Barnes W. Blackbeath, ship owner (Carter, Deptford)
- Batt S. Bath, victualler (Salmon)
- Burman T. Dewsbury, woollen manufacturer (Hopkinson)
- Byrchall S. B. Kintbury, horse dealer (Sherwin, Great James street)
- Commins M. Falmouth, innkeeper (Young)
- Cresby R. Stationers' court, bookseller (Wilde, Warwick square)
- Dalrymple H. Charlotte street, cabinet maker (Dyne & Son, Lincoln's Inn)
- Deam J. Woolton, painter (Gunnery, Liverpool)
- Dearna J. Woolton, painter (Gunnery, Liverpool)
- Delcambre A. Burlsbury, merchant (Pasmore, Warnford court)
- Dodson P. Bedminster, baker (Bourdillon & Hewitt, Bread street)
- Eales W. Swallow street, cheesemonger (Lemage, Castle street)
- Evans E. Maesyrlhw, timber merchant (Harries, Llandovery)
- Evans R. Grimley, coal dealer (Egerton & Dckins, Gray's Inn square.)
- Faish W. Whitehaven, mariner (Hodgson)
- Fernley A. Manchester, grocer (Hadfield)
- Field J. Walcot, professor of music (Evill, Bath)
- Fletcher E. jun. Liverpool, iron founder (Sherratt, Prescott)
- Forman J. jun. Mount Sorrel, hosier (Bond, Leicester)
- Freeland C. H. W. Bunhill-row, linen draper (Wilson, Temple)
- Gibbons J. Cheltenham, ironmonger (Bousfield, Bouverie street)
- Gomersall J. Deighton & Co. merchants (Battye, Chancery lane)
- Hammond H. Bride lane, glass cutter (Tilson & Preston, Coleman street)
- Hanham W. Bath, cooper (Empson)
- Harris J. Sherbone lane, victualler (Templer & Co. Burr street)
- Haswell B. Wellington, grocer (Harris, Leominster)
- Hazard T. R. Liverpool, merchant (Lace & Co.)
- Henry R. Jamaica, merchant (Shawe & Co. New Bridge street)
- Hester J. Rochester road, brick maker (Lawrence, Dean's court)
- Hillier H. London, victualler (Bland & Wallinger, Hatton garden)
- Hix W. Tydd St. Mary's, wool buyer (Willis & Co. Warnford court)
- Jacob A. London, slopseller (Isaacs, Bury street)
- Jervis J. Woolwich, baker (Morgan)
- Knapp J. Talbot court, victualler (Willoughby, Clifford's Inn)
- Kaeller W. G. Stratford, chemist (Clarke & Co. Little St. Thomas Apostle)
- Lamb J. & J. Stockport, cotton spinners (Baddeley)
- Littlewood J. Greenwich, rope mader (Templer & Co. Burr street)
- Lloyd R. Dolgelly, tanner (Blackstock & Bunce, Temple)
- Lockwood G. Whitby, woollen draper (Battye, Chancery lane)
- Lytepool H. Chilthorne Damer, butcher (Molt, Gray's Inn place.)
- Maish T. Bristol, cheesefactor (Cooke)
- Malins H. Pall Mall, coffee-house keeper (Fryett, Milbank street)
- Manderson W. jun. Woolwich, glass dealer (Thomas, Hind court)
- Massey S. Cheadle Moseley, dealer (Parker, Norfolk street)
- Mayne E. G. Shadwell, grocer. (Lindsay, Southwark)
- Mercer W. Walton le-dale, lime burner (Trough-ton & Haydock, Preston)
- Michell R. Marazion, tailor (Rogers)
- Misott S. O. Crease, Philipot-lane, merchants (Reardon & Davies, Corbet court)
- Rankin A. Red Lion place, china painter (Blunt & Bowman, Broad street buildings)
- Ratcliffe T. Church street, cheesemonger (Cocker, Cross street)
- Rawlins J. Liverpool, merchant (Pritt & Kewley)
- Robson C. Bermondsey, shipwright (Hutchison, Crown court)
- Rourke L. Rosemary lane, victualler (Eyles, Castle street)
- Singer E. Corsley, victualler (Barton, Warminster)
- Sisell T. Jewin street, tailor (Hindman, Basinghall street)
- Smith C. Plymouth, linen draper (Wingate, Stonehouse)
- Smith J. London-road, grocer (Alliston & Hundleby, Freeman's court)
- Spence J. Bishop Wearmouth, dealer (Laws, Sunderland)
- Stockham W. Bristol, baker (Davis)
- Taylor J. Tunchill, publican (Pownall, Staple Inn)
- Walker C. Brighton, stationer (Abbott, Mark-lane)
- Wilks J. Bath, linen draper (Newbon, St. Andrew's hill)
- Williams R. Dolgelly, skinner (Blackstock & Bunce, Temple)
- Williams S. sen. Crew's Hble, horse dealer (Heelis, Staple Inn)
- Worthington H. & W. Rowlandson, Bolton-le-Moors, braziers (Crop & Rushton)
- Wyllie J. London, merchant (Noy & Hardstone, Bell court)

DIVIDENDS.

- ADAMST.** South Shields, Oct. 30
Addington J. Gutter lane, Oct. 25
Allen B. Guildford str. Nov. 5
Allen W. South Milford, Oct. 27
Astley F. D. Dukinfield, Nov. 1
Atkinson W. Austin Friars, Nov. 8
Atwood T. Henrietta str. Nov. 22
Birch W. Gt. Queen st. Nov. 8
Bird T. Manchester, Nov. 20
Bland T. jun. Market Brough, Oct. 23
Black T. Paternoster row, Nov. 1
Boardman J. jun. & G. Alsop, Manchester, Oct. 24
Bowly W. Birmingham, Oct. 30
Brachen R. & Co. Lothbury, Nov. 11
Bradshaw J. Postern row, Nov. 8
Bray B. Romford, Oct. 28
Brodie J. & D. Ingram ct. Nov. 15
Brookes J. Bellington, Nov. 15
Bruce J. H. & F. Jordan, Bury court, Nov. 22
Bryant L. Bath, Nov. 19
Bryant W. Greenwich, Oct. 30
Carter R. Moreton, Nov. 8
Chapman J. Axbridge, Nov. 14
Clarke R. Warwick-bridge, Oct. 30
Clerke T. Ilminster, Nov. 6
Cock A. & D. Marshall st. Oct. 25
Colbeck T. Westhouse & Co. Nov. 11
Coltman M. Breetall-ls. Oct. 28.
Coltman W. Long Acre, Nov. 18
Coff B. Liverpool, Dec. 30
Craven J. Heaton, & T. Craven, Otley, Dec. 3
Cross C. & J. Liverpool, Oct. 27
Cross W. Lombard st. Nov. 17
Crowgry R. Falmouth, Nov. 11
Curtis E. Chiswick, Nov. 8
Cuvejle A. Z. D. Lancaster, Oct. 4
Dallas W. Cushion court, Oct. 25
Dixon H. & Co. Liverpool, Nov. 3
Dodson H. & J. Southwark, Nov. 11
Doudney W. W. & G. Tanner, High str. Oct. 30
Downing H. Stockport, Nov. 6
Duckworth H. Manchester, November 17
Dunkin J. Aldersgate st. Nov. 8
Earl J. sen. Westmoreland pl. & J. Earl, jun. Preston, Dec. 2
Entwistle T. Manchester, Nov. 1
Evans R. Bristol, Nov. 4
Fairbairn R. So. Shields, Oct. 30
Finn T. & J. Johnson, Nottingham, Nov. 3
Forster W. St. Martin's lane, Nov. 8
Fossett T. & W. Mincing lane, Nov. 8
Foster T. & E. S. Yalding, Nov. 11
Fowler D. & A. Austie, Gracechurch street, Nov. 8
Gardner B. Rotherhithe, Nov. 8
Garnett A. Liverpool, Oct. 30
George T. Leeds, Nov. 11
Gibson W. Liverpool, Nov. 3
Goodyear W. Bedford, Nov. 26
Gougon S. Newgate st. Oct. 30
Grievess W. Holborn, Oct. 30
Grisbrook G. Sloane terrace, Nov. 5
Gross P. Commercial-ro. Nov. 1
Halstead J. Wheeler's Wharf, Nov. 1
Hartley P. Netherknutsford, November 4
Harvard J. Blackmore st. Oct. 28
Harwood J. Gloucester, Nov. 10
Haslam J. & J. H. Oldham, Manchester, Nov. 17
Hawley J. Cockhill, Nov. 15
Haycock G. S. Uxbridge, Nov. 1
Heath J. East Teignmouth, Oct. 28
Henshaw T. Mincing ls. Nov. 11
Hesketh R. Warrington, Nov. 4
Higginson J. Manchester, Nov. 13
Higgs J. Dudley, Nov. 8
Hirst T. & J. Battye, Heckmondwike, Nov. 6
Hislep A. & J. Saddler, Bow ls. Nov. 22
Hoare C. Cheapside, Nov. 4
Holmes T. & Co. Long Acre, Nov. 8
Holwell T. Nine Elms, Nov. 4
Hopkinson W. Chiswell st. No. 4
Hopps T. Green Hammerton, Nov. 1
Isaac E. Queen sq. Nov. 4
Jones J. Ketley, Oct. 25
Juridson T. Birmingham, Dec. 3
Keman T. St. James's st. Nov. 4
Laing C. Wapping, Nov. 4
Lane R. jun. Norwich, Nov. 4
Lawson J. Sheffield, Nov. 7
Le Cheminant N. & J. V. Kerch-hove, Feuchureh st. Nov. 4
Lepingwell J. South town, Nov. 13
Lewis A. & T. St. James's street, Nov. 4
Lindras W. Bristol, Oct. 29
Lomas G. Dowgate hill, Oct. 30
Lovell F. Shoreditch, Nov. 4
Lowe W. Royton, Oct. 22
Ludlam J. Wood str. Oct. 28
M'Brair R. Fen court, Nov. 8
Mack F. Paternoster row, Oct. 28
M'Lacklan — & J. Galt, Gt. St. Helens, Nov. 15
Malpas J. Stoney Stratford, Nov. 4
Mantz A. & G. Schmid, Wapping, Nov. 8
Marsden T. sen. Curtain road, Nov. 4
Meredith T. London st. Oct. 30
Moore J. Coventry, Nov. 10
Naylor R. Chigwell, Nov. 8
Mas T. Old Broad str. Nov. 8
Niblock J. & R. S. Latham, Bristol, Nov. 13
Northcote H. J. Lime str. Nov. 8
Oakden T. Manchester, Nov. 18
Oldman S. Bury, Nov. 3
Ollerenshaw S. Ashton-under-Lime, Nov. 17
Oom T. & Co. New Broad str. Oct. 30
O'Reilly T. Lawrence Pountney-hill, Nov. 1
Parker J. Chancery ls. Oct. 30
Pearson T. North Shields, Oct. 28
Pelesie J. George str. Nov. 4
Pendray W. Bodmin, Nov. 3
Perry J. Nantwich, Nov. 10
Peters J. Friday st. Oct. 30
Pope W. Westbury-upon Severn, Nov. 11
Prickett L. Oxford, Oct. 22
Pulsford H. Berkeley st. Nov. 15
Purday T. Margate, Nov. 11
Quarton W. York, Oct. 23
Reid T. H. M. Red Lion street, Oct. 28
Roberts W. Gawestry, Oct. 23
Rodgers J. Sheffield, Nov. 3
Roe C. St. Mary Axe, Oct. 18
Rowntree G. Stockton, Nov. 13
Sach S. Gt. Goggeshall, Nov. 13
Schroder H. College hill, Nov. 17
Scriven J. & J. Alcester, Oct. 21
Seager S. P. Maidstone, Nov. 25
Simpson J. Shepherd's Bush, Nov. 4
Smith A. R. & J. Mincing lane, Nov. 1
Smith H. Blakeney, Oct. 23
Smith H. & H. N. Johnson, Manchester, Nov. 18
Smith R. Old City Chambers, Nov. 8
Smith R. & C. Lawrence, Gwastrey, Nov. 1
Sparkes J. A. Coler, Portland st. Nov. 8
Spitta C. L. & Co. Lawrence-Pountney lane, Nov. 11
Stringer J. H. Canterbury, Nov. 12
Syme G. Vine str. Nov. 15
Taylor J. Hazlegrave, Nov. 1
Thompson J. & T. Lister, Manchester, Nov. 12
Thomson J. & Co. Billiter sq. Nov. 8
Thorpe J. London bridge, Nov. 18
Tissington A. Talgarth, Nov. 6
Titford R. Union str. Oct. 25
Tobia D. & B. J. Mitchell, Limehouse, Nov. 4
Tomkins S. Plymouth, Oct. 27
Townsend J. Ludgate st. Nov. 11
Traylen C. Stutton, Oct. 22
Tuesley W. H. High str. Oct. 25
Turnbull J. & Co. Broad st. No. 29
Turner J. Bury Mill, Oct. 21
Unwin T. Sawbridgenorth, Nov. 29
Weightman T. Holton le-Clay, Oct. 18
White W. Coventry, Nov. 10
Whittington R. Neath, Nov. 21
Wiffin W. jun. Lavenham, Oct. 21
Willday J. jun. Meriden, Nov. 10
Williams T. Lothbury, Nov. 17
Winter G. Newbury, Oct. 28
Wood J. Weymouth, Nov. 3
Wright J. Huddersfield, Nov. 4
Young J. & J. Thornton, Bristol, Oct. 29
Young P. Wapping, Nov. 15
Yeang P. & J. B. S. Brockhurst, Wapping, Nov. 15

CERTIFICATES.

ARDERN R. Stockport, Nov. 11	Graves J. Liverpool, Nov. 8	Raabe C. D. Hampton court, Nov. 1
Barter S. & J. G. Billiter-square, Oct. 21	Griffiths J. Tryforn, Oct. 25	Raven W. Hartshorne, Oct. 21
Bate W. Birmingham, Oct. 18	Harding G. Ilfracombe, Nov. 1	Redhead W. Little Chelmsa, Nov. 4
Beare J. Cheapside, Nov. 11	Harrison J. Sheffield, Oct. 28	Reedle W. East Teignmouth, Oct. 18
Bennett G. & J. Little Eccleston, Oct. 25	Hawley J. Cock hill, Oct. 21	Ripley W. Lancaster, Oct. 21
Bignell R. B. Middleton Stoney, Nov. 1	Holt J. L. Manchester, Oct. 25	Salmon J. Westbury, Oct. 25
Booth W. Bentalee, Oct. 18	Inglewood S. Wood street, Oct. 28	Shaw S. London, Nov. 4
Bowler G. sen. & jun. Haughton, Nov. 4	Johanson W. & T. Liverpool, Oct. 21	Shirley J. & B. Worship street, Nov. 11
Breeze W. Hanley, Nov. 8	Knight J. Castle Cary, Nov. 1	Sowden J. jun. Leeds, Oct. 18
Brooman J. Margate, Nov. 8	Kühler J. St. Swithin's lane, Nov. 11	Spink H. Bury street, Nov. 11
Carden W. Bristol, Nov. 11	Lancaster J. Whitley lower, Nov. 8	Stewardson J. Southwark, Oct. 18
Cottell J. Doncombe Mill, Nov. 11	Lewis D. Milford Haven, Oct. 18	Storrs J. Doncaster, Nov. 1
Coupland G. Bristol, Nov. 1	Lowe W. Birmingham, Oct. 18	Taylor J. Gosport, Oct. 25
Darby J. Bengworth, Nov. 8	Lynch P. Liverpool, Oct. 25	Taylor G. Gorton, Oct. 28
Danucey J. Baltonsbury, Nov. 8	Mann R. & T. Liverpool, Oct. 28	Taylor J. Credenhill, Nov. 11
Davies B. Cardiff, Nov. 1	Maude W. & E. Otley, Oct. 21	Turner J. & W. Goodhall, Gay-luck hill, Oct. 25
Deane H. Marthall, Nov. 4	Miller J. Liverpool, Nov. 8	Tustain W. Liverpool, Oct. 21
Eaton T. Penketh, Oct. 21	Monk J. Caddington, Oct. 18	Vale T. Solihull, Oct. 21
Ellis W. H. Christchurch, Oct. 25	Morrall W. Birmingham, Nov. 4	Wallis T. jun. South Shields, Nov. 1
Farrell C. Gosport, Oct. 21	Mosley J. O. & H. J. Keach, Sidmouth place, Oct. 21	Whitney T. & H. Macclesfield, Oct. 28
Fleming T. Liverpool, Oct. 21	Mousley W. Barton-under-Needwood, Oct. 21	Wilkinson W. jun. Keighley, Nov. 1
Ford W. Beckington, Oct. 25	Nicholls J. Leeds, Nov. 8	Willcocks F. Islington, Nov. 8
Gillingham H. jun. Corfe Castle, Oct. 18	Owen P. jun. Macclesfield, Nov. 1	Wise W. Bath, Oct. 28
Gomperts H. G. North end, Oct. 25	Pardow G. Coughton, Oct. 25	Wolstoncroft J. Salford, Oct. 28
Gossage T. Chesterfield, Oct. 25	Peech W. Chesterfield, Oct. 25	Young S. Sheffield, Oct. 25
Goudie J. Liverpool, Oct. 18	Phillips A. Salter's hall court, Oct. 18	
Graham J. Marshgate, Nov. 11	Plant R. Sandford, Nov. 8	
	Pooke H. T. Totnes, Nov. 1	
	Prole W. Georgeham, Nov. 1	

Prices of Canal Shares, &c. in the Month of October, 1817, at the Office of Mr. Clarke, 39, Throgmorton Street.

CANALS.		Div. per Ann.	Per share.	WATER-WORKS.		Div. per Ann.	Per Share.
		l. s.				l. s.	
Grand Junction . . .	. . .	. 6 0	180l. a 182l.	East London . . .	. . .	. 3 0	68l. 70s.
Grand Union . . .	. . .	. . .	21l. 10s.	Kent . . . . .	. . .	. 2 10	50l.
Grand Surrey . . .	. . .	. . .	49l.	Grand Junction . . .	. . .	—	50l.
Kennet & Avon . . .	. . .	. 0 11	17l.	West Middlesex . . .	. . .	—	37l.
Leeds and Liverpool . .	. . .	. 10 0	250l.				
Lancaster . . . . .	. . .	. . .	19l. 10s.				
Thames and Medway . .	. . .	. . .	17l. 10s.				
Warwick & Birmingham	. . .	. 11 0	267l.				
DOCKS.				INSURANCE COMPANIES.			
Commercial . . . . .	. . .	. 5 0	77l.	Albion . . . . .	. . .	. 2 10	45l.
West India . . . . .	. . .	. 10 0	199l.	Hope . . . . .	. . .	—	3l. 0s. od.
London . . . . .	. . .	. 3 0	71l.	Globe . . . . .	. . .	. 6 0	122l. 0s.
BRIDGES.				Imperial . . . . .	. . .	—	80l.
Southwark . . . . .	. . .	40l. paid	50l.	MISCELLANEOUS.			
Waterloo . . . . .	. . .	100l. paid	16l.	Russell Institution . .	. . .	—	14l.
Do. Anna. 60l. paid	. . .	—	32l.	London Com. Sale-rooms	. . .	—	29l. 10s.
				Gas Light Shares . . .	. . .	—	30l. & 31l.

JOHN CLARKE,
Canal Agent and Broker.

No. 2. STATEMENT of the Weekly Balance of Stock, and Delivery of SUGAR, COFFEE, and RUM, from the WEST INDIA DOCKS, LONDON, distinguishing the Proportion delivered for Home Consumption and for Exportation:—the Two First Lines shewing the Average Weekly Deliveries of the years 1815 and 1816; and the Third Line, the Weekly Average of the Present Year, up to Sept. 20; and the remainder, the Progressive Weekly Delivery from that Date up to October 13.

DATE.	Average Delivery of do. do
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No. 3. STATEMENT of the Importation of SUGAR, COFFEE, COTTON, and RUM, into the Port of LONDON from the 1st January to the 28th October, 1817, compared with the Total Importation of the preceding Year, and also the Total of all Great Britain.

No. of Ships 1816.		Sugar, Casks.		Coffee, Casks. Bags.		Cotton Punchs.		No. of Ships 1817.		Sugar, Casks.		Coffee, Casks. Bags.		Cotton Punchs.		Rum, Punchs.	
167	From Jamaica	68,691	13,040	2,309	977	14,699	185			83,050	15,921	741	119	18,731			
137	" the other British Islands	75,025	3,370	588	2,289	4,383	166			66,906	2,302	91	1,755	10,820			
48	" Demerara and Berbice	12,692	6,317	20,614	3,877	2,143	53			10,882	6,591	26,059	3,308	4,218			
13	" Surinam and Guadeloupe	6,798	879	3,305	1,538	45											
8	" St. Domingo	540		17,058	59		10			30	1,641	6,180	51				
8	" Havannah	3,716		30			11			5,122	2,627	4,522					
59	" Brazil	3,516		6,082	22,138		34			2,358	9,927	6,524					
103	" East Indies	102,509		156,562	21,365		99			48,116		53,243	66,581				
	Total into London	163,752	23,606	207,498	67,445	21,270				160,877	31,440	101,860	83,042	33,709			
	" Liverpool	44,800	3,500	15,800	277,122	5,500				85,754	6,364	18,935	286,286	9,012			
	" Glasgow	21,239	3,517	9,441	27,550	5,574				34,007	1,487	7,770	39,107	6,763			
	" Bristol	26,000	1,000	400		1,500				23,759	372	1,442		2,276			
	Grand total into Great Britain	255,791	31,623	238,130	373,117	33,844				244,597	39,663	139,525	359,835	51,850			

DAILY PRICES OF STOCKS, FROM SEPTEMBER 25, TO OCTOBER 25, 1817, BOTH INCLUSIVE.

1817. Days.	Bank Stock.	3 per Ct Redu.	4 per Ct Per Cts.	5 per Ct Navy.	Long Anns.	Irish 5 per Ct	3 per Ct Imp.	Imp. Anns.	India Stock.	So. Sea Stock.	O.S.S. Anns.	New S. Sea An.	5 per Ct. Ind. Bon.	2½ per Day Ex. Bills.	3 per Day Ex. Bills.	3½ per Day Ex. Bills.	Consols for Ac.
Sept. 25	—	81 1/8	81 1/8	106 1/2	20 1/2	106	80 1/2	239	240	90 1/2	82 1/2	72 26 pm.	23 28 pm.	21 22 pm.	21 22 pm.	21 21 pm.	81 1/2
26	—	80 1/8	80 1/8	106 1/2	20 1/2	106	80 1/2	238 1/2	239	90 1/2	81 3/4	78 74 pm.	22 27 pm.	21 22 pm.	21 22 pm.	21 21 pm.	80 1/2
27	—	80 1/8	80 1/8	106 1/2	20 1/2	106	80 1/2	238 1/2	239	90 1/2	81 3/4	74 77 pm.	22 22 pm.	21 19 pm.	—	—	81 1/2
29	Holiday.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30	—	81 1/8	81 1/8	106 1/2	20 1/2	106	80 1/2	239	240	91 1/2	82 1/2	72 75 pm.	28 13 pm.	20 12 pm.	16 12 pm.	16 12 pm.	81 1/2
Oct. 1	—	81 1/8	81 1/8	106 1/2	20 1/2	106	80 1/2	239	240	90 1/2	82 1/2	75 72 pm.	15 24 pm.	14 16 pm.	13 16 pm.	13 16 pm.	81 1/2
2	—	81 1/8	81 1/8	106 1/2	20 1/2	106	80 1/2	239	240	90 1/2	80 7/8	75 82 pm.	21 26 pm.	20 22 pm.	20 22 pm.	20 20 pm.	81 1/2
3	—	81 1/8	81 1/8	106 1/2	20 1/2	106	80 1/2	239 1/2	240	90 1/2	80 7/8	85 92 pm.	22 28 pm.	20 22 pm.	20 22 pm.	20 20 pm.	81 1/2
4	—	81 1/8	81 1/8	106 1/2	20 1/2	106	80 1/2	239 1/2	240	90 1/2	80 7/8	88 90 pm.	22 27 pm.	21 21 pm.	21 21 pm.	20 20 pm.	81 1/2
6	—	81 1/8	81 1/8	106 1/2	20 1/2	106	80 1/2	239 1/2	240	90 1/2	81 1/2	100 100 pm.	26 32 pm.	21 23 pm.	20 23 pm.	20 23 pm.	81 1/2
7	—	81 1/8	81 1/8	106 1/2	20 1/2	106	80 1/2	240	240	90 1/2	81 1/2	110 115 pm.	32 46 pm.	22 21 pm.	20 21 pm.	20 21 pm.	82 1/2
8	—	82 1/8	82 1/8	108 1/2	20 1/2	108	81 1/2	244	244	90 1/2	81 1/2	115 115 pm.	26 34 pm.	22 18 pm.	19 20 pm.	19 20 pm.	82 1/2
9	—	82 1/8	82 1/8	108 1/2	20 1/2	108	81 1/2	244 1/2	244 1/2	90 1/2	81 1/2	114 116 pm.	27 33 pm.	19 22 pm.	20 20 pm.	20 18 pm.	82 1/2
10	—	82 1/8	82 1/8	108 1/2	20 1/2	108	81 1/2	243 1/2	243 1/2	90 1/2	81 1/2	115 pm.	28 34 pm.	20 20 pm.	20 20 pm.	20 18 pm.	82 1/2
11	—	82 1/8	82 1/8	107 1/2	20 1/2	107 1/2	81 1/2	243	243	90 1/2	81 1/2	114 116 pm.	28 34 pm.	20 23 pm.	21 21 pm.	21 21 pm.	82 1/2
13	—	82 1/8	82 1/8	107 1/2	20 1/2	107 1/2	81 1/2	243 1/2	244 1/2	90 1/2	81 1/2	115 114 pm.	29 35 pm.	14 21 pm.	21 21 pm.	21 21 pm.	82 1/2
14	—	82 1/8	82 1/8	107 1/2	20 1/2	107 1/2	81 1/2	247	247	90 1/2	81 1/2	111 114 pm.	28 35 pm.	21 24 pm.	21 24 pm.	21 24 pm.	82 1/2
15	—	82 1/8	82 1/8	108 1/2	20 1/2	108 1/2	81 1/2	245 1/2	245 1/2	91 1/2	81 1/2	113 110 pm.	33 26 pm.	21 22 pm.	21 22 pm.	21 22 pm.	82 1/2
16	—	82 1/8	82 1/8	107 1/2	20 1/2	107 1/2	81 1/2	245	245	91 1/2	81 1/2	110 115 pm.	28 34 pm.	20 20 pm.	20 20 pm.	20 18 pm.	83
17	282 1/2	82 1/8	82 1/8	107 1/2	20 1/2	107 1/2	82 1/8	245	244	91 1/2	81 1/2	107 105 pm.	34 23 pm.	20 21 pm.	21 21 pm.	21 21 pm.	83 1/2
18	Holiday.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20	282 1/2	81 1/8	81 1/8	108 1/2	20 1/2	108 1/2	82 1/8	243	243	91 1/2	82 1/2	104 106 pm.	35 32 pm.	18 21 pm.	19 21 pm.	19 21 pm.	83 1/2
21	282 1/2	81 1/8	81 1/8	108 1/2	20 1/2	108 1/2	82 1/8	237	240	90 1/2	81 3/4	105 104 pm.	32 24 pm.	17 24 pm.	18 24 pm.	18 24 pm.	82 1/2
22	285	81 1/8	81 1/8	108 1/2	20 1/2	108 1/2	82 1/8	238	238	90 1/2	81 3/4	100 96 pm.	22 29 pm.	18 19 pm.	19 19 pm.	19 19 pm.	82 1/2
23	283	80 1/8	80 1/8	107 1/2	20 1/2	107 1/2	81 3/4	237	237	90 1/2	79 1/2	100 96 pm.	23 30 pm.	18 20 pm.	18 20 pm.	18 20 pm.	82 1/2
24	283	80 1/8	80 1/8	107 1/2	20 1/2	107 1/2	81 3/4	235	235	90 1/2	79 1/2	93 101 pm.	23 31 pm.	18 21 pm.	18 21 pm.	18 21 pm.	80 1/2
25	—	80 1/8	80 1/8	107 1/2	20 1/2	107 1/2	81 3/4	235	235	90 1/2	79 1/2	98 100 pm.	25 30 pm.	—	—	—	81 1/2

All Exchange Bill dated prior to the month of November, 1816, have been advertised to be paid off, and the Interest thereon has ceased.

N. B. *The above Table contains the highest and lowest prices, taken from the Course of the Exchange, &c. originally published by John Casaign, in the year 1712; and now published, every Tuesday and Friday, under the authority of the Committee of the Stock Exchange, by*

JAMES WEITENHALL, Stock-Broker, No. 7, Capel court, Bartholomew-lane, London,

On application to whom the original documents for near a century past may be read

AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE fine weather through the early part of the last month and the whole of the month preceding, has enabled the farmers to secure, in the most husbandman-like manner, the most productive harvest this country ever bore. The new Wheat is great in yield, and excellent in quality, except in a few instances where it had not sufficient field-room in the early part of the harvest.

Barley is a rough sample, but sound and of great produce.

Oats more than an average yield.

Beans and Peas, and the whole of the pod tribe, more productive, and of better quality than for many years past.

The whole of the brassicas, Cabbage, Turnips, Cole, &c. &c. are in the most productive state, and were never known more free from the depredations of the insect tribe.

The late rains have fallen very seasonably for the wheat sowing, which is in a very forward state. The young wheats shew a good plant.

The Hops have come off the pole in a much more productive state than was expected.

CORN EXCHANGE, OCT. 27.—Foreign Wheat, 45s. to 100s.—English do. 46s. to 100s.—Rye, 32s. to 48s.—Barley, 22s. to 54s.—Malt, 60s. to 65s.—Fine do. 80s. to 86s.—Oats, 14s. to 41s.—Fine Flour, 75s. to 80s.—Second, 70s. to 75s.

SMITHFIELD MARKET, OCT. 27.—Beef, 3s. 6d. to 3s. 8d.—Matton, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 4d.—Veal, 3s. 8d. to 5s. 6d.—Pork, 3s. 8d. to 5s. 6d. per stone of 14 lbs.

Hay, 8l. to 5l. 5s.—Straw, 1l. 10s. to 1l. 18s.—Clover, 4l. to 6l. 10s.

Hops—New Pockets—Kent, 23l. 0s. to 30l. 0s.—Sussex, 21l. 0s. to 25l. 0s.—Essex, 22l. to 27l.—Farnham, 26l. to 29l.

Average Prices of Corn,

By the Quarter of Eight Winchester Bushels, from the Returns received in the Week ending Oct. 18, 1817.

MARITIME COUNTIES.

Districts.	Wheat. Rye. Barley. Oats.			
	s.	d.	s.	d.
1st Essex,	71	7	39	6
— Kent,	82	0	38	8
— Sussex,	91	1	56	0
— Suffolk,	80	10	37	8
2d Cambridge,	73	3	33	10
3d Norfolk,	76	8	31	5
4th Lincoln,	67	4	41	3
— York,	69	4	48	3
5th Durham,	74	1	37	0
— Northumb.	63	6	44	0
6th Cumberland,	74	11	55	4
— Westmorland,	84	6	60	0
7th Lancaster,	82	6	53	4
— Chester,	74	6	41	10
8th Flint,	69	9	42	8
— Denbigh,	71	2	43	9
— Anglesea,	70	0	40	0
— Carnarvon,	78	0	38	0
— Merioneth,	87	2	39	11
9th Cardigan,	95	0	36	0
— Pembroke,	89	4	47	7
— Carmarthen,	87	8	48	6
— Glamorgan,	93	8	48	0
— Gloucester,	81	1	47	8
10th Somerset,	87	1	42	2
— Monmouth,	98	7	46	0
— Devon,	93	4	39	11
11th Cornwall,	89	0	45	10
— Dorset,	80	4	39	11
12th Wilt,	83	10	41	0

INLAND COUNTIES.

	Wheat. Rye. Barley. Oats.			
	s.	d.	s.	d.
Middlesex,	85	5	39	9
Surrey,	79	0	39	8
Hertford,	78	0	46	0
Bedford,	74	6	40	0
Huntingdon,	72	4	40	8
Northampton,	73	4	58	3
Rutland,	72	0	40	0
Leicester,	77	8	50	0
Nottingham,	73	2	50	0
Derby,	71	1	50	0
Stafford,	68	3	42	6
Salop,	75	4	49	10
Hereford,	74	8	54	4
Worcester,	75	8	36	8
Warwick,	74	5	42	2
Wilts,	73	4	42	6
Berks,	85	7	44	2
Oxford,	76	0	43	6
Bucks,	79	0	40	0
Brecon,	88	0	60	9
Montgomery,	76	0	41	7
Radnor,	86	3	42	8

AVERAGE OF ENGLAND AND WALES.

| 78 9 | 46 4 | 42 3 | 27 11

THE
NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

No. 47.]

DECEMBER 1, 1817.

[Vol. VIII.]

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

RAMBLES IN SICILY, IN 1816.

BY AN ARTIST.

LETTER I.

PASSAGE FROM NAPLES.

Palermo, June 4, 1816.

WE arrived here without accident, after a passage of four days from Naples. Every thing is still new to me, and excepting the harbour of Flora and a slight view of the environs, I can tell you nothing about Palermo: I shall therefore give you some account of our voyage hitherto.

On the 31st May we went on board the packet, which is a cutter of 20 guns; there were 140 passengers, besides women, children, and crew. It took four hours before the baggage and passengers were arranged, before all the farewells were taken of friends and relatives, before the tears of many were dried, and the transports of others on account of their departure had somewhat abated. The moon had been visible for eight hours in the serene sky, when the anchor was weighed. The bustle upon deck gradually subsided; all was again quiet, and the moon threw her mild beams over the vessel and surrounding sea. We now descended a few steps, to supper, to a very pretty room, on both sides of which are six bed-chambers for passengers. The captain's cabin is still more elegant, being adorned with sofas, handsome tables, fire-arms, swords, and battle-axes. It forms the stern of the vessel, and above it the trusty steersman with unwearied patience guides the helm. The fore-part of the ship is occupied by the corridor, a space of about 20 feet by 14, and not quite 5 feet high. In this place, upon mattresses, lay perhaps 60 persons in the most grotesque confusion. Here was seen an ecclesiastic with his head tied up; there was a fellow swearing in his hammock; in this corner a female fainting, in that a mother fast asleep and her two infants, whom they frequently suckle till their fifth year, fighting for the breast; while larger children in sportive gambols were tumbling over one another:

laughing, crying, shrieking, retching, produced a discord not to be equalled but by the villanous smells which ascended the hatchway. In short "here below it is horrible, and let not man tempt the Gods and desire to behold what they graciously conceal from him in darkness and obscurity." For this reason, my friend G. and I passed all our time upon deck, though we had paid for places in these infernal regions. We were asked at Naples 27 scudi each for the cabin, with board, but only 8 for the corridor, including board. We did not like to throw away 19 scudi merely for the convenience of a close room, during a passage of three days, and which is frequently performed in from 24 to 48 hours. I therefore bespoke a fine large cloak, which is indispensably necessary in an evening in this climate, determined to pass the nights with the other people in the corridor; but we had no idea that it would be so crowded, for a much greater number of passengers than usual had been admitted.

We therefore took up our quarters in the open air upon deck. The weather was extremely favourable. We beheld by the light of the moon, the city and harbour of Naples, and around them the islands, and the lofty fires of Vesuvius. The moon peeping from behind the dark clouds that began to form, threw her magic light over the enchanting scene. A gentle breeze swelled the sails, and all on board were wrapt in sleep except the captain, who with measured step paced the deck. Enveloped in my mantle, I lay down upon a cannon, and passed the sultry night very comfortably on this cool bed. The fatigue of the preceding night, which we spent upon Vesuvius, threw me into so sound a sleep that I did not awake till the company had assembled round me and were envying me my couch. Coffee was brought us for breakfast. They keep a good table on board; the allowance to be sure is rather small, but the wine is excellent and in abundance. A few bottles of rum, with which we had provided ourselves, gained us before we had done breakfast the good graces of

the captain. This liquor which I very seldom taste upon shore, and which I dislike on account of its strength, I now thought excellent. During the whole day we had frequent recourse to the bottle, and to this alone I attribute our not being sea-sick like the rest. We had besides mutually promised not to talk of sickness, but to keep up one another's spirits as well as we could. For this we soon had a good opportunity :—a guitar appeared upon deck. A young Marchese of Palermo and I were the only *virtuosi*. The ladies formed a circle round us and the principal passengers enjoyed the performance. A social game concluded the forenoon, which brought us with a light wind no farther than Capri. After dinner I again chose my favourite spot upon the cannon for a nap. The wind freshened, and soon losing sight both of the continent and islands, nothing met our view but sky and water. It produces a peculiar sensation to find one's self, for the first time, ploughing the solitary wastes of the ocean and cut off, as it were, from the great family of mankind. Some strange ships that appeared on the horizon, frequently created some apprehension lest they should be corsairs, which had again declared war against every power.

We had soon before us the most sublime spectacle that human imagination can conceive—that of sun-set at sea. This, and the rising of the same luminary, from the bosom of the ocean, are certainly the grandest phenomena in nature. The flaming disk of the sun sinking amid the empurpled radiance of the sky threw golden rays on millions of small waves, and its brilliant beams played upon the tops of the billows, till the last ray expired and the deep azure of the sea, like that of the firmament above us, resumed its rights. If, when out at sea, you look down directly from the ship into the water, it appears of this deep blue, like liquid crystal, which no lapis lazuli, no colour in the world can equal. We renewed on board, the acquaintance which we had formed in the villa of old Mr. Heigelin at Naples, with Mr. R. . . of Hamburg, who is studying architecture for his amusement, and Mr. J. . . a painter of Vienna, both of whom were about to visit Sicily for the same purpose as we. While on board, we prepared ourselves for our tour by reading several works on Sicily which we had taken with us. Some drawings that we made highly pleased the whole company; our camp chairs also were a never-failing source of

astonishment, for they had never before seen any thing of the kind. They all sat down by turns upon them, and I would advise every one who performs this voyage, and wishes to ingratiate himself with his fellow passengers, to be provided with a few bottles of rum, a guitar, a camp chair, and a drawing-book; for the curiosity of the Scilians is almost unbounded.

Thus passed Whitsunday. Of sea-sickness we perceived no symptom unless it were a good appetite, which would gladly have anticipated the hour of dinner. To eat heartily, and drink moderately, but often, together with good-humour, are said to be the best recipe for a healthy person on ship-board.

On Whit-monday mass was performed on deck: it was a very picturesque sight: few however had strength sufficient to pray, but all were anxious to discover land again. This hope was encouraged by a favourable breeze which sprung up and carried us forward at the rate of from two to three leagues an hour. About noon we descried on our right, the little island of Ustica, and on our left, Alicali and Foliculi. A troop of dolphins that passed not far from our ship, exhibited a beautiful sight on the surface of the water. About six in the evening we reached the harbour, or rather the bay, of Palermo. The prospect was the more surprising, as it had been enveloped the whole forenoon in fog, and was now all at once exposed to our view. Though some very fine mountains and valleys, to the left of the harbour, have a more originally grand than beautiful form, yet I was more struck with the delicious colour of the country, than with the situation of the city itself: I should for instance far prefer that of Lugano in Upper Italy. The harbour of Palermo is reported by some late travellers to be one of the best, but they seem to be mistaken. The bay indeed is from three to four leagues across, but in the port itself a very small number of ships can ride at once securely; and it often happens that vessels under quarantine are driven out to sea again by the tempests.

We were obliged to pass another night on board, as the packet is required to keep quarantine five days including that on which she leaves Naples. We had to-day great pleasure in seeing all the acquaintance of the passengers, who came in troops in small boats to salute their friends. Among others there was a Frenchman, who had gone when a child of six years to France, who had

been 28 years without seeing his mother, and of course did not know his young and handsome sisters. This interview attracted the notice of the whole company. The mother, a native of Palermo, was so affected that she never ceased weeping for joy. The meeting of the brother and sisters gave rise to many droll scenes; for sometimes he would admire their beauty only and throw the poor girls into visible embarrassment, and at others he would treat them with the fond familiarity authorised by their relationship. Nobody however was allowed to come quite close to the vessel till the bark with the eagle—the arms of Sicily—and the commission of health, set us at liberty and permitted us to go on shore.

MR. EDITOR,

HAVING frequently observed in your pages, observations upon different points of law, and not doubting that many of your numerous correspondents are interested in that learned profession, permit me to address you on the following subject:—By the statute of the 1st Henry V. c. 4—"no *under-sheriff, sheriff's clerk, &c.* shall be attorney in the king's courts during the time that he is in office."—And by the 22nd statute of his late Majesty King George II. c. 46. s. 14—"no *clerk of the peace, or his deputy, nor any under-sheriff, or his deputy, shall act as a solicitor, attorney, or agent, or sue out any process at any general or quarter sessions of the peace to be held at any place where he shall execute his office, upon pain of forfeiting 50l.*" Now as neither of the above statutes is repealed, but still continues in full force, it certainly appears remarkably strange how generally they are evaded, and their intent entirely frustrated, particularly as the latter statute cannot be deemed obsolete. But what is of far greater consequence to the profession, in my opinion, is, that such officers should openly take articulated clerks, to serve them as attorneys, when it must evidently appear that such service, according to the statute, cannot be deemed good, and I consider in such cases, a caveat might be properly entered against each person, previous to his admission as an attorney; and even perhaps after admission, on a representation being made to the judges, such person may be liable to be struck off the roll of solicitors.—Although many such officers may and do carry on their practice of solicitors in the names of their partners, or perhaps

fraudulently in the names of others, yet by what authority can they represent themselves as persons qualified to take articulated clerks, to parents and guardians, who are most likely to be totally ignorant of the law in question, and unaware of the danger they risk, not only in the loss of the premium and duty (which by the by is no trifle) but what is of far greater moment to the individual, a sacrifice of at least five years of his life?

Should you, Mr. Editor, think the above to be of as much concern to the public, as I do, your insertion will much oblige one of your old correspondents.

Oct. 22. 1817. SAM. HAWTHORN.

MR. EDITOR,

GENERATIONS yet unborn will bless your zealous labours to promote the religious, moral, and intellectual improvement of the lower orders, and I am convinced all who attentively investigate the subject must coincide with you in asseverating, that by leading the sons and daughters of indigence to respect themselves as rational and immortal identities, we have the only powerful means to counteract the evils entailed upon posterity by the ancient framers of the English poor laws. I have read with all the attention I can command, many publications regarding that system which compels the enterprising, diligent, and abstemious to maintain the indolent, idle, and debauched; and it seems indubitable that no political measure, however wise, comprehensive, and operative, can hinder a gross abuse of this enormous national sacrifice to charity, unless the bulk of our population are induced to feel an honest pride in being sufficient for their own subsistence. I hope our nobility and gentry, as philanthropists and patriots, will circulate among their dependents such tracts as impart appropriate elevation of sentimental and useful knowledge, and you, Mr. Editor, will give their benevolence the most salutary direction by inserting in your magazine, lists of publications suitable for the servants' hall, for the farmer, artisan, apprentice, and cottager, either for edification or amusement. Like the more refined condition of their species, the very poorest are constituted with desires for entertainment and diversion, which, if not modified by teaching them to reason, and to reflect upon the tendency of every day actions, in forming their character in the world, and assigning their lot—the misuse of leisure moments, will by slow but sure degrees bring them to penury, perhaps to a

shameful end. It would be folly to suppose, that the most engaging mode of conveying admonition can invariably deter young persons from risking their good repute and safety in the haunts of riot; but there would be fewer instances of indiscretion, if *crime was more frequently shewn to them through the medium of its consequences*. Self-reverence and self-denial are imbibed from principles of genuine christianity; but very little acquaintance with human nature evinces, that books professedly religious cannot always accord with the gaiety of youthful spirits, and that the children of labour should be supplied at home with harmless indulgences of fancy, sprightly humour, curiosity, pathetic description; and in short, piety and rectitude may be inculcated under the more attractive guise of interesting fiction, or sportive railery. As lessons of pure morality and worldly wisdom, Miss EDGEWORTH'S *Popular Tales* are inimitable; Mrs. HAMILTON'S *Cottagers of Glenburnie*, and Miss LEADBEATER'S *Dialogues* ought also to have a place in the lower story of every well regulated household, and the *Popular Models*, dedicated, by permission, to the most illustrious name in our executive government, are expressly intended as a manual for male and female domestics, especially for the nursery maid, whose conduct can so deeply affect the health and morals of the noblest in our land. A fourth portion of this last mentioned work is devoted to warn the unportioned beauty against the snares which encompass the unguarded, and to encourage repentance in the victims of levity. The three first parts of the series are sold at low prices, that tradesmen, husbandmen, and apprentices, or servants, may be able to purchase the work, and the fourth part is devoted to create a fund of experiments in the preservation of grain, with the hope of introducing that practice into general use, as the only infallible prevention of scarcity. The extreme pressure of calamity has been relieved, as the crop of potatoes ripened much earlier than usual; but had the blight common in the beginning of August retarded their growth, numbers of small annuitants, poor tenantry, cottagers, and handicraftsmen, who had exhausted their slender means for purchasing bread, and were ashamed to beg, must have suffered irreparably in their health, if they did not perish by inanition. The Supreme Ruler hath allowed means for mitigating the distresses occasioned by unpropitious

seasons, and we are assuredly responsible for the use of those mercies. By raising the potatoe from seed, we shall probably render that excellent root less vulnerable to early frosts; we may enlarge the sphere of our agriculture, and appeal from argument to facts, to ascertain whether the comforts and profits arising from stores of our superabundant products, shall not exceed the trouble and expence of laying them up some years out of the reach of vermin or humidity. The uniform revenue of landed property, the augmentation of circulating capital, to incite, sustain, and remunerate commercial speculation, and the benefits of all who depend upon daily earnings, promise to transcend the most advantageous terms on which imported grain can supply a deficiency of our crops. What vast inconvenience to the higher classes—what wretchedness and moral degradation had been spared to the poor, had a moderate proportion of the sums we have given to encourage the working people of other kingdoms, been applied to pay our own, for their beneficial toils in producing and amassing grain! A reference to the Custom-house books will prove, that in the year 1802, this country paid to foreigners for corn, no less than 10,149,098*l.* sterling, and in the course of fifteen years, ending with 1813, corn and flour were brought from the continents of Europe and America, to the value of 46,582,777*l.* which enormous expenditure procured for Great Britain no more than at the rate of bread for one week. The exuberant produce of the present harvest has created immense riches for our country; but a season of scarcity will recur; and can Britons, whose munificence for the purpose of relieving distress astonishes other nations—can they be remiss in contributing every endeavour to prevent evils, which each proprietor and farmer may help to obviate, and which citizens may likewise keep at a distance, by pecuniary encouragement to our agriculture? I am sure, Sir, you will have the goodness to communicate the plan to enquirers, which I trust will satisfy them, in regard to the disinterested views of

B. G.

MR. EDITOR,

PERMIT me to offer a few observations in reply to the Query in your last Magazine respecting the sufferings of irrational animals, which your correspondent finds it difficult to reconcile to the goodness of the Creator.

It appears to me that all bodily pain, whether affecting the human or brute species, is particularly intended as their protection against bodily injury. If blows and wounds were not attended with pain, the careless animal would speedily destroy itself. If sickness did not cause suffering, rest and abstinence would not be endured, and the malady would acquire double violence.

In considering that one animal preys upon another, it should also be considered that it is appointed unto every creature *once to die*; and if this inevitable death which one animal is subject to is made the means of preserving and giving life to another, can we conceive a more benevolent arrangement?—The idea of evil wholly vanishes while the greatest possible good remains.

Again, were the brute creation allowed to linger on in old age, as they have not the means of affording each other, or procuring for themselves any assistance, they would endure the most protracted misery. Providence therefore has mercifully ordered that they should be put out of their pain by each other, or rather that they should escape the sufferings of debility and old age altogether, by the instrumentality of some other animal of their own or a different species. The sufferings of the mouse or the blackbird, alluded to by your correspondent, bear no proportion to the days and weeks of misery which they would undergo if left to die a natural death—and here the difference between the human and brute species shews itself most strikingly in support of the argument I am using. To the first, a violent death is the most terrible idea imaginable, for the wants of sickness and age can be so far supplied to man as to render the decline of life tolerable; but to the brutes, who have no such amelioration within their reach, the sudden termination of their existence is a mercy most consistent with the benevolence of the Deity.

It may be further observed, that the susceptibility of pain could not have been dispensed with without weakening that analogy which the Creator has in his wisdom established between the organization of our bodies and those of the brutes who surround us. Our tenderness and compassion are thereby kept in constant exercise, and our humanity and sympathy with them lead us to afford them such protection and good treatment as are necessary to the interest we have in

them, as well as to their ease and advantage. Those who are tender to the brute creation are so most commonly to their own species, and *vice versa*. Every virtue depends greatly upon the exercise of it; and where so large a portion of sensitive beings as the irrational part of the creation presents to us to have been exempt from suffering pain, the habit of treating them, which we should then have acquired, would have materially affected our conduct to our own fellow-creatures, now so much ameliorated by those general feelings of humanity continually excited by every object around us possessed of life. That in numberless instances man is not governed by this tender feeling for the brutes does not affect my argument; it is sufficient if their liability to pain has a tendency to excite our sympathy, and to make us more compassionate and merciful than we should otherwise be, which I think it has.

But though the susceptibility of pain to a certain degree be necessary to the general welfare of the brute creation, it by no means follows that their sensations are as acute as those of man, or that—

“The poor beetle that we tread upon
In corporal sufferance feels a pang as great
As when a giant dies.”—

As all pain depends upon the nervous system, there is good reason to believe that the brutes are not so keenly sensitive as man, nor is it at all improbable that the insect tribes, and those creatures who are liable to injuries they cannot avoid, have a very small degree of feeling compared with others; perhaps this susceptibility bears a proportion to the efforts each species is calculated to make for self-preservation, being most exquisite in man, who is most liable to injury, and at the same time is enabled by Providence to exert the greatest ingenuity in order to escape from it.

Should these observations appear to you, sir, worthy of a place in your most valuable pages, I should be happy to see them inserted, and with the hope that some more able pen may take up the subject, I remain

Oct. 20.

P. C.

N. B. In HUMBOLDT's *Personal Narrative* he often mentions an instrument for measuring the intensity of the blue colour of the heavens, called a *Cyanometer*. I should take it as a favour if any of your correspondents would describe it.

MR. EDITOR,

THE scientific plaything, perpetual motion, has for ages engaged the attention of the mechanical world, in the endeavour to discover it, notwithstanding the discouraging definition which has been made of it by some of the learned—"that it is looking for a power which shall be greater than itself"—since a certain degree of friction must necessarily attend every mechanical combination; and this very friction, however small, is so much diminution of the original power which set the machinery in motion; which, therefore, cannot retain its whole power, when a part has been abstracted from it. But however forcibly this doctrine may apply in mechanics, it is not, therefore, an impossibility but it may, at last, be found to exist in Hydrostatics, where the works of Nature are governed by a set of laws peculiar to themselves: as for instance, in the pressure of the atmosphere causing water to rise as high as 33 feet in a vacuum created in the barrel of a pump, or in a syphon. Again, it is another ordinance of Nature, that bodies should fall from a height towards the earth with a great accelerated velocity. Here, then, are two advantageous principles naturally existing, as relates to the motion of water, an advantageous ascent, and a no less advantageous descent, as the notes below, founded upon established mathematical authority, should prove.* Another characteristic of water, namely, its extreme mobility, and constant tendency to find its level, form the basis of the improvements in this branch of sci-

* "If the perpendicular height of a syphon, from the surface of the water to its bended top, be more than 33 feet, it will draw no water, even though the other leg were much longer, and the syphon quite emptied of air; because the weight of a column of water 33 feet high is equal to the weight of as thick a column of air, reaching from the surface of the earth to the top of the atmosphere." FERGUSON'S Lectures.

"It is found by experiment that a body falling from a height, moves at the rate of $16\frac{1}{2}$ feet in the first second, and acquires a velocity of twice that, or $32\frac{1}{2}$ feet in the first second. At the end of the next second it will have fallen 64 feet, the space being as the square of the time: the square of 2 is 4; and 4 times $16\frac{1}{2}$ is 64. By the same rule you will find that in the third second it will fall 144 feet; in the next 256 feet, and so on." GREGORY'S *Encyclopædia* (founded evidently upon Mr. Ferguson's doctrine).

ence I have lately had the good fortune to effect, and which, if they should not eventually answer the purpose above-stated, it is no small consolation to reflect that they will answer much nobler ones—in bringing the hydrostatic mode of navigation to that degree of perfection which will have an immediate tendency to improve and extend commerce, knowledge, and civilization amongst mankind, as 'one great family spread over the face of the earth, engaged in reciprocally beneficial intercourse with each other, by the expedition, the safety, the cheapness, and the personal accommodation on board, it will be the mean of establishing.

The clearest way of conveying general ideas upon the subject before us, until they come to be more particularly explained, will be to compare the probable result of the same muscular labour, employed through the medium of the common sucking pump, and the newly-invented syphon apparatus. Mr. Ferguson, in his hydraulic table, gives the ordinary strength of a man employed in using this pump as raising 81 gallons six pints 10 feet high in a minute; and the table continues in nearly the same ratio all the way through, as double the height producing only half the quantity; treble the height one-third of the quantity; and so on. Now in the new syphon pump, the height to which water is raised is of little comparative consequence at least; but there would probably be no great risk in stating it generally to be of little or no consequence at all—since in the syphon all the water contained in it is upon the same equilibrium, as to altitude in its legs, as equal weights in a pair of scales in mechanism are as to weight: and, therefore, although it is readily admitted that water would discharge itself through an aperture made at the bottom with a rapidity equal to its altitude, and that therefore it proves the existence of a greater pressure there, yet as I provide a third leg by which the water is discharged (two of the legs communicating with each other at the top as well as at the bottom) after having fallen through a bend in the syphon in which the injection takes place, and then rises up again to the level of the corresponding leg, the pressure which might otherwise exist is thus a good deal evaded, by the tendency downwards of the water to get to the bottom of the bend, in order to supply the place of that discharged; and the injected part of the contents of the syphon thus im-

mediately assimilates with the water in it, and in its downward tendency also. It is true, indeed, that the upward pressure of the air against the mouth of the syphon, in delivering its contents, counter-weighs the original pressure which put it in motion: but upon the same principle, that action and re-action are equal and contrary, by an open vessel, filled with water, resembling a tundish, being provided, and the nose of the syphon being immersed in it, so as to identify the two waters; the same law of nature is again called into action, by the downward pressure of the atmosphere at the top of the orifice in the tundish, counter-weighing the upward pressure of the air at the bottom of it: and thus there are two distinct downward pressures to be set against one upward one. By the use of my patent rope leverage also, I do not think it too much to say, such are the advantages over the handle of a pump in working, that a man could raise full three times the quantity of water by one man rather than by the other in his day's work. But, however, leaving these points to be afterwards settled experimentally, and assuming that the syphon pump would enable the same man to raise the same quantity of water 30 feet high which he could raise 10 in the ordinary way; we will suppose the water so raised to be the first stage; the next operation is to syphon it off from thence upon the water wheel on which it is ultimately to fall: this carries it up 28 feet higher, so that the bend of the syphon, from which accelerated velocity in the fall of the water through it take its date, is now 58 feet from the ground. That the different powers of the buckets, or the floats of a water-wheel, are as their distance from the centre of the wheel, the same as the weight removed from the centre of a pair of hoys towards its extremity increases its power exactly in proportion, it will require little consideration to be convinced of. We will, therefore, next suppose a water-wheel of 20 feet diameter to be had, the quadrant float of which would be 10 feet from either its bottom or top—this 10 feet being deducted from the 58 feet, the water being useless, for that purpose at least, after it has arrived at that point, gives 48 feet on which we have to calculate. This 48 feet in space, we have seen by the demonstration of the powers of accelerated motion, is equal to 144 feet: and thus the matter will stand as 144 to 10 as the comparison between them; or in figures, when the one would

give a pressure upon a water-wheel 10 feet high, of 654lbs. in a minute, the other would give one upon a wheel of 20 feet diameter of 9417lbs.—but as nothing is here allowed for the friction of the water against the sides of the syphon in its descent, if we take off the odd 1417lbs. on that account, it still leaves the comparison as 8000lbs. to 654lbs. or upwards of 12 to 1. And yet in raising water only to the height of 30 feet, only a moderate portion of its powers in that respect is exerted.

To return then to our original proposition—it may be observed, that on this wheel raising the water again, after it has fallen, even if we suppose the mismanagement of it, being suffered to fall 10 feet below the quadrant float, for no other purpose upon earth but to be raised again that additional distance, it has only to raise it 30 feet as the resistance; whereas the power is as 144 feet, deducting the friction attendant upon the descent of the water: if here we allow as much as is usually allowed to complicated combinations in machinery, and take this friction as being a deduction of one-third of the power, the account still stands in the comparison of the power over the resistance, being as 3 to 1; which seems to afford a better chance for perpetual motion than any thing mechanics has yet produced, the Galvanic piles, lately announced, excepted.

There is likewise reason to conclude, from the high opinion entertained by eminent mathematicians, of the centrifugal force with which the simple engine, known under the denomination of Barker's Mill, discharges its water, that much the same effect may be produced from another of the combinations amongst the machinery employed in working the hydrostatic ship, namely, Barker's mill turning an horizontal wheel, and that wheel again turning a series of combined Archimedes' screws, so as to raise the water to the first stage, and then to avail ourselves of the use of the syphon as before. The latter machine will also present the further novelty in hydrostatics, of a water wheel being worked on its ascending side, if the parties think proper to work it by that mode.

W. DONCASTER.

London, Oct. 17th.

MR. EDITOR,

A Correspondent who signs himself "JUVENIS," in your publication for the present month (page 207), informs you,

"it is the opinion of many as well as himself, that the marriage of those who are related as first cousins, should not be sanctioned;" and he tells you, "he is convinced from experience that the most fatal effects have ensued from these connexions—such as the children being born either blind or dumb, or with some organic or mental defect, or the health of the parents much deteriorated."—Now, as he admits, and I agree with him, that "it would be unjust to cast a stigma on the marriage of those thus related, without its being clearly shewn that very strong objections exist against it," the following observations, I trust, will need no apology:—

I am aware it is the opinion of many that such connexions ought not to take place amongst us, but I have never yet heard the objection accounted for upon any solid or rational principle. If, indeed, "the fatal effects" your correspondent mentions, were, either generally or particularly, and *really*, the consequence of such an union, then the fact would explain itself, and argument would be useless; but so long as I have seen and as I am sure many of your readers will have also seen instances where no such effects have resulted, but, on the contrary, where the children of such marriages have been "all that heart could wish," and the parties themselves blessed in a genuine attachment, I cannot be content to concur in the opinion, that these marriages ought to be prohibited. Such events may have happened in such a case; but it seems to me too much to say, that *these effects* have resulted from *such a cause*; and I would ask your correspondent, by the way, whether he can give you any other instance than the one he mentions. To me, I freely confess, the opinion does seem chimerical, if it be not, as I suspect it is, founded in caprice. Such a notion has undoubtedly gone abroad, and I think unfortunately; but I am persuaded it has been adopted, like many others, rather as suiting the prejudices and inclinations of certain individuals, than as founded upon any just or reasonable cause. For myself, I shall hope never to see it established in common acceptance, much less as an undisputed fact; thinking, as I do, that consequences would ensue, much more serious as affecting society, than the effects dreaded by your correspondent.

These, at least, are my conclusions, and let us see how far they may be rationally supported; which will lead me

to correct the vulgar error adopted by JUVENIS, when he says, "it is rather singular that second cousins should be forbidden to marry by the ecclesiastical law, while those in the first degree are not mentioned." Both first and second cousins are *without* the levitical degrees*, and therefore, by the *law of God* they may marry: other prohibitions, however, were in course of time, invented by the court of Rome, the dispensation whereof they reserved to themselves; as for instance in kindred and affinity between cousins to the fourth degree; so that the law of God thus became subservient to priestcraft. But now, by the stat. 32. Hen. VIII. ch. 38†, all persons are declared to be lawful to contract matrimony, who are not prohibited "by God's law" to marry. By the civil law, first cousins were allowed to marry; but by the canon law, both first and second cousins were prohibited in order to make dispensations more frequent. When therefore it is commonly said, that first cousins may marry, but second cousins cannot, probably this arose by confounding these two laws; for first cousins might marry by the civil law, but second cousins could not by the canon law‡. It is clear, however, that by the above-mentioned statute both may now marry, and yet we see a contrary belief exists at the present day! Your correspondent's opinion, I have no doubt, originated with the prohibition from the papal throne, and still continues to be accredited by some, without any better reason. It might be useful to go into a detail of the grounds and limitations of the several prohibitions established by the law of God, and now acknowledged and enforced by the laws of men; but that would lead me beyond the limits of your publication, and it may be sufficient for my present purpose to observe, that all the prohibitions within the levitical degrees may be accounted for upon obvious principles. Connexions within those degrees would, in a greater or less measure, be clearly repugnant to the order of Nature, which has assigned several duties and offices essential to each particular degree, that would be thereby inverted and overthrown. But can we say that this repugnance extends to the marriage of cousins? I cannot discover that it

* See the Book of Leviticus, ch. 18.

† See also Can. 99.

‡ See Wood Civil L. 118, 119, and 2 Burn Eccl. L. title "Marriage."

does; and unless I am to question the wisdom and providence of the Great Lawgiver, I cannot allow myself to believe that there is any thing incongruous or unnatural in such an union.

Now, as your correspondent has told you what, in his opinion, are the evils, I will, in conclusion, tell you what, in my opinion, are the advantages resulting from the license extended to those thus related, and which I myself have also witnessed:—And first, I think that such connexions have a pure and genuine attachment for their basis, and are consequently most likely to be productive of happiness in that holy estate. And next, that families thereby become united in one common interest, which would otherwise be divided and estranged. These I would submit are important considerations; the first, I think, needs no argument to recommend it; and the beneficial effects of the last are perhaps best exemplified amongst the people called Quakers. I am, &c. W. H.

S—le, Craven, 22d Oct. 1817.

MR. EDITOR,

I HAVE often had it in contemplation to address you on the propriety of recommending through the medium of your widely circulating publication, the great success that would attend an annual meeting of the three choirs of Bath, Bristol, and Wells, on a similar plan, and for the same benevolent purpose, as those of Hereford, Worcester, and Gloucester; but I was determined to await the event of this year to ascertain how far such a scheme might be profitable. The result has proved that I am justified in recommending the plan; for the meeting at Gloucester has turned out more productive than ever it did before, notwithstanding music meetings have this year been held at Winchester, Birmingham, Liverpool, &c. which have also been more than usually productive.

Now sir a meeting of the three choirs of Bath, Bristol, and Wells, for the benefit of the widows and orphans of the clergy, or any other charitable purpose, from the respectability of their respective neighbourhoods, as well as the number of musical amateurs residing in each city, connected with the local advantages I shall point out, could not fail of turning out very productive.

In the first place, at each city there is an excellent cathedral or abbey, an organ of the finest tone, and organists at each place of abilities inferior to none in the kingdom, which will readily be

allowed when I mention the names of Messrs. Perkins, Field, and Wasborough, three gentlemen more than usually qualified for such undertakings, being not only admirers, but superior masters of the immortal Handel's music. At each city are to be found musicians, as well as singers, of the first abilities, at Bath more particularly so. Mr. Loder as a violin player, Mr. Percival as a violoncello, and Mr. Ashe as a flute player, are men of too much genius, and whose talents are too generally appreciated to need my commendations. Mrs. Ashe, Miss Bartlett, Mr. A. Loder, and Mr. Rolle, have fully established their reputation as singers of sacred music, and our theatre boasts in Mr. Pearman and Miss Poole, two singers of great and improving abilities: indeed the latter gentleman is engaged for the oratorios at Drury Lane in the ensuing Lent.

In the second place, Bath and Bristol are cities of great extent and population, and could, without the assistance of distant visitors, support a union of their choirs with Wells; at the same time there are comfortable lodgings in each city to accommodate any number of visitors.

In the third place, the distance of Bath from Bristol being only 14 miles, and from Wells to each of those cities only 21 miles, renders the expences of the performers going backwards and forwards a mere trifle, and so much less than those incurred at Worcester, Gloucester, and Hereford, which are at much greater distances from each other, as to produce a considerable saving in that particular.

In the last place, and as a proof that I am not sanguine in my conjectures of the plan being a productive one, I find that about three years ago a gentleman of the name of Hobbs, who is not only a very active citizen of Bath on all good and public occasions, but a very musical one, brought forward some oratorios at our abbey, which were got up in a style displaying so much taste and judgment as to give very general satisfaction, and left much cause to regret that they were not repeated annually; and that gentleman would I am sure come forward with great alacrity, to give all the assistance and information in his power to promote so desirable a plan.

I trust this will meet the eyes of the bishops and other leading persons of distinction, in the cities of Bath, Bristol, and Wells, who I hope will see the pro-

priety of adopting the plan here pointed out, especially as this is the age of music, and a time when every exertion should be given to benefit our clergy, and to recommend sacred music as a proper means of worshipping the Deity, to whom it would be peculiarly acceptable when accompanied by charitable motives; and it will have a tendency to raise the respectability of the church, and unite its members for the laudable purpose of decreasing the numbers of sectarians and seceders.

I am, &c.

Bath, Oct. 16, 1817.

T. Q.

MR. EDITOR,

AT this time when the fury and anxiety of wars have ceased and peace is beginning to shed her blessings over an exhausted world, we may well employ ourselves in regulating many internal affairs, and opening new channels of domestic wealth, which during the late arduous struggle could not be attended to. The first thing demanding consideration appears to be, to establish a British Fishery—to give employment to our sailors and to raise a constant supply of bold and daring seamen, ready at all times to hurl the British thunder on our foes. When this can easily be accomplished and will also become a source of immense wealth to the country, what can be the reason that it is neglected? Why are foreigners suffered to enrich themselves with the fish caught on our own shores, whilst our sailors are either starving or emigrating, and our own ships rotting at their anchors? Englishmen! the whole of your spirit of enterprise cannot be exhausted. If your treasures were freely expended, and thousands of your countrymen slain in defence of petty states and foreign lands, what can your own sailors have done—those slighted and injured men, the bravest of all our warriors, your only legitimate defenders, who have for ages been the boast of your country and the terror of the world,—that nothing is attempted for their benefit? If they make not very graceful bows—forgive them. A British sailor should somewhat partake of the property of his kindred oak, should stand erect and know not how to bend. Receive his honest hand! assist him *now*—and when storms gather, *shun* him if you please. No! no! you will claim acquaintance with him *then* and feel safety in being near him: it is only when the sun shines, that you can generously neglect him. Let the hard usage

he has already received from your hands suffice.

Something, I believe, has been done by private individuals at Deal. A society has been formed, but it wants assistance of every kind. The measure should be taken up by government and by *individuals also throughout England*. Were the gentry and clergy to exert themselves in recommending salted fish to the poor as an article of common food, and by subscriptions to defray the expence of carriage, no article could be sold so cheap. And should few only be induced to adopt it, yet, if only *two barrels* were consumed in the year, in each parish in England, the curing of 22,000 barrels would give employment to some thousands of persons. May not some of the smaller vessels of war be used for this purpose? Salt may be given, and coopers may be amply supplied with timber fit for their purpose in each dock-yard from the refuse pieces, which every where abound. After they have selected every thing that will suit for barrels, enough will yet remain to render the sales attractive. The coopers should be ship-carpenters, who would be ready at a moment's notice to take their old stations. As an encouragement for sailors and their sons to enter the fishing ships in time of peace, let them be wholly exempt from the press in time of war, and let the privilege never be violated on any occasion; but let them instead of it stand the draft among themselves for a certain number of men, and he who is drawn must either go himself or find a substitute by a certain day.

For the purpose of interesting the country more generally in the success of the undertaking, the following stations should be fixed on in England, from whence ships should be fitted out for the British fishery:—viz. Liverpool, Milford-haven, Bristol, Plymouth, Portsmouth, Deal, Chatham, Woolwich, London, Yarmouth, Hull, and Berwick.

Scotland and Ireland should also have their shores surrounded with stations and ships for their own use; and to facilitate the introduction of fish into every village and family.

W. P.

Oct. 12, 1817.

N.B. Subscriptions to the fishery in shares of £10, to be divided into quarters, would raise a very large sum; and if parishes subscribing £10 annually were to send one apprentice, they would become active agents in circulating the salted fish.

MR. EDITOR,

AS it appears to me that the true character of Alexander the Great is not at present generally known—that in consequence of this he has been accused of having acted solely from motives of lawless ambition and aggrandizement; has been represented as a robber on the most extensive scale; and has even been so far degraded as to be placed on a footing with Buonaparte, I send you the following translations of extracts from the Treatise of Plutarch on the Fortune or Virtue of this hero, by which it will be indubitably evident, that the only object of Alexander in all his conquests was, by universal civilization, to effect the real welfare and happiness of mankind.

“Survey the discipline of Alexander, and you will see how he taught the Hircanians the convenience of wedlock, introduced husbandry among the Aracians, persuaded the Sogdians to preserve and cherish, not to kill, their aged parents, and the Persians not to marry their mothers. Most admirable philosophy! which induced the Indians to worship the Grecian deities, and the Scythians to bury their dead, not to feed on their carcases. We admire the power of the eloquence of Caracades, for enforcing the Carthaginian Clitomachus, called Asdrubal before, to embrace the Grecian customs. No less do we admire the prevailing reason of Zeno, by whom the Babylonian Diogenes was persuaded to philosophize. Yet no sooner had Alexander subdued the Persians, but Homer became an author in high esteem, and the Persian, Susian and Gedrosian youth sang in public the tragedies of Euripides and Sophocles. Alexander likewise engaged both Bactria and Caucasus to worship the Grecian gods, which they had never known before; building also above seventy cities among the barbarous nations, and as it were, sowing the Grecian customs and constitutions all over Asia, he quite weaned them from their former wild and savage manner of living. True, therefore, was that expression of Themistocles, when being a fugitive from his native country, Darius entertained him with sumptuous presents, and assigned him three stipendiary cities to supply his table, one with bread, a second with wine, a third with all manner of costly viands:—‘Ah! young men,’ said he, ‘*had we not been lost, we had utterly perished.*’ This, however, may be more justly averred of those whom Alexander subdued, viz.—*had they not been vanquished, they had never*

been civilized. Egypt had not vaunted her Alexandria, nor Mesopotamia her Seleucia. Sogdia had not gloried in her Prothasia, nor the Indians boasted of their Bucephalia, nor Caucasus of its neighbouring Grecian city; which holding the reins of empire, barbarity gradually perished, and custom changed the worse into better.

“Alexander also made good his words by his deeds. For, as Aristotle sagely advised him he did not rule the Grecians like a moderate prince, and insult over the Barbarians like an absolute tyrant; nor like one that took particular care of the first, as his friends and domestics, but scorning the latter as mere brutes and plants, did he fill his empire with fugitive incendiaries and perfidious tumults; but believing himself sent from heaven as the common moderator and arbiter of all nations, and subduing those by force whom he could not associate to himself by fair offers, he laboured thus, that he might bring all regions, far and near, under the same dominion. And then, as in a festival goblet, mixing lives and manners, customs and wedlock all together, he ordained that every one should consider the whole habitable globe as his country, of which his camp and army should be the Acropolis and garrison—that his kindred should be the good and virtuous, and that the vicious only should be accounted foreigners.

“Indeed, I would gladly have been a spectator of those majestic and sacred nuptials, when, after he had betrothed together a hundred Persian brides, and a hundred Macedonian bridegrooms, he placed them all at one common table, within the compass of one pavilion, embroidered with gold, as being all of the same family. Then, crowned with a nuptial garland, and first beginning to sing an epithalamium in honour of the conjunction between two of the greatest and most potent nations in the world, of only one the bridegroom, of all the bride-man, father and moderator, he caused the couples to be severally married. Had I but beheld this sight, transported with pleasure, I should have then exclaimed—Barbarous and stupid Xerxes, how vain was all thy toil to cover the Hellespont with a floating bridge! Thus rather, wise and prudent princes join Asia to Europe. They join and fasten nations together, not with boards or planks, or surging brigantines—not with inanimate and insensible bonds, but by the ties of legitimate love, chaste nuptials, and the infallible gage of progeny.

"It was not his design to ransack Asia like a robber, or to despoil and ruin it, as exposed to the prey and rapine of unexpected prosperity; as lastly Hannibal pillaged Italy, and before him the Treres ravaged Ionia, and the Scythians harassed Media; but to subdue all the kingdoms of the earth under one form of government, and to make one nation of all mankind. So that if the same deity that sent hither the soul of Alexander had not so soon recalled it, one law would have superintended all the earth, and one form of justice would have been as it were the common light of one universal government; while now that part of the earth remains without a sun, which Alexander never saw.

"When he came to discourse with Diogenes at Corinth, he was so astonished at the course of life and dignity of the man, that frequently calling him to mind, he was accustomed to say—*Had I not been Alexander, I would have been Diogenes*; viz. I should have been at leisure for theory if I had not philosophized practically. He did not say, *had I not been a king, I would have been Diogenes*, nor *had I not been opulent, an Argeades*. For he did not prefer fortune to wisdom, nor the purple robe, or regal diadem, to the beggar's wallet and threadbare mantle; but he said—*had I not been Alexander, I would have been Diogenes*. That is, had I not designed to intermix Barbarians and Greeks, and as I marched forward to civilize the earth; and had I not proposed to explore the limits of sea and land, and so extending Macedonia to the land-bounding ocean; to have sown Greece in every region all along, and to have diffused justice and peace over all nations; I would not have sat yawning on the throne of slothful and voluptuous power, but would have laboured to imitate the frugality of Diogenes. But now pardon us Diogenes. We follow the example of Hercules—we emulate Perseus, and tread in the footsteps of Bacchus, our divine ancestor and founder of our race. Once more we propose to settle the victorious Greeks in India, and once more remind those savage multitudes beyond Caucasus of their ancient Bacchanalian revels. There, by report, live certain people professing a more rigid and austere philosophy, and more frugal than Diogenes, as being altogether naked. Pious men, governed by their own constitutions, and devoted wholly to God; they have no occasion for scrip or wallet, for they never lay up provision, as they always have it fresh

and new gathered from the earth. The rivers afford them drink, and at night they rest upon the grass, and leaves that fall from the trees. By our means shall they know Diogenes, and Diogenes them. But it behoves us first, as it were, to make a new coin, and stamp a new face of the Grecian polity on the Barbarian metal."

THOMAS TAYLOR.

Manor Place, Watworth.

MR. EDITOR,

I RESIDE in one of the highest inland districts of the north of Scotland, and perhaps some of your readers may usefully apply a phenomenon observed on the first of this month. On the 28th and 29th of September we had frosts that changed the verdure of unripe corn to a silvery hue. On the 1st of October we had a fall of snow, and when it melted away the oats were found to have regained a fresh green appearance, so flattering, that the farmers hoped they might yet come to maturity. This gleam of comfort has been obscured by subsequent frosts, which for intensity and continuance are unparalleled in the memory of the oldest person in a country remarkable for longevity. It is well known that a brisk gale prevents frost, or counteracts the icy fiend, if the wind rises soon after that baleful congelation has invaded the growing fruits of the earth. Could not this natural antidote or remedy be imitated by cheap mechanism to agitate the air when the firmament portends frost? Some of your scientific readers who are blest with leisure and affluence, will perhaps improve upon this suggestion.

B. G.

Oct. 1817.

MR. EDITOR,

I HAVE observed, with feelings of sincere respect, the alacrity which you display in the exposure of impostures of every kind, whether in politics, literature, or the arts. Encouraged by this disposition, I solicit you to give publicity to these remarks on what, without any intention of punning, I cannot help denominating as *gross* an imposition as ever was practised.

In your Number for Nov. 1, 1816, (p. 339), you did me the favour to insert a suggestion of mine, respecting a method of sweeping chimneys without the aid of climbing boys. I there proposed that "the top of each chimney should be furnished with a pot, some-

what in the shape of a bell, having underneath its centre a pulley, with a chain of sufficient length for both ends to be fastened, when not in use, to nails or pins in the chimney, out of sight, but within reach from below. One or both of these ends should be adapted to the reception of a brush of an appropriate construction; and thus, by this simple contrivance, masters and mistresses might have their chimneys swept as often as they pleased by their own servants, with very little additional trouble to the latter."

Such was my plan, as published a year ago. Judge then my surprise, when a friend, who was acquainted with it from your miscellany, just now handed to me the *Gloucester Herald* of Oct. 18, 1817, containing the following paragraph:—

A New Method of Sweeping Chimnies.

Mr. Legros, an ingenious mathematical instrument-maker, has constructed a very simple machine for sweeping chimnies by means of a cast-iron pulley and a light wire chain, on which a brush of any size may be fixed, and drawn with great ease up and down the chimney, however much the vent may be constructed in a serpentine form.—Mr. Legros' invention has received the approbation of the Society of Arts and of the Royal Institution.

Had this *ingenious mathematical instrument-maker* confined his pretensions to the mere construction of the machine, without boasting of the imposition which he has practised upon two most respectable bodies, by claiming an invention, the honour of which, if it be entitled to any, belongs to another, you would not have been troubled with this vindication of my right, by yours, &c. J. MINASI.
Crawford-street, Mary-le-bone,

Oct. 20, 1817.

MR. EDITOR,

I RESUME, with your permission, the sketch of the narrative of Capt. Golownin, commenced in your last number.

The narrative of the personal adventures of this officer affords a thorough insight into the character of the Japanese. No sooner were himself and his companions in their power than they were bound in the most cruel manner; they were obliged to march at a very quick pace, and though some of them were nearly choked, yet their captors would not afford them the smallest relief, as long as they were within hearing of the ship's guns. They were conveyed from

the island of Kounaschir to that of Yeso; the firing ceased, and the severity of their guards was mitigated: they performed the humblest offices for their prisoners, who were however still kept bound, but all their wants were supplied—every attention, consistent with the safe custody of their persons, was paid to their health, and care was even taken to drive off the flies and insects which incommoded them. In some of the villages through which they passed, the inhabitants manifested feelings of compassion for their situation; litters were even offered them, and on their arrival at a town called Atkis, they were unbound, to have their wounds dressed; but notwithstanding the pain they suffered, they were again tied, and eight Russians, closely confined, continued to travel under an escort of 200 men.

The reader soon discovers very clearly that the cruelties of the Japanese proceed solely from their cowardice, and that they are very humane when they are not influenced by fear. The farther he proceeds in the work, the more strongly this remark is confirmed; traits of humanity and generosity become more frequent in proportion as the Japanese feel themselves more and more secure—they even shew politeness, but without any diminution of mistrust, and a kind of familiarity takes place between the inhabitants and the captive travellers.—But here a new feature in the Japanese character unfolds itself—that is their insatiable curiosity.

Wherever the Russians halted, the people flocked round them, and asked a thousand questions through the medium of the Curile. In their attempts to communicate with the governor of Kounaschir, they had employed an allegorical design, drawn by Mr. Moor, as a substitute for writing. Hence they were every where incessantly importuned for drawings; and such of the prisoners as could not draw were entreated to make at least some Russian letters on paper or fans that were brought for the purpose. They were also shewn small knives and other utensils, which had been carefully kept as curiosities ever since the expedition of Capt. Laxmann. It was a fatiguing task to the travellers to comply with all these applications; but they were solicited with such politeness, and thanked with so many low bows, notwithstanding their being prisoners, that it was impossible to refuse. It is worthy of remark, that the astonishment of the Japanese was extreme, when the

common sailors refused to write, because they could not. In Japan every body learns to write, not indeed with the Chinese characters, the knowledge of which is confined to the highest classes, but with an alphabet of 48 letters, which is peculiar to their country.

At Schakodade, where the Russians resided from the 8th of August to the 27th of September, and at Matsmai, the capital of the island of Yesso, where they passed the remainder of their captivity, the inquisitive disposition of the Chinese became still more troublesome to them. The interrogatories which they underwent before different governors were particularly harassing; they sometimes lasted for whole days, owing to the incapacity of the interpreters. It would naturally be supposed that the principal object of these examinations would be to ascertain who were the real authors of the depredations committed by Chwostow, and the intentions of Capt. Golownin in approaching the Curile islands; but these points occupied a very small portion of the audiences. Every answer to a leading question produced a multitude of accessory inquiries, which occasioned an immense loss of time. The mere mention of Petersburg, for instance, gave rise to a long examination respecting the size of that capital, its buildings, population, and the manners of the inhabitants. The name of a Russian led the Japanese to inquire that of his parents, his preceptors, the school at which he was educated, and all the circumstances of his life. Having asked what was the military force of Russia, they wished to know the number, the dimensions and arrangement of the barracks. To convey a complete idea of this Japanese mania, it will be sufficient to state that Capt. Golownin being required to translate a Russian document, in which mention was made of the ribbon of St. Wladimir, merely rendered it the *striped ribbon*, that he might not be obliged to go through the biography of the patron of the order, that of its founder, and perhaps the whole history of Russia, from Rurik to the present time. It is obvious that such a method of examining prisoners to whose language they were strangers, together with the necessity of transmitting minute reports to the court, whose residence was far distant, and of waiting for its answers before they could take the most trivial step, must have contributed, in no small degree, to render the captivity of the Russians so long as has been already stated.

Another trait in the character of the Japanese is a servile attachment to ancient customs and the letter of the law, which, fortified by the respect entertained by the Asiatics for etiquette and ceremony, protracts all business to an astonishing length. But notwithstanding this adherence to the letter, the Japanese are very expert at eluding the spirit of the law; to their honour, however, be it observed, that when they elude, it is generally to mitigate it. But for the humanity which induced the governor of Matsmai, on more than one occasion, to exclude certain answers of Capt. Golownin and his companions from the written reports of the examinations, they would have run great risk of passing the remainder of their lives in slavery.

Upon the whole, we cannot help being struck with the coolness and impartiality of the magistrates of Japan in all their judicial proceedings. The defection of Mr. Moor, one of the Russian officers, has been already alluded to. He hoped to gain the favour of the Japanese by accusing his countrymen.—What was the consequence? All his disclosures, all his accusations, were rejected, and his misconduct only served the cause of those whom he denounced. The following circumstance will appear still more extraordinary:—It has been mentioned that Capt. Golownin, in the second year of his captivity (April 1812), attempted to escape. The extreme cowardice of the Japanese was again displayed in the precautions that were taken to apprehend him and his companions, though disarmed; but when once secured and carried before the governor, when of course he was no longer an object of fear, he experienced no severity, no anger from the magistrates or his guards; and nevertheless he learned that in case he had effected his escape, the governor, the magistrates, and the keepers would have been liable to capital punishment. It should be farther observed, that the Japanese laws are extremely indulgent to foreigners who cannot be condemned to any corporal punishment unless they become proselytes to the religion of the country.

The situation of the Russian prisoners was certainly changed in some respects, after their attempt to escape. At the time when they made it, they had been removed from their first prison to a house in the town, where they were treated rather as guests than prisoners. After they were re-taken, they were not conducted back to their former prison,

but confined in that set apart for criminals; and they were obliged to confess themselves guilty, before any report could be made on the subject to the court. This submission to the Japanese laws seemed sufficient to restore them to the same situation as before. The Japanese soon began to treat them with their former kindness and familiarity; it was then also, when their liberation was nearly determined upon, that the government endeavoured to avail itself of their talents and knowledge during the remainder of their stay. The Japanese are not strangers to the sciences, and they manifest an eagerness after information, which does them honour. The Academy of Sciences of Yesso sent therefore to Matsmai one of its members, who, as well as a geographer, named Mamia Rinso, and Teske, a young secretary to the governor, was desirous of making himself acquainted with the language and sciences of Russia, through the medium of Capt. Golownin and his officers. Mamia Rinso wished to be instructed in the method of calculating the longitude; the academicien had the natural philosophy of Libes explained to him; a Dutch interpreter was employed to translate a little Russian treatise on the cow-pox; while Teske and others prevailed upon Capt. Golownin to draw up a Russian grammar. All these persons, and many more, are admirably delineated by the captain. There is great diversity in their characters; most of them have their defects, but few are bad. To the latter class, indeed, belong scarcely any but the governor of Kounaschir, who treacherously inveigled the Russians in his island, and Mamia Rinso, the geographer, whose pride was humbled, on finding his acquirements so far surpassed by those of the Europeans. From the others the prisoners received, in general, marks of sympathy and kindness only.—Teske, their most intelligent and assiduous pupil, carried his friendship so far, as to commit himself in order to serve them: and the conduct of the three successive governors of Matsmai, in whose jurisdiction they were, was such as to command esteem.

It may not be amiss to observe here, that the provinces of Japan immediately dependent on the crown, always have two governors, one of whom resides in the province, and the other in the capital; and that they relieve one another every year. The former transmits to the other an account of all that happens; the latter submits the business to

the court, and endeavours to obtain its decision as speedily as possible. It is evident that from this system considerable advantages must result for the administration; but the Japanese have had an additional reason for establishing it. No governor is allowed to take his wife and children with him to the province committed to his care; they remain as hostages with the court. Here we have another trait of Japanese suspicion; but they would not have these governors to be continually separated from their families, and this is a fresh proof of their humanity. In the provinces dependent on a prince who is a vassal to the emperor, this prince is subject to the same law—he passes alternately a year in his province, and a year in the capital, which his family is not allowed to quit.

Capt. Golownin was principally indebted for his liberation to Lieut. Ricord, who, on succeeding to the command of the cutter, in consequence of the captivity of his superior officer, lost not a moment in attempting his deliverance. The very day that his comrades were made prisoners, he cannonaded the fort of Kounaschir, but without effect, and immediately determined to set sail for Ochotzk, for the purpose of collecting a more considerable force, and returning the following year as soon as the season should permit. The Diana accordingly appeared off Kounaschir towards the end of August, 1812, but without any order from the Russian government to commence hostilities. The governor of Kounaschir having exasperated Ricord by the false intelligence that his countrymen had been killed, he seized a Japanese vessel, and took part of the crew on board his ship. He could not find means of negotiating with the Japanese government, which refused to listen to any overture, though Ricord was furnished with a certificate from the governor of Ochotzk, purporting that the mission of the Diana was perfectly pacific, and that Chwostow had never been authorized by the court of Russia in his unjust aggressions. This was the very point in dispute; if the Japanese could have been convinced of this, they would have been willing to release their prisoners; but this task was the more difficult as they had till then employed all the means in their power to obtain proofs of the contrary, and had refused to enter into any discussion with Ricord.

It was not till the next year that the firm and generous conduct of this officer

led them to adopt a different system. He once more returned to Kounaschir in the month of June, 1813, bringing with him the Japanese whom he had carried away the preceding year, and among the rest a person of distinction, named Tachatay-Kachi, to whom he had shown the utmost kindness. The Japanese government, already prepossessed in favour of the Russians by the representations of the three governors of Matsmai, sent negotiators to treat with him, and promised to release Capt. Golownin and the other prisoners as soon as he should furnish proofs that the court of Russia disavowed the conduct of Chwostow.—This evidence was not long wanting. The *Diana* appeared off the coast of Yesso on the 13th of September, and, with the permission of the Japanese, came to an anchor at Schakodade, whither Capt. Golownin and the other prisoners had been re-conducted. At length on the 6th of October, on the presentation, by Lieut. Ricord, of an attestation of the governor-general of Irkutsk, all doubts and difficulties were removed, and the captives restored to liberty.

It was in these last days more particularly that the Japanese character appeared in the most favourable point of view. The most sincere joy was manifested, both by the magistrates and the people, on the liberation of the prisoners. All the effects which had been taken from them were scrupulously restored, presents were made them, and what will appear still more extraordinary, the high-priest of Schakodade ordered prayers for five days for their prosperous voyage.—Upon the whole, whoever reads this work cannot help concluding, that if the Japanese have at all times been the most suspicious people on the face of the earth—if even they are one of the most cruel and perfidious of nations, they may nevertheless be classed among the most humane and polite, when there is nothing to disturb their security.

I shall conclude this sketch with stating, that the *Diana* anchored in the bay of Awatscha on the 3d of November, 1813—that Capt. Golownin arrived at Petersburg on the 22d of July in the following year—and that he obtained from the Emperor Alexander for himself, Lieut. Ricord, and his fellow-prisoners, rewards proportionate to their services and sufferings.

AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.
Norwich, Oct. 27, 1817.

MR. EDITOR,

LAST month I was called into the country by a painful event—the death of a dear father. When I went to chuse a piece of ground in Kingston church-yard, the parish church of the populous towns of Portsea and Kingston, in the county of Hants, to lay his honoured remains in, judge what was my astonishment to find it the common receptacle of cows and horses! A church-yard where perhaps twenty or thirty burials occur every week! I expressed myself with some warmth on the impropriety of such a practice to the persons who accompanied me; they replied, that it was considered as the parson's freehold, and that he had a right to let it for cattle to graze in, or any other purpose.

Now, Mr. Editor, being a constant reader of your magazine, and often noticing with pleasure with what laudable zeal some of your valuable correspondents take notice of misdemeanours of far less magnitude in my opinion, I submit this fact to them, and beg to ask, whether law or custom can sanction such an indecency. I am, &c.

Deptford, Oct. 16, 1817. W. M.

ACCOUNT OF THE PUBLIC WORKS AND IMPROVEMENTS UNDERTAKEN AT ROME BY THE FRENCH.

(Concluded from page 291.)

LET us now proceed to the embellishments of modern Rome, some of which were merely projected, others commenced, but none finished.

1. The *Venetian Place* was to be enlarged by the demolition of the wing of the palace of Venice, opposite to the *Palazzo Rinuccini*, and thus a view would be opened to the Capitol.

2. The *Place* about the *Fontana di Trevi* to be enlarged, and a straight street carried from the centre of it to the Quirinal.

3. The *Place* about the *Pantheon* to be enlarged and made into a quadrangle, for which purpose the *Palazzo Bonelli* was to be pulled down. The Rotunda was intended to stand detached.

4. The mass of houses near St. Peter's, between *Borgo nuovo* and *S. Spirito* to be demolished, and thus an unobstructed view opened from the bridge of St. Angelo to the Place of St. Peter.—This idea originated with Fontana, the architect. The houses of private individuals that were to be pulled down were to be purchased by the government, but were seldom paid for. The work of demolition was frequently begun in the

night without any previous notice to the owners who were taken by surprize lest they should make any opposition.

5. *Eighteen markets* like those of Paris, with covered stalls were to be erected in different quarters of the city; as at the *Piazza di Montedoro, alla Pescheria, alle Vergine, alla Madonna dei Monti*. The first was nearly finished and consisted of two parallel ranges of stalls. It was intended to remove thither all the dealers in fruit and vegetables, *frigitori*, &c. from the Corso, that this principal promenade of the Romans might be cleaner and more pleasant.—On the return of the Pope however, the new buildings were pulled down and the materials sold.

6. *Quays of the Tiber*. Preparatory to these quays the church and convent of *St. Giacomo* were begun to be demolished, and it was proposed to pull down all the houses on the bank of the Tiber, from the *Farnesina* to the *Porta San Spirito*, so that the bridge of *St. Angelo* might be seen from the Corsini palace. To render the navigation of the river more safe, a beginning was made to remove several ancient piers that obstructed the channel. By means of a peculiar machine and considerable ingenuity, vast blocks which had belonged to the ancient *Pons triumphalis* were raised out of the water near *S. Giovanni dei Fiorentini*.—Quays were also to have been constructed down the river from the *Porta del Popolo*, for which purpose the cavalry barracks were to have been demolished; and they would then have harmonized better with the new promenade on the Pincio.

7. The number of bridges at Rome is not great. The French designed to restore an ancient one, that of *Horatius Cocles* opposite to the *Aventine*, at *Ripa-grande* where the traffic is sometimes very brisk, and in the neighbourhood of the *Dogana di Mare*. When the river is low, traces of the old bridge, which was chiefly destroyed so lately as 1434, are still visible. In that year Pope Sixtus IV. sent 20 wagons to his camp with 400 cannon-balls of *travertin* made at *Marmorata*, (as the Romans then called *Ripa-grande* because they unloaded their marble there) out of the stones of the bridge of *Horatius Cocles*.

8. The passion of the French for constructing promenades is well known. The principal of these which they projected are rapidly proceeding towards their completion, under the direction of the *papa* Magistordomo, Monsignor Riva-

rola, and Messrs. Clemente Giardini and Valadier.

The first, on the *Pincio* or *Trinità de' Monti*, running from the *Villa Medici* across the whole hill, commands one of the most enchanting prospects, and occupies the site of a vineyard formerly belonging to the monks *del Popolo*. The *Casino* is transformed into a coffee-house. In the cool season this spot is particularly sunny and agreeable. From the summit of the hill spiral roads descend to the *Piazza del Popolo* and terminate close to it in a semicircle with a fountain in the middle. The wall of the church of *Madonna del Popolo* nearly as far as the street *del Babuino* is demolished. The entrance to Rome by the *Via Flaminia* is thus rendered more magnificent. For the rest, there are hereabouts many prosaic points of view, which present a striking contrast with the original and picturesque forms, that every thing else at Rome seems naturally to assume.

The second promenade consists of a plantation of trees on the semicircle of hills on the south-west side of the Colosseum, below the terrace of the convent of *S. Giovanni e Paolo*. A small canal with a bridge five or six feet broad and some small flower-beds form an extraordinary contrast with the masses of the Colosseum that here meet the view. Here too are to be seen wooden steps painted green and a palissade of the same on the spot where once stood the ancient chapel of *St. Giacomo*, which was long taken for a barn and used as such, till on pulling it down last winter the workmen discovered some indifferent fresco paintings, which are supposed from the figure of a Pope in them to have been executed during the reign of Boniface VIII.

It is upon the whole to be regretted that several proprietors of Roman villas—and those too the very persons who lay out money on the embellishment of their grounds—fall into that petty, frivolous taste that is inconsistent with the paradise of Italy and its grand forms, which that taste conceals and disguises. How different is the impression when we enter the now neglected *Villa Borghese*, or the most beautiful gardens in the world, those of the *Villa Pamfili*, the master-piece of *Le Notre* the prince of modern gardeners! Trees which though of a rapid growth are of too perishable a nature—such as acacias, poplars, weeping willows, or foreign species valuable only from fashion and the distance from which they are brought,

are too frequently employed for plantations. Prince Gabrielli is said to be the only exception: at his villa on the *Gianicolo*, purchased a few years since, he plants, oaks, limes, and pines, which will be the delight of posterity, when the plane trees of the *Villa Ludovisi* and the *Colonna* gardens will be no longer in existence.

From all that has been stated above, it appears that the French were more solicitous to project new improvements than to preserve the beauties which they found. The convents and churches, the noblest monuments of architecture and painting, were gradually suffered to decay, and the total ruin of the finest of them, such as *St. Onofrio*, *St. Paolo*, *St. Luigi de' Francesi*, would have been the consequence, had not their dominion been superseded by that of the Pope. It may be affirmed that no government of our times is rich or powerful enough to preserve from destruction out of its coffers the immense multitude of churches, convents and valuable monuments devoted to piety, scattered throughout Rome. Friends of the arts, and all those who cherish the recollections of the great epochs of mankind, whatever may be their sentiments respecting monks and nuns, must admit that we owe important obligations to those societies, which are attached from love, vanity and duty to their habitations and property, and spare no sacrifices or expence to keep them in repair. The Benedictines of *St. Calisto*, for example, to whom belong the convent and church of *St. Paolo*, and who have fortunately preserved a considerable part of their possessions, have during the last year and a half expended more than ten thousand *scudi* on the repairs of those edifices. The beautiful cedar roof in this second *basilica* of Christendom (*St. Paolo*) was ready to fall in, and began to admit the rain.

It would not be right to quit this subject without mentioning one very excellent practice which the French intended to introduce at Rome and in the Roman states, and for which they had made the necessary preparatory arrangements—namely the burial of the dead without the walls of towns, and in particular the prohibition of their interment in churches. Two spacious burial-grounds were marked out and walled round at *S. Lorenzo fuor delle mura* and in the *Valle dell' inferno*, but they have not hitherto been used. They are precisely upon the plan of the *Campo Santo* at Naples; spacious quadrangular subterraneous vaults capable of containing 20

or 30 bodies, with stone covers exactly fitted to them. The *Campo Santo* contains 360 such vaults, one for every day in the year; and I believe that the number of graves in each of the two *Cimiterj* at Rome would not have been smaller.—Such a grave is opened only once a year, perhaps not so often; they are about 5 or 6 feet distant from one another. The site of *S. Lorenzo fuor delle mura*, one of the seven principal churches of Rome, is too well known to need description. *Valle dell' inferno* a corruption according to some of *Valle inferiore*, is two miles from the *Porta Angelica*. The burial-ground, already containing 100 vaults, lies very low, just at the foot of the hill upon which are the ruins of the *Villa Sacchetti*, not exposed to the prevailing wind, the *Scirocco*, so that no putrid effluvia can be hence diffused over the city. The whole way to the *Valle dell' inferno*, and the charming, verdant and mostly cultivated hills and vineyards which surround it, without detracting from its solitude, have a northern character, or at least an aspect foreign to Rome. From the *Villa Sacchetti* nothing can be seen of the city except part of the cupola of *St. Peter's*. Recollections of the most different kinds are attached to this vicinity. Hereabouts, towards the Vatican, lay the fields conferred by the senate on *Q. Cincinnatus*, as a reward for the services which, when summoned from the plough to the dictatorship, he rendered to the state in that office. Here too was the vineyard of Cardinal Hadrian of Corneto, where, as some historians relate, Alexander VI. designed to poison several new cardinals at a sumptuous entertainment in 1503, that he might inherit their fortunes, but owing to a change of the wine-bottles, became himself the victim of his perfidy.

The Pope has by repeated ordinances confirmed the prohibition to bury within the walls of cities and particularly in churches; but it is incredible what opposition is made to this arrangement, and how the law is evaded partly from love of lucre in certain ecclesiastics, and partly from the predilection for old customs and attachment to family burial-places.

At Rome itself it is necessary to be the more severe, as the air is already so insalubrious in many quarters during part of the year, and is certainly infected by these graves, as may be remarked for instance in the populous parish of *St. Lorenzo in Lucina*, where in and near the church a cadaverous

smell is perceptible in close sultry weather. Thus too, it is well known that the convent of *S. Onafrio*, situated on an elevated part of the *Gianiculo*, whither in the 16th and 17th centuries the sick and convalescents were brought for the sake of the wholesome balmy air (where Tasso died in 1595) is become unhealthy in summer, since it has been exposed to the effluvia emitted by the burial-ground of the hospital of *S. Spirito*, which lies below the monastery.

MR. EDITOR,

I BELIEVE there can be no error more pernicious than to exhibit falsely gloomy pictures of the state of the country. I have read in several newspapers, that in Ross and Aberdeenshire there had been a fall of snow two feet in depth previous to the middle of October. I can contradict the information on the authority of a Highland gentleman, who having been long absent from his native land, paid visits in both the counties said to be so afflicted. The snow lay, he says, perhaps a foot in depth upon the hills, and frost has damaged green corn; but upon an average, the crop is more fertile, and gathered in a better state than last year. Since June the season in the north of Scotland has been marked by singularities unparalleled for more than forty years. Early in July the fall of a waterspout in the hills whose streams are tributary to the river Dulan, swelled it to the east, till it flooded all the adjacent meadows; and at a certain point might be seen the river expanded to immense breadth, and rolling in vast waves turbid and frothy, and at a few yards to the west, by long continued drought, shrunk to a narrow brook. In Badenoch many rivulets considerable for their volume of water became so shallow in the month of September, that children collected many baskets full of fish, which relieved the necessities of several poor families.

VERITAS.

MR. EDITOR,

SINCE my return to town, from a visit in the country of several months, I have looked through some of those productions of the periodical press which did not fall in my way during my absence; and I find that some papers which I sent to the *New Monthly Magazine* have been complimented by an oblique and angry glance from a person no less important than the worthy gentleman who now conducts the *Old*

Times. This honour, for which I regret my inability to pay an earlier acknowledgment, is the more condescendingly gracious, seeing that the crude strictures of my inexperienced pen could not reasonably aspire to any degree of attention from him, who bestows nothing more than an *en passant* supercilious notice upon the emanations of that renowned tribunal of the north, which has so long sat in judgment upon works of learning and genius. In that article in which the *Times* perstringeth with its criticism the *Edinburgh Review*, the writer, with an indolent and languid yawn of self-satisfaction, thus describes the purely accidental manner in which he occasionally meets with that publication: "It is rarely", says he, "that we see this publication except in the shop-windows, or accidentally on a parlour mantle-piece;" giving us thereby to understand how thoroughly he disdains a regular examination of the conceptions formed by his contemporaries of the political events of the day, with a view of assisting or correcting his own. He seems quite alarmed at the bare apprehension of being suspected of resorting to such channels of intelligence as quarterly reviews, for he is at the trouble of assuring us, a second time, that the perusal of those pages which are the subject of his critical remarks was quite casual. Very profound philosophers, sir, have strongly recommended a comparison between one's own thoughts and those of other men; and I think it would not be very unreasonable to conjecture, that in a neglect of this wholesome advice may have originated not a little of that rapid succession of positiveness and dubitation, and of that elaborate and indefinite nothingness, so frequently observable in the columns of the "*Old Times*": for, in proceeding through them, we are frequently ready to exclaim

"the devil take me

If I can tell what this riddle can be."

To say therefore that he does not take up a review so extensively circulated and possessing, consequently, the means of influencing considerably the public mind is absurd enough *in se*; but nothing can be more so coming from this self-sufficient gentleman in his capacity of a journalist, on whom I should imagine it to be incumbent to form some acquaintance more intimate, than through the medium of conversation, with the principal periodical works; were it but to lend his assistance in exposing, and

guarding the public against the noxious principles they may diffuse, or in confirming the effect of those that are beneficial. There is herein displayed an effusion of vanity so peculiar that it compels me to ask a question (quite as reasonable, I think, as that of the "*Old Times*" which I am about to answer) in my turn, viz. whether it can have flowed from any other pen than that of a certain weekly scribbler of sedition, who, some years ago, carried his egotism so far, as to publish in his journal a conspicuous account of his having singed the corner of his coat; which it seems caught fire, as he was pondering too closely to the grate upon *our broken constitution, our wicked ministers, our exhausted finances, our unequal laws, &c. &c.*?

But let me not forget that the particular purpose of this letter is to reply to a "Query" of the aforesaid candid and ingenuous Editor;* in which interrogatory is discernible, I think, one of those unequivocal marks by which the Liberals of the present day are so strongly characterised—a determination to refuse to the actions of those who will not inhabit the pale of their party any worthy motives. In the *New Monthly Magazine* for July were published some remarks, the object of which was to shew how little weight a certain visionary scheme of education could derive from the state of ancient Greece, with reference to its morals. Shortly afterwards a letter, relating some particulars of a plan of insurrection, was inserted in the *Leeds Intelligencer*, and copied thence into the London journals. In this letter was one expression or two slightly resembling some which occurred in that printed in the N. M. M.; upon the strength of which similarity, the sagacious editor of the *Old Times* exclaims: "Quere, is the author" (i. e. of the former) "read in Grecian History?" in other words, (he having asserted that its author must be either a rebel or a spy) 'is that rebel or spy the writer of the article in the *New Monthly Magazine*?' The writer in the last named publication can assure the editor of the *Old Times* whether he *really* have a wish to know, or whether the "query" was written, as not a small portion of his journal seems to be penned, "half in jest and half in earnest" that he did not write the letter in the *Leeds Intelligencer*; that he should deem it a most sacred duty, should any circumstance put him in possession of

the secrets of a gang of rebels, to prevent the operation of their plans by a prompt disclosure of them to the proper authorities; and further that if after their frustration, well-founded intelligence of their formidable nature should reach him, he would not fail to expose the delusion which any jacobinical journal might practice on the public by an attempt to prove that such a combination was imaginary. He does not hesitate to express his conviction (and he does so with a disgust for the *profession* of a hired spy as lively as the noisiest patriotic bawler can feel) that any individual, who might fully ascertain the existence of a conspiracy threatening to involve this country in the horrors of a civil war, and who, from the knowledge already obtained, firmly believed that they could only be averted by the immediate detection of the conspirators, should glory in adopting against domestic traitors the means pursued by the great Alfred against foreign enemies. The quality of so meritorious an action could be deteriorated, because the Jacobins, who can quibble about a word much better than comprehend its real import, might call him a spy, no more than the character of the *Old Times* is improved because the Jacobins now call it *patriotic* and *liberal*.

The *Old Times* boasts of its neutrality; it calls for the approbation of the public for its freedom from party. Now we cannot determine whether a man merits praise or censure for his attachment to some party or his abstinence from all party, without examining all those circumstances which may serve as indications of the *motives* by which he was actuated. An adherence to party does not necessarily infer the sacrifice of principle; nor is a spirit of fairness and impartiality to be deduced from a man's belonging to none. For the truth of this latter position, I may refer (giving credence, for argument's sake, to the above mentioned profession of the *Old Times* to the conduct of the editor, a few days ago. This person, who fulminated, with all the overacted vociferation of false humanity, against an evening paper, for putting forth matter injurious to the prisoners at Derby, did not utter one word of indignation at a most reprehensible attempt to defeat the operation of justice, in the shape of a letter to Lord Liverpool, but which was in substance a paper of instructions to the jury, published in the *Morning Chronicle* three days before the offensive

* Times, July 17th.

article in the *Courier*. What is the inference? why this: that the *Old Times* may prate of its freedom from party, (many persons of no definite principles or of no principle at all can do the same) but to talk of its *impartiality* would be ridiculous. A public man may act in concert with a number of others, whose collective importance is sufficient to obtain for them the denomination of a party, and who are bound together by a common wish to accomplish some measure which they are sincerely convinced to be of essential utility to the state. Can it be doubted that the active exertions of such a man are to be as much commended, as those are to be reprobated of him who should join a party whose only bond of union is the promotion of their own private interests? A man may keep aloof from all party because he is perfectly indifferent to the welfare of his country, or from a still worse motive.* Again, a man to whom the favours of the public are a source of large emolument may, however strong his predilection be for one in particular, strive to trim between discordant and opposite parties, so as to secure the support of all. Such a man will have the assurance to descant upon his own independence, and to reproach his betters for being partisans. But however numerous or minute the divisions of men or conjunctions of interests may be, it is plain that there exist now in every civilized country two grand and comprehensive parties, into which the politicians of every hue under Heaven may be comprized. I mean those of the revolutionary and anti-revolutionary schools. This is the plain and intelligible line of separation. A neutrality between these is obviously disgraceful. "He that is not for us is against us." Here now I beg any unsophisticated and commonly intelligent man, after a fair perusal of the columns of the *Old Times*, to say whether, if it be a neutral journal, this is not the sort of neutrality for which it is most distinguished. But is the *Old Times* neutral even here? Is that paper, as it once was, active in the promulgation of principles and in the diffusion of a spirit, among the people, tending powerfully to the sta-

bility of lawful authority and to the public tranquillity? Are its efforts strenuous, as they once were, in the discouragement and exposure of those pernicious appeals to the passions of the vulgar, which are directed to the destruction of both? Did it diligently strive to allay the feverish agitation of the populace, when itinerant rebels and incendiary writers, building their hopes upon our unprecedented distress, were straining every nerve and practising the most infamous arts to impel the "physical strength" of the country into active insubordination? On the contrary, was not that very period, so distressing to every real patriot, selected by the *Old Times* for the abandoning of its high and honourable station among its contemporaries, to stand as a candidate for that low species of popularity, of which he will always get the largest share who will most basely stoop to flatter the "vulgar wisdoms" and to acquiesce in the silly prejudices of the mob? If its conductor have not employed the "rabble-rousing eloquence" of Hunt and Wooller—if he have not openly marched in the ranks with wretches who are a disgrace to that society of which they have undertaken the reformation—if he have not openly assisted to give currency to such doctrines as are to be found in the detestable harangues of one, and in the diabolical pages of the other of those miscreants—I do not hesitate to say that he has performed those auxiliary services by which the inroad of the enemy has been facilitated—that he has, by laboured sophistry, by flippant ridicule, by paltry insinuation, and unfounded aspersions against public men, (as though official service and public spirit were incompatible) attempted to involve the government in that odium and contempt, calculated to excite favourable impressions towards those who sought its subversion. If coarse violence can inflame to hatred against their rulers the mobs of Palace Yard and Spa-Fields; similar sentiments of hostility may be better inculcated among their immediate superiors by a specious and insidious moderation. The *Old Times* is receiving the reward of its labours; it is now actually quoted with enthusiasm by the same vile pens by which, before its tergiversation, it was honoured (if it be an honour "*laudari a laudato viro*") with the bitterest execrations. The *Old Times* was once celebrated for its patriotic spirit, for its sterling ability, for its undeviating consistency of principle. These

* I once heard a gentleman (it is not very long ago) declare, with an oath, in a public room (that of a certain library) that were the country upon the brink of destruction, he would not move a finger in its salvation. He was a man, I have been told, of considerable property.

qualities, however, are no longer to be found in its columns; they have been transferred into those of the *DAY AND NEW TIMES*. To a journal destitute of these claims to public support the patronage of the public will be still given, if they can cling to a mere *name*, and rest satisfied with the mere shadow of that, the substance of which has no longer an existence.

I am, &c.

R.

London, 30th Oct. 1817.

P. S.—It was my intention to have given some extracts from the *Old Times*, with the purpose of shewing, that the Aristarchus who censures with such an air of superiority can blunder like his neighbours. But the letter is too long already.

MR. EDITOR,

AS we seem to have arrived at the *ne plus ultra* of taxing the living, is it not possible to raise something from the dead? I mean from the pageantry of funerals, and vanity of tombs.

Those who let out hearses might be required to take out a license.

The furnishers of mutes and other emblems of sorrow, a license also.

The tomb-stones may come under the excise, and be taxed so much in the pound, according to a scale of proportion; but in cases where the corpse has been interred *within* the church, the tax to bear heavier.

The keepers of toll-gates might be authorized to levy, according to the number of carriages, *empty* and full, attending the melancholy procession, an additional toll, more than on other carriages of the same kind.

These imposts, Mr. Editor, are not like the cruel legacy duties, but would be levied on ostentation only.

A FRIEND TO THE LIVING.

29th Oct. 1817.

MR. EDITOR,

IF the accompanying copy of a letter from a young naval friend, now no more, should be considered worthy of insertion in your valuable miscellany, it is much at your service. I have also another letter by me, detailing some particulars of the expedition up the Dardanelles, with historical sketches and reflections on Rome, Sicily, &c. which shall likewise be at your disposal. The only apology I can offer for requesting that you will give it a place is, that he was dear to me, and that his conduct during the 14 years he was in

the service of his country demanded and received the approbation of his superiors. He never had the advantage of a regular system of education, having embarked in his majesty's naval service at the early age of 13. This, I trust, will save his performance from the hand of rigid criticism. I am, your constant reader,
Greenwich, Oct. 20, 1817. K.

Do you recollect, my friend, who gave the weathercock as a crest, and—“Out of sight, out of mind,” for a woman's motto? I think it was Sancho Panza—but no matter; whoever he was, it proved him beyond dispute one acquainted with weak human nature. I cannot account for your long silence, nor am I pleased with it; it implies a sort of contempt, which I am unconscious of meriting. I have ever wished to act in unison with my professions of esteem; and of this I can assure you, that you will find but few who entertain more respect and esteem for you than I do. My protestations are at all times an honest tribute paid by the warmth and sincerity of my heart. I once thought, that I needed not have taken much pains to prove to you that I was all the fondest friend could have wished—I have ever spoken my mind, and acted with that conscious rectitude which ought to govern the actions of all men; but perhaps I am premature in accusing you. My letters may not have reached you, or yours to me may have miscarried; for considering that within the last twelve months I have traced both hemispheres, from lat. 61° north to 28° south, and back again to the northward—this latter supposition is very plausible. Having had much leisure time on my hands I have devoted a great part of it to friendship and to you; this is intended (being a continuation of my series,) to give you a faint description of Quebec and its vicinity. It may perhaps amuse if it does not edify you.

After encountering a few snowstorms in the early part of June in the gulph and river of St. Lawrence, we arrived at Quebec, the capital of Lower Canada, in lat. 46° 50' N. and long. 71° W. and 120 leagues from the entrance of the gulph: this gulph and river were first explored by Cartier, a Frenchman, and the greater number of the towns in this quarter were originally settled by his countrymen. Quebec stands on the north side of the St. Lawrence, on a mountain of black slate; it is divided into the upper and lower town, which

are large and irregularly built. The streets are narrow, and very badly paved; high and low houses are indiscriminately huddled together, which certainly takes from the appearance of the whole; many of the public buildings are covered with sheet iron, (this I have seen in the Danish West India islands), and the intention of it is to protect them from the ravages of fire, which are very frequent here. The French language is very commonly spoken in both Upper and Lower Canada. Although Quebec is in a more southern latitude than Great Britain, it is much colder, and the winters are much longer. This may arise from several causes:—first, by consequence of the immense swamps, which will always engender bleak winds; and the immense forests, as well under-wood as lofty trees, with which this part of the world abounds, are a second cause, for the rays of the sun being obstructed by the impervious woods in summer, and the snow entirely covering the ground several feet thick in winter, the earth does not emit its wonted heat; and the cold winds, which vary from the N. E. to N. W. blowing three quarters of the year over the Frozen Ocean, are not tempered in their passage, so that the thermometer is sometimes so low as 26° below zero, but the climate is not so severely cold as it has been, I am told, for within the last 30 years immense tracts of forest lands have been cleared, and by consequence the winter season is milder.

The population of Lower Canada is estimated at about 200,000, of which number there are 8000 domiciliated Indians, (Iroquois and Esquimaux, who are the Aborigines,) and 120,000 French; the remainder are composed of people of all nations.—Prior to the conquest of the Canadas by Great Britain its commerce was trifling and unimportant; but within these 35 years it has assumed great consequence in the mercantile world, particularly in pearl and potash. The north-west trade is carried on here to a great extent, for furs and skins; this Company's influence reaches from the coast of Labrador to the Pacific Ocean, extending north beyond the Arctic circle. The imports of the Canadians are English manufactures, and West India produce. During the old administration there was at Quebec a Jesuits' college, which was founded in 1635; this, like the rest of the establishments belonging to that rapacious order, was enriched at the public expense,

and was considered, when in its splendour, as the first seminary for the instruction of youth in North America. Its extensive domains have now become the property of the crown, and are let out to various individuals, and the college is converted into barracks. Here also is the Hotel Dieu, and the Convent of the Ursulines, containing about 60 nuns.

Two miles from Quebec is Wolfe's Cove, named after the hero of Quebec, who debarked on this spot. Above are the Heights of Abraham, where he fell, (with his highly respected adversary, Montcalm,) fighting his country's battles. These spots are viewed with a sort of religious reverence. The precipice having only one narrow path, which the British troops ascended, is dreadful to behold. When intelligence was conveyed to Montcalm that the British troops were on the Heights of Abraham, he was terror-struck, aware of the full force of the advantage Wolfe had obtained over him; he immediately crossed the river St. Charles from Beaufort with his whole force, to give him battle, for on its result depended the honour of his troops, and the fate of Quebec. The issue is well known, and the facts recorded with it ought to be engraven upon the tablets of every Briton's memory, until time shall be no more. I will, however, lead you, (though but in fancy) to the field, and contemplate with you the horrors of the battle: the talents of the two chiefs, and the bravery of their respective troops, were here to be put to the test—the powers of every man were to be called into action. A general engagement quickly commenced, and Wolfe was the first leader mortally wounded: Montcalm and his second shortly afterwards fell, the latter to rise no more, and the former only to witness his discomfiture. Our brave fellows were not appalled by the irreparable loss they sustained by the fall of their chief, but were determined to avenge his death—and with cool and determined bravery charged from right to left, and drove the enemy before them from their strong ground, some into Quebec, and others into the river St. Charles. 'The success of this engagement,' (says a late celebrated writer,) conducted with the most deliberate wisdom, united with the most heroic bravery, put Great Britain in possession of the capital of French America.' The death of these two gallant leaders was marked with unusual traits of bravery—both faint, and dying,

heard the shouts of—'They fly!'—'Who fly?' they both interrogated. The answer was—'the French!'—'Then,' said the brave Wolfe, 'I die in peace!' and his brave spirit fled, bequeathing to his countrymen a lesson of bravery, which I think will never desert them: The gallant Montcalm expired with not less heroism—the same love of fame, the same fearlessness of death pervaded his brave soul. When told that the English were conquerors, and that he could not live ten minutes longer, he exclaimed—'So much the better! then I shall not live to see the conquest of Quebec!'

The falls of Montmorenci attract the attention of the stranger; they are about eight miles N.E. of Quebec: the grand fall is about 80 feet wide, and 250 feet high. Nine miles S.W. of Quebec is the river Chaudieu, which runs into the St. Lawrence; and four miles from its mouth are the celebrated falls, 360 feet wide, and 120 feet in height. Forty-five miles above Quebec are the Rapids of Richelieu, which always run downward, at the rate of 15 knots per hour, so that vessels can only stem them with strong easterly gales. Trois Rivières is 90 miles above Quebec, just half way to Montreal, near which are the Rapids of the Cedars, and the Cascades, both dangerous. There are very extensive iron works at Trois Rivières belonging to the crown, but which have been let by lease to a company at Quebec, for one-tenth of their value, (about 800*l.* per annum); at these forges they always burn wood, preferring it (but for what reason I know not) to coals.

The island of Montreal is 180 miles above Quebec; it is about 20 miles long and nine broad; it is 1° 20' more southerly than Quebec, and the climate is more pleasant in every respect than Quebec, the winter not being so long by a month: the town is not so large as the latter place, and some articles of subsistence are dearer.

The population of Upper Canada, in which Montreal is comprehended, is about 100,000, one half of which are French. A distant view of Montreal is grand and beautiful; I certainly agree with a writer, who said it might be compared to Homer—grand, beautiful, and romantic; while Cape Diamond (Quebec) might be compared to Virgil—serene, beautiful, and elegant. Of the Lakes and Fall of Niagara I have nothing to say; they have been described, by those who have seen them, therefore it

would be presumptuous in me to attempt a description from oral testimony. Lake Superior, however, is 400 miles long, and 1500 in circumference.—In the neighbourhood of Montreal there is a river called l'Enfant Perdu, which, I am told, will lead you, by a long and circuitous route into Lake Superior; but I am inclined to think it is only navigable for small craft, and most probably it always runs from the lake downward, and abounds with cataracts, so that nothing could go upwards, or else it would save us many thousands per annum in land carriage, particularly during the war, as every thing goes over-land to our naval depots on the Lakes. HEMP, I observe, is grown here; this very necessary article to a maritime nation like ours might be cultivated here with great advantage, which would contribute to render us independent of Russia: but government is blind to its own interests, for by granting a premium, the policy would soon be made manifest.

I must now quit this romantic part of the world, and drag you down to the lowering latitude of Cape Breton. We anchored in the bay of Gabarus (about five miles W. of the once celebrated town of Louisbourg) famed for being the anchorage of Admiral Boscawen, with his fleet of 150 sail, having on board General Amherst and 14,000 men, destined for the conquest of Louisbourg, in June, 1758. Here the brave Wolfe leaped into the surf, (which is at all times very high on this part of the coast,) followed by his division, and by his determined bravery drove every thing before him, and established himself upon the enemy's territory. Louisbourg, at that time the capital of the island, now presents a bitter memento of the ravages of time and war, and proves the instability of all human works—the downfall of one nation, and the elevation of another upon its wreck. Recollecting what it had been, and comparing it with its present state, almost extorted a tear—all its greatness has now dwindled to a few huts—

No vernal blooms these torpid rocks array,
But winter lingering chills the lap of May;
No zephyr fondly sues the mountain's breast,
But meteors glare, and stormy glooms invest.

In 1758 this city contained upwards of 11,000 inhabitants, with 4,000 troops, six sail of the line, and five frigates, the whole commanded by Le Chevalier Druccour: its fortifications, which

had cost France nearly two millions sterling, formed a chain of redoubts for two leagues and a half along the coast; and such was the hostile appearance, united with the heavy surf which ran so high, when General Amherst first made his appearance before it, as I have before stated, that he wished our veteran Boscawen to call a council of war; but happily for his own credit, and the honour of his country, he disregarded his solicitations; and, after some hard fighting on the 27th of July, they capitulated, the garrison remaining prisoners of war; his ships were all burnt or taken, and his works nearly destroyed. On the 25th of July, says a very elegant writer, (whose loss we have now to deplore,) a barge and pinnace from every ship in the fleet assembled at noon, under the stern of the *Namur*, manned by their respective crews, armed with pistols and cutlasses, each boat commanded by a lieutenant, accompanied by a midshipman—the whole flotilla commanded by Captains Laforey and Balfour. They were then divided into two divisions, and at midnight pulled silently into the harbour of Louisbourg unperceived, for the gallant and determined purpose of destroying two ships of war, one of 74, and the other of 64 guns. The night was extremely dark, and the men profoundly silent: as soon as each division came near enough to perceive the devoted object, the two men of war were instantly surrounded by the boats; the crews, following the example of their officers, scrambled up every part of the ships, and in a few minutes took possession of their prizes. Day-light, and the shouts of our sailors, discovered to the enemy on the shore that their remaining ships, (the others having been destroyed prior to this affair,) were in the hands of the English; they immediately pointed every gun that could be brought to bear upon the boats and prizes; those who were in possession of the *Prudent*, finding her aground, set her on fire, and then joined the boats, which were now employed towing off the *Bienfaisant*, which, with the assistance of a favourable breeze, was triumphantly carried away and secured. The conquest of this place was considered a most important acquisition, for it not only diminished the military and naval strength of France in America, but opened the way for an expedition to Quebec, the surrender of which place followed this splendid achievement, in the following year. These two gallant affairs were considered of so much na-

tional importance as to stifle the feeling of individual calamity, and diffuse the most heart-felt joy, not only through our North American colonies, which before these circumstances were rendered familiar with disappointments, but through all the dependencies of Great Britain.

It was not my intention to have reflected upon war, its causes or effects, but as I have been inadvertently led into it by a train of thought, you will, I hope, pardon it, and allow me to beg your company to Sydney, the present capital of Cape Breton. Spanish River, with the harbour of Sydney, is capacious enough to contain the navy of Great Britain, sheltered from all winds. The town of Sydney is small and irregularly built, and contains a fluctuating population of between two and 3000 souls.—The coal mines, for which this part of the island is famed, are about nine miles from the town; they are let by government to Messrs. Ritchie and Lever, at the rate of 6s. 8d. per chaldron, under bond to raise 60,000 chaldrons per annum; and what coals are required for the service of government we are necessitated to pay them 23s. per chaldron for. Neither have we reserved to ourselves the right of loading: a naval transport which was sent by the commissioner of Halifax dock-yard for 300 chaldron, was six weeks here before it came to her turn to load: every coasting vessel or boat, that was in before her, being first served—a great proof of the wisdom of the government agent on this occasion.

The winds which cause most surf here are from N. E. to E. N. E.; and if at anchor before the mines when the wind shifts round to those points, it will be necessary to run higher up into Jones' Cove, as there is a bar between you and the sea, which will shelter you. Fogs prevail throughout the year with all winds. The fortifications are but trifling, and owing to the poverty of the place, I presume it will be an unnecessary expense to increase them. Stock of all descriptions is very cheap; wood and water plentiful, the former you may cut any where you please. Trout are excellent and most numerous; in one lake three of us drew out 18½ dozen in 2½ hours, weighing upon an average 15oz. per fish. The whole of this colony is subject to the governor of Nova Scotia. —We are now under orders for Newfoundland, from which place my next will, in all probability, be dated. I shall now venture to conclude, and assure yourself that the only object I could

have in view, in intruding so long upon your time and patience, is a wish to amuse you, and trust it may sometimes induce you to think on me, when the breeze is wafting me to some more distant part of the globe. Adieu.

MR. EDITOR,

THE following particulars respecting the Eton *Montem*, extracted from Mr. HAKEWILL's elegant *History of Windsor*, lately published, will perhaps satisfy the inquiries of your correspondent, B. S. L. in your Number for August (p. 16.) and prove amusing to your readers in general :—

It consists of a procession to a small tumulus on the southern side of the Bath road, which has given the name of *Salt Hill* to the spot, now better known by the splendid inns that are established there. The chief object of this celebration, however, is to collect money for salt, according to the language of the day, from all persons who assemble to see the show, nor does it fail to be exacted from travellers on the road, and even at the private residences within a certain, but no inconsiderable, range of the spot. The scholars appointed to collect the money are called salt-bearers; they are arrayed in fancy dresses, and are attended by others called scouts, of a similar, but less showy appearance. Tickets are given to such persons as have paid their contributions, to secure them from any further demand. This ceremony is always very numerously attended by Etonians, and has frequently been honoured by the presence of his Majesty and the different branches of the royal family. The sum collected on the occasion has sometimes exceeded 800*l.* and is given to the senior scholar, who is called captain of the school. This procession appears to be coeval with the foundation, and it is the opinion of Mr. Lysons, who is the last writer on this subject, and whose industry in collecting as well as judgment in deciding on matters of this character are beyond all challenge, that it was a ceremonial of the *Bairn* or *Boy Bishop*. He states, from information which he had received, that it originally took place on the 6th of December, the festival of St. Nicholas, the patron of children; being the day on which it was customary at Salisbury, and in other places where the ceremony was observed, to elect the Boy Bishop from among the children belonging to the cathedral; which mock dignity lasted till Innocents' Day, and during the in-

termediate time the boy performed various episcopal functions; and if it happened that he died before the allotted period of this extraordinary mummery had expired, he was buried with all the ceremonials which were used at the funeral of a bishop. In the voluminous collections relating to antiquities, bequeathed by Mr. Cole, who was himself of Eton and King's College, to the British Museum, is a note which mentions that the ceremony of the *Bairn* or the *Boy Bishop* was to be observed by charter; and that Jeffery Blythe, bishop of Lichfield, who died in 1530, bequeathed several ornaments to those colleges, for the dress of the *Bairn* Bishop. But on what authority this industrious antiquary gives the information, which, if correct, would put an end to all doubts on the subject, does not appear.

Till the time of Dr. Barnard the procession of the *Montem* was every two years, and on the first or second Tuesday in February. It consisted of something of a military array. The boys in the *Remove*, fourth and inferior forms, marched in a long file of two and two, with white poles in their hands, while the sixth and fifth form boys walked on their flanks as officers, and habited in all the variety of dress which Monmouth-street could furnish, each of them having a boy of the inferior forms, smartly dressed, attending upon him as a footman. The second boy in the school led the procession in a military dress, with a truncheon in his hand, and bore for the day the title of marshal; then followed the captain, supported by his chaplain, the head scholar of the fifth form, dressed in a suit of black, with a large bushy wig, and a broad beaver, decorated with a twisted silk hatband and a rose, the fashionable distinction of the dignified clergy of that day. It was his office to read certain Latin prayers on the mount at Salt Hill. The third boy of the school brought up the rear as lieutenant. One of the higher classes, whose qualification was his activity, was chosen ensign, and carried the colours, which were emblazoned with the college arms, and the motto *Pro More et Monte*. This flag, before the procession left the college, he flourished in the school-yard with great dexterity, as displayed sometimes at Astley's and places of similar exhibitions. The same ceremony was repeated after prayers on the mount.—The whole regiment dined in the inns at Salt Hill, and then returned to the college, and its dismissal in the school-

yard was announced by the universal drawing of all the swords. Those who bore the title of commissioned officers were exclusively on the foundation, and carried spontoons; the rest were considered as serjeants and corporals, and a most curious assemblage of figures it exhibited. The two principal salt-bearers consisted of an oppidan and a collegier; the former was generally some nobleman, whose figure and personal connections might advance the interests of the collection. They were dressed like running footmen, and carried each of them a silk bag to receive the contributions, in which was a small quantity of salt. During Doctor Barnard's mastership the ceremony was made triennial; the time changed from February to Whit-Tuesday, and several of its absurdities were retrenched. An ancient and savage custom of hunting a ram by the foundation scholars, on Saturday in the election week, was abolished in the earlier part of the last century. The curious twisted clubs, with which these collegiate hunters were armed on the occasion, are still to be seen in the antiquarian collection.

London,

AN. ETONIAN.

Oct. 15, 1817.

LETTERS FROM PARIS.

PARIS, MAY, 1817.

FROM the 17th volume of the *Bibliographie universelle* which has just appeared, we learn how it happened that GESSNER's works obtained such extraordinary applause in France. Though some of the details may not be quite correct yet the passage deserves attention. It is as follows:—

"Gessner was still far from being ranked among the first-rate German writers; his fame was destined to be diffused from the capital of France, and that by means of the different translations of Huber. At this time Gessner was so little known that the bookseller to whom Huber offered his translation of *The Death of Abel* at first declined the publication and could not without great difficulty be prevailed upon to have any concern with the performance of a Swiss poet. Particular circumstances, however, contributed to the favourable reception of Gessner's works. One of the principal consisted in the share taken by a celebrated minister in Huber's labour. It is now known that Turgot translated the first book of the *Idyls*, the *First Navigator*, and the first and fourth canto

of the *Death of Abel*, and that he wrote the *Preface* to the French version. On the other hand Diderot, who had translated the *Moral Tales* and the *Idyls* contributed not a little to the reputation of a writer whom he had undertaken to eulogize. In consequence Gessner was extolled to the skies both by the economists and the philosophers; and having now become a fashionable favourite, a scheme was formed for transplanting him to France. The Duchess de Choiseul caused an offer to be made to him of a place in the Swiss Guards, but he refused it. (This refusal serves for a *dénouement* of the plot of the French vaudeville of Gessner produced by Barré, Radet and Desfontaines in 1800. Gessner also acts a prominent part in the piece entitled *Lisbeth* by Favieres, 1797.)"

How, I would now ask, has it happened that Gessner's works have obtained such extraordinary approbation in England also, where there were no economists or philosophers to extol them to the skies? It is remarkable that Gessner is the only German writer whose productions have gained as much if not more applause in France and England than in his own country.

The French Jews live free and unmolested under the protection of the present constitution: so much the more mortifying to them is the blind opposition made by some of the commercial towns of Germany to the reasonable demands of their Jewish citizens. Some time since a M. BAIL published a work with the title: *Des Juifs au dix-neuvième Siècle*—which, though it cannot claim the merit of solidity, yet paints in lively colours the state of that people and supports their demands with the best arguments that policy and the prevailing spirit of toleration can suggest. This work displeased the learned SILVESTRE DE SACY, who printed a letter, in which he asserted more like a theologian than a statesman, that the descendants of Abraham must, in spite of all human efforts, continue to form a separate community among all the nations of the earth; and contends that the resolutions of the Sanhedrim assembled about ten years since at Paris are null and void. On the opposite side of the question two works have appeared, both published by Treuttel and Wurtz—the one by Rabbi DE COLOGNA, president of the Jewish Consistory, who refutes with much temper the positions of M. de Sacy; and the other by the Jewish officer M. MAYER DALMBERT. The principal

Jewish writers in France are also about to establish a periodical publication. These exertions are the natural consequences of the opposition experienced by the Israelitish nation from interested or unenlightened persons. There are many who would still be glad to keep them under the yoke and to practise all kinds of cruelty and oppression upon them, as was formerly done; but the spirit of the age cries out aloud against it. Such treatment will inevitably tend to unite the Jews more closely and to detach them more than ever from their fellow-citizens of other religious persuasions, with whom they ought by right to form but one community.

M. DE CHATEAUBRIAND is selling his estate and library; it seems as if he wished the world to know that the loss of his appointments has necessitated him to dispose of his property. It is to be regretted that this highly-gifted writer should have meddled with politics, which are not his *forte*. It is now said that he is about to return to his literary pursuits and to complete his poem: *Les Abencerrages*. I hope for his own reputation and advantage that this report is true.

Among the persons lately deceased in this capital of whom no public notice has been taken, was a Mr. NAST, a great porcelain manufacturer. He was by birth a German, a native of Styria, came to Paris very young with only a few livres in his pocket, and lodged in one and the same room with a journeyman gardener when he first attempted to make porcelain. At that time fine ware of this kind was a luxury and to be had only in great shops. His first productions were offered for sale in the streets and at a very reasonable price. They were liked and found a tolerably rapid sale. Encouraged by this success, Nast enlarged his little manufactory; fortune favoured him; the demand for his porcelain increased; he became known, obtained orders, took several men into his employ and was at length one of the principal manufacturers in France. His shop resembled a repository of the arts, and the royal manufactory at Sevres has scarcely produced more magnificent works than M. Nast. He retained through life the industry and frugality characteristic of his nation, and behaved like a father to all his dependents. With the fruits of his industry he purchased a fine estate a few miles from Paris. When bread was dear, he had the consideration to allow the men so much as they were obliged to pay for it

above the usual price. He consequently possessed the attachment of all his work-people, and it is not unlikely that his kind treatment of them contributed much to the flourishing state of his concern.

Since writing the above, a pamphlet has fallen into my hands, in which M. CADET DE VAUX has strewn some flowers on the grave of this worthy man. Though of little intrinsic value this performance will enable me to add some particulars to the preceding brief sketch. Nast was born in 1754 at Ragasburg in Styria. When he came to Paris for the purpose of seeking a livelihood here, he had neither money nor friends, and could not even speak the language of the people on whom his existence now depended. In this deplorable situation he fell sick immediately after his arrival, and was carried to the *Hotel Dieu*, where for the first time he found real comfort in a foreign land. The pious sisters who performed the duty of nurses in that institution received the stranger like a brother: their kind attentions and the sincere interest which they took in his melancholy fate, operated so beneficially on both mind and body, that he speedily recovered and quitted the hospital with feelings of the warmest gratitude. He had now to think of the means of earning his bread. He had previously learned no trade but possessed a capacity for any thing. Chance brought him acquainted with a countryman of his, who was a journeyman saddler, and Nast became a saddler too. He soon found this employment too mechanical; his ingenious mind required a higher and a wider sphere. A second accident gained him access to a porcelain manufactory at Vincennes, where he obtained work. From this time he devoted all his thoughts to the manufacture of porcelain, and studied with the greatest assiduity the chemical and mechanical processes belonging to it; and as it could not escape him that the forms of porcelain are intimately connected with and dependent on taste for the arts, he felt the necessity of learning to draw, and therefore spent the daily hours of rest which his employment allowed him, in attending a drawing-school where gratuitous instruction was given. In like manner he exercised himself in turning and modelling, that he might make himself complete master of his trade. At the same time he made chemical experiments, and by incessant diligence soon became a skilful work-

man. His laboratory was a wretched garret, which served him likewise for a lodging; and he lived upon little else than bread and water. His productions fell into the hands of persons capable of appreciating their merits. One of them, who was himself a porcelain manufacturer, conceived the idea of proposing a partnership with so ingenious a workman; he accordingly called upon Nast, but was deterred from his purpose by the appearance of his miserable abode. M. Proust, the eminent chemist, one of his early patrons, proved that he had formed a more correct notion of his great inventive talents. Being commissioned by the Spanish ambassador to look out for a person to establish a porcelain manufactory in Spain, he immediately thought of Nast, and made him the offer. Nast accepted it, on condition that he should be paid for his little stock, which he estimated at from 15 to 1800 francs, and allowed his travelling expenses. The Spanish government displayed in this negotiation the dilatoriness inherent in the national character. Several months elapsed before the consent of the court of Madrid arrived. Meanwhile the industrious Nast had considerably increased the value of his stock, and now demanded twice as much for it as before. It was necessary to write again to Madrid on the subject. Several months again passed, and when the Spanish government at length signified its acquiescence, Nast's situation at Paris had so far improved, and opened to him so flattering a prospect, that he determined not to turn his back upon it, but to remain where he was. This prudent resolution he never had reason to repent. Nast's porcelain soon became celebrated in France, and in foreign countries; it was exported to every part of Europe, and at the public exhibitions never failed to excite universal admiration. Several medals were adjudged to him by the government, and he was admitted a member of the Society for the Encouragement of the Arts at Paris. To M. Nast, indeed, France owed the advantage of being able to obtain porcelain at a very low price, as well for common use as for every purpose of luxury. He thus obtained a rapid and certain sale for his wares, and raised his establishment to the rank of one of the greatest in Europe. As a man of property he could not possibly escape the persecution of the *sans-culottes* of the *Faubourg St. Antoine*, during the reign of terror. Some of his

workmen were seduced to join in an attempt upon his life. A ladder and a rope were prepared in front of his house to hang him upon, one evening when he should return home. He was fortunately informed of the treacherous design, and sought another asylum for the night. Next day he dismissed all his men, and re-admitted into his employ none but those of whose fidelity and integrity he was assured. His own probity was strikingly displayed on the following occasion:—Having purchased a small piece of land of a gardener, for the purpose of enlarging his domain, he paid for it in assignats, which were then current. Soon afterwards this paper money lost all its value. The gardener had meanwhile died; but M. Nast, impelled by a nice sense of honour and love of justice, nevertheless paid his heirs a considerable additional sum in specie, which no law could have compelled him to do.—After the death of his wife a friend endeavoured to comfort him, and advised him to seek to divert his grief at his country-house. “Ah!” replied he, “at my country-house every tree would seem to ask—where is thy beloved wife, with whom thou wast accustomed to walk hand in hand in our shade?—and I should be obliged each time to answer—alas! she is no more!” D—c.

MR. EDITOR,

OBSERVING that a good deal of discussion has lately taken place in Germany respecting Animal Magnetism, I beg to send you an extract on that subject from a popular work—*Lectures on Diet and Regimen*, by Dr. WILLICH, which I have no doubt will prove interesting to your readers.

London, 14th Oct. 1817.

Animal Magnetism.

One of the most dazzling and successful inventors in modern times was Mesmer, who began his career of medical knight-errantry at Vienna. His house was the mirror of high life—the rendezvous of the gay: the young and opulent were enlivened and entertained with continual concerts, routs and illuminations. At a great expense, he imported into Germany the first harmonica from this country, he established cabinets of natural curiosities, and laboured constantly and secretly in his chemical laboratory; so that he acquired the reputation of being a great alchemist—a philosopher, studiously employed in the most useful and important researches. In 1766

he first publicly announced the object and nature of his secret labours—all his discoveries centered in the magnet; which, according to his hypothesis, was the best and safest remedy hitherto proposed against all diseases incident to the human body. This declaration of Messmer excited very general attention, the more so, as about the same time he established an hospital in his own house, into which he admitted a number of patients gratis. Such disinterestedness procured, as might be expected, no small addition to his fame. He was, besides, fortunate in gaining over many celebrated physicians to espouse his opinions, who lavished the greatest encomiums on his new art, and were instrumental in communicating to the public a number of successful experiments. This seems to have surpassed the expectation of Messmer, and induced him to extend his original plan farther than it is likely he at first intended. We find him soon after assuming a more dogmatical and mysterious air, when, for the purpose of shining exclusively, he appeared in the character of a magician—his pride and egotism would brook neither equal nor competitor. The common loadstone, or mineral magnet, which is so well known, did not appear to him sufficiently important and mysterious: he contrived an unusual one, to the effect of which he gave the name of “Animal Magnetism.” After this, he proceeded to a still bolder assumption, every where giving it out, that the inconceivable powers of the subtle fluid were centered in his own person. Now the mono-drama began—and Messmer, at once the hero and the chorus of the piece, performed his part in a masterly manner. He placed the most nervous, hysteric, and hypochondriac patients opposite to him, and by the sole act of stretching forth his finger, made them feel the most violent shocks.

The effects of this wonderful power excited universal astonishment; its activity and penetration being confirmed by unquestionable testimonies, from which it appeared, that blows similar to those given by a blunt iron, could be imparted by the operator, while he himself was separated by two doors, nay, even by thick walls. The very looks of this prince of jugglers had the power to excite painful cramps and twitches in his credulous and prejudiced patients.

This wonderful tide of success instigated his indefatigable genius to bolder attempts, especially as he had no severe

criticisms to apprehend from the superstitious multitude. He roundly asserted things of which he never offered the least shadow of proof, and for the truth of which he had no other pledge to offer, but his own high reputation.

At one time he could communicate his magnetic power to paper, wool, silk, bread, leather, stones, water, &c. At another he asserted, that certain individuals possessed a greater degree of susceptibility for this power than others.—It must be owned, however, to the honour of his contemporaries, that many of them made it their business to encounter his extravagant pretensions, and refute his dogmatical assertions with the most convincing arguments.

Yet he long enjoyed the triumph of being supported by blind followers, and their increasing number completely overpowered the suffrages of reason.—Messmer perceived, at length, that he should never be able to reach, in his native country, the point which he had fixed upon as the termination of his magnetical career.

The Germans began to discredit his pompous claims; but it was only after repeated failures in some important promised cures, that he found himself under the necessity of seeking protection in Paris. There he met with a most flattering reception, being caressed and in a manner adored by a nation which has ever been extravagantly fond of every thing new, whimsical, and mysterious. Messmer well knew how to turn the national propensity to his own advantage. He addressed himself particularly to the weak—to such as wished to be considered men of profound knowledge, but who, when they are compelled to be silent from real ignorance, take refuge behind the impenetrable shield of mystery. The fashionable levity, the irresistible curiosity, and the peculiar turn of the Parisians, ever solicitous to have something interesting for conversation, to keep their active imaginations in play, were exactly suited to the genius and talents of the inventor of Animal Magnetism. We need not wonder therefore, if he availed himself of their moral and physical character, to assure easy entrance to his doctrines, and success to his pretended experiments: in fact, he found friends and admirers wherever he made his appearance.*

* His first advertisement was couched in the following high-sounding terms:—“Behold a discovery which promises unspeakable advantages to the human race, and im-

What splendid promises!—what rich prospects! Messmer, the greatest of philosophers, the most virtuous of men, the physician of mankind, charitably opens his arms to all his fellow-mortals who stand in need of comfort and assistance. No wonder that the cause of Magnetism, under such a zealous apostle, rapidly gained ground, and obtained every day large additions to the number of its converts. To the gay, the nervous and the dissipated of all ranks and ages, it held out the most flattering promises. Men of the first respectability interested themselves in behalf of this new philosophy; they anticipated, in idea, the more happy and more vigorous race which would proceed, as it were, by enchantment from the wonderful impulsive powers of Animal Magnetism. Nay, even the French government was so far seduced by these flattering appearances, as to offer the German adventurer 30,000 livres for the communi-

mortal fame to its author! Behold the dawn of an universal revolution! A new race of men shall arise, shall overspread the earth, to embellish it by their virtues, and render it fertile by their industry. Neither vice nor ignorance shall stop their active career; they will know our calamities only from the records of history. The prolonged duration of their life will enable them to plan and accomplish the most laudable undertakings. The tranquil, the innocent gratifications of that primeval age will be restored, wherein man laboured without toil, lived without sorrow, and expired without a groan! Mothers will no longer be subject to pain and danger during their pregnancy and childbirth; their progeny will be more robust and brave: the now rugged and difficult path of education will be rendered smooth and easy; and hereditary complaints and diseases will be for ever banished from the future auspicious race. Parents will impart to them the activity, energy, graceful limbs and demeanour of the primitive world. Fathers rejoicing to see their posterity of the fourth and fifth generations, will only drop, like fruit fully ripe, at the extreme point of age! Animals and plants, no less susceptible of the magnetic power than man, will be exempt from the reproach of barrenness and the ravages of distemper. The flocks in the fields, and the plants in the gardens, will be more vigorous and nourishing, and the trees will bear more beautiful and luscious fruits. The human mind, once endowed with this elementary power, will probably rise to still more sublime and astonishing effects of nature:—who, indeed, is able to pronounce, with certainty, how far this salutary influence may extend?"

cation of his secret art. He appears, however, to have understood his own interest better than thus to dispose of his hypothetical property, which upon a more accurate investigation, might be objected to, as consisting of unfair articles of purchase. He consequently returned the following answer to the credulous French ministers:—

"That Dr. M. considered his art of too great importance, and the abuses it might lead to too dangerous, for him at present to make it public; that he must, therefore, reserve to himself the time of its publication and mode of introducing it in general use and observation; that he would first take proper measures to initiate or prepare the minds of men, by exciting in them a susceptibility of this great power; and that he would then undertake to communicate his secret gradually, which he meant to do without hope of reward."—Messmer, too politic to part with his secret for so small a sum, had a better prospect in view; and his apparent disinterestedness and hesitation served only to sound an over curious public, to allure more victims to his delusive practices, and to retain them more firmly in their implicit belief. Soon after this he was easily prevailed upon to institute a private society, into which none were admitted but such as bound themselves by a vow to perpetual secrecy. These pupils he agreed to instruct in his important mysteries on condition of each paying him 100 louis. In the course of six months having had not less than 300 such pupils, he realized a fortune of 30,000 louis. It appears, however, that his disciples did not long adhere to their engagement—we find them separating gradually from their professor, and establishing schools for the propagation of his system, with a view, no doubt, to reimburse themselves for their expenses in the acquisition of the magnetising art. But few of them having clearly understood the enigmatic terms and mysterious doctrines of their foreign master, every new adept asserted himself to excel his fellow-labourers in additional explanations and inventions: others, who did not possess, nor could not spare, the sum of 100 louis, were industriously employed in attempts to discover the secret by their own ingenuity: and thus arose a variety of magnetical sects. At length, however, Messmer's authority became suspected; his pecuniary acquisitions were notorious, and our humane and disinterested philosopher, was as-

seised with critical and satirical animadversions from every quarter. The futurity of his process for medical purposes, as well as the bad consequences it might produce in a moral point of view, soon became topics of general conversation, and at length excited, even the apprehensions of the government. One dangerous effect of the Magnetic association was, that young voluptuaries began to employ this art to promote their libidinous and destructive designs. As soon as matters had taken this serious turn, the French government, much to its credit, deputed four respectable and unprejudiced men, to whom were afterwards added four others of great learning and abilities, to inquire into and appreciate the merits of the new discovery of Animal Magnetism. These philosophers, among whom we find the illustrious names of Franklin and Lavoisier, recognized, indeed, very surprising and unexpected phenomena in the physical state of magnetised individuals; but they gave it as their opinion, that the power of imagination, and not animal magnetism, had produced these effects. Sensible of the superior influence which the imagination can exert on the human body, when it is effectually wrought upon, they perceived after a number of experiments and facts frequently repeated, that contact or touch, imagination, imitation, and excited sensibility, were the real and sole causes of these phenomena, which had so much confounded the illiterate, the credulous, and the enthusiastic; that the boasted magnetic element had no real existence in nature; consequently that Mesmer himself was either an arrant impostor or a deceived fanatic. In the mean time this magnetising business had made no small progress in Germany—a number of periodical and other publications vindicated its claims to public favour and attention; and some literary men, who had rendered themselves justly celebrated by their former writings, now appeared as bold and eager champions in support of this mys-

tical doctrine. The ingenious Lavater undertook long journies for the propagation of Magnetism and Somnambulism.* And what manipulations and other absurdities were not practised on hysterical young ladies in the city of Bremen? It is farther worthy of notice, that an eminent physician of that place, in a recent publication, does not scruple to rank magnetism among medical remedies!—Yet it must be confessed, that the great body of the learned, throughout Germany, have endeavoured, by strong and impartial criticism, to oppose and refute Animal Magnetism, considered as a medical system. And how should it be otherwise, since it is highly ridiculous to imagine that violent agitations, spasms, convulsions, &c. which are obviously symptoms of a diseased state, and which must increase rather than diminish the disposition to nervous diseases, can be the means of improving the constitution, and ultimately prolonging human life? Every attentive person must have observed, that too frequent intercourse between nervous and hypochondriac patients is infectious; and if this be the case, public assemblies for exhibiting magnetised persons can neither be safe nor proper. It is no small proof of the good sense of the people of this country, that the professors of this fanatical art could not long maintain their ground; that they were soon exposed to public ridicule on the stage; and that the few who are still left are banished to the dark alleys and obscure cellars of the metropolis.

* Somnambulism, is the art of exciting sleep in persons under the influence of Animal Magnetism, with a view to obtain, or rather extort, during this artificial sleep, their verbal declarations and directions for curing the diseases of body and mind.

Such was the rage for propagating this mystical nonsense, that even the pulpit was occasionally resorted to, in order to make—not fair penitents, but fair proselytes to the system.

MEDICAL MISCELLANIES.—BY A PHYSICIAN. NUMBER VI.

PRADIER'S CATAPLASM:—A CELEBRATED FRENCH REMEDY FOR THE GOUT.

[From Dr. JOHNSON'S new work, "*The Influence of the Atmosphere on the Health and Functions of the Human Frame*," just ready for publication.]

THE registered composition of this remedy stands thus:—Take balsam of Mecca six drachms, red Peruvian bark

one ounce, saffron half an ounce, sage an ounce, sarsaparilla an ounce, rectified spirit three pounds. The balsam of

Mecca is to be dissolved separately in one third of the spirit; the other ingredients being macerated for 48 hours in the remainder. The two liquors are then to be filtered and mixed together. When wanted for use, this tincture is to be diluted with two or three parts of lime water, and as a precipitate takes place, the bottle is to be shaken when the contents are poured out. A poultice of linseed meal is now to be prepared, in sufficient quantity to envelope the foot and leg up to the knee: it should be of a good consistence, and spread an inch in thickness, on a napkin of proper size. If both feet are affected, it requires about three pounds of linseed meal. When the poultice is spread even, and ready for application, about two ounces of the above-mentioned liquor is to be diffused over the surface of the cataplasm, and then the foot and leg are to be immediately enveloped with it, and over all, another covering of flannel secured by a roller. It is not to be changed for twenty-four hours.

The employment of this remedy would probably have yet remained uncertain, had not such distinguished physicians as M. M. Hallé, Nysten, and Chaussier, undertaken the appreciation of its merits. We shall state the result of these gentlemen's and our own experience on this point.

The first, and the almost immediate effect of this cataplasm is to induce a kind of calm. It appears to act as a prolonged warm bath on the limb.—Should the patient have been greatly harassed by agitation and want of sleep, the restlessness is tranquillized, and sleep generally ensues. On awaking, he reaps the fruit of the repose he has enjoyed: he finds himself much more at his ease. "If," say Hallé and Nysten, *"the remedy has been applied at the very height of the paroxysm, a speedy moderation of pain and sleep are the consequences."*

On removing the poultice, the skin appears soft and moist. The integuments on the sole of the foot (or palm of the hand, if the remedy has been applied to the upper extremity) are wrinkled, and a humid whitish exudation obtains as well on the surface of the limb as on that of the cataplasm. On scraping the skin gently with the back of a knife, the exudation appears deeply accumulated in the pores: it is thick, white, and somewhat resembles suet softened before the fire. It is formed of the epidermis detached and broken down by the poultice. In the course of the subsequent

applications, the exudation becomes more humid; and if they are continued, it changes into a watery discharge more or less abundant, sometimes profuse.—The same phenomena, but not in so marked a degree, have followed the application of the poultice, leaving out the aromatic tincture. A similar process has been tried upon sound limbs, with this difference of result, that from the *gouty* exudation a more nauseous odour was found to arise than in the opposite circumstances. We ourselves have frequently observed a most singular *ætor* to issue from these poultices, and what is worthy of remark, an evident amelioration of the symptoms immediately succeeded the extrication of this *ætor* gas. In a case of gout, which we lately treated in the manner now described, this *ætor* developed itself on the eighth application of the poultice, and this was the epoch of the first notable amelioration of the symptoms. The *ætor* exhalation continued on the ninth, tenth, and eleventh cataplasm, then disappeared. This peculiar odour we have heard compared, by the mother of a family, to that which exhales from the beds of infants, when the clothes are much soiled with *alvine* evacuations. In two other *gouty* subjects, the *ætor* did not appear till after a great many applications of the poultice; but then corresponded with the period of mitigation.

Such then are the common effects of this remedy both in health and in the *gout*; but before detailing the *exclusive* effects in the *latter* case, we may, once for all, state, that from a much less complicated tincture, the same phenomena will result; hence the following practical observations have been drawn, not from Pradier's Cataplasm alone, but also from *analogous* applications; for instance, the same linseed poultice with compound tincture of gentian, instead of the complex aromatic tincture.

Suppose *regular* gout is hovering about, and threatening the patient—the effect of these cataplasms will be to provoke and realise the attack. In these cases, says Hallé in the report, the first application rarely, the second often, but the third generally induces the development of gout in the foot of the extremity poulticed. The duration of the attack thus provoked is *shorter* than it would otherwise be; and this is the case whether the cataplasm be applied previously to, at the beginning of the attack, or at the height of the fit.

From this it is evident, that the re-

medy may be employed in *chronic* and *irregular* gout, whereby the fits may be shortened, and the arthritic action determined completely on the feet.

In *retrocedent* gout, as the great object is a *quick* restoration of arthritic action to the joints; and as Pradier's remedy does not produce this effect, in general, till the developement of that peculiar pain which we have described, and which requires an average of seventy-two hours, it follows that a sinapism, or other very stimulating application, should be first employed to invite the gouty irritation back, and thus the cataplasm would form a valuable mean of *keeping it there*; or the two means might be combined—thus, while sinapisms are applied to the knees, Pradier's remedy might be applied to the feet.

Under the guidance of the above observations and facts, the cataplasm of Pradier may henceforth emerge from the list of empirical applications, and on the

contrary, become one of the most active remedies which the regular physician can employ in the treatment of gout: "au contraire, il deviendra un de moyens le plus actif du traitement méthodique de la goutte." *

* I have found great cause of satisfaction in the occasional use of a simple poultice, made with bread which has been scalded with boiling water, pressed almost dry, and again rendered of sufficiently soft consistence by means of the lotion which I shall presently describe."—SCUDAMORE on Gout. This lotion is composed of *one-third spirit* and *two-thirds camphor mixture*. Now I conceive, that a poultice thus constituted bears a great analogy to Pradier's remedy, so ably put to the test by the French Commission; and I think it highly deserving the notice of the British medical world, under the judicious restrictions laid down by Guilbert and Hallé. —Transl.

(To be continued.)

ORIGINAL POETRY.

RURAL PLEASURES.

By the late Mrs. DUNSCOMBE, of Broughton, Hanfs (Niece to THEODOSIA, otherwise Miss ANNE STEELE, of Broughton).

RECLIN'D in soft Retirement's silent shade,
A simple maid attunes the artless lyre;
Come, rural Muse, and lend thy pleasing aid,
And bid my bosom glow with vital fire.

To sing those sylvan scenes my highest aim,
That pleasing smile around my peaceful home;

Devote the lay to Friendship's generous flame,
Content along the humble vale to roam.

To me far dearer this warftful scene
Than all the gaudy glitter of the town;
The straw-crown'd cot, the flower-enamell'd green,

And new-mown hay dispensing sweets around.

And even when Winter's dreary scenes affright
The rural landscape pleasing still appears;
The straggling thorns with liquid crystal bright,

And Nature smiling, tho' dissolv'd in tears.

Here sweet Simplicity displays her charms,
And wildly pleasing Nature strikes the heart;

Here no rude din the quiet breast alarms,
'Tis Nature's solitude unknown to art.

Save the rude art to rear the foodful grain,
The rustic toils the sons of Pride despise;
And yet these very toils their lives sustain,

Yet from these needful toils their comforts rise.

Wrapt in the covert of some breezy grove,
When Spring's fair verdure paints all Nature gay,

Lost in sweet meditation let me rove,
Or tune to Friendship my unpolish'd lay.

Or through my Theodosia's heav'n-taught lays

Enraptur'd rove with ever-new delight,
Where heavenly Piety's celestial rays
With all the powers of harmony unite.

O could I (but the aspiring wish is vain),
But faintly imitate her much-lov'd lays,
No higher praise my wishes would attain,
No dearer bliss adorn my tranquil days.

How sweet when Winter chills the languid hours,

To paint a landscape that defies the storm,
To bid young Fancy's animating powers
Display fair Nature in her fairest form.

But let not e'en the Muse's charms exclude
Thy sweets! Oh Friendship! heaven-descended fair!

Without thee Life's a desert waste, and rude,
O'errun with pining pain and anxious care.

When dreary Winter spreads his shiv'ring reign,

The social evening hour oh let me spend;
In bliss the Stoics never could attain,
That dearest bliss—the converse of a friend.

Ye social Joys still still expand this heart,
Nor let the tear of Sympathy be dry
Oh my pale cheek; but let me share a part
When painful moisture wets the friendly eye.

While others chase Ambition's fleeting form,
Give me fair Nature's beauties to explore;
May Virtue and Content this bosom warm,
And bid me Nature's bounteous Lord
adore.

LINES

*Addressed to THOMAS GILLET, Author of
"Banks of Isis and other Poems."*

GENTLE Bard of Isis—straying
Fondly by thy natal stream,
Thy with charms sublime arraying
Every heart-inspiring theme.
Truth and Virtue swell thy numbers,
Glowing with the Muse's fire;
E'en the soul of Envy slumbers,
Soothed by Nature's simple lyre.

Like the nightingale at even
Warble forth thy mellow lays,
Till the hallow'd ear of Heaven
Drink the fervent strain of praise.

And may, stern Misfortune never
Triumph o'er thy gentle breast,
But may smiling Peace for ever
Make thee happy—make thee blest.

Headington, 1817. W. L. WHEELER.

LINES

*Addressed to Mr. J. FISHER, Portrait and
Landscape Painter.*

FISHER, 'tis thine with matchless skill to
trace

Each tint of beauty, and each line of grace;
'Tis thine to give to forms sublimely wrought
Each charm of Nature brightening into
thought;

'Tis thine to bid fair Youth's luxuriant bloom
Triumph o'er Time, and mock the gaping
tomb;

Hence gentlest Love shall proffer the request
To mould the object dearest to his breast;
And meek-eyed Friendship urge thee to restore
The lost Companion of her happier hour.

Protect, ingenious Artist, then, and Fame
Shall own the justice of thy modest claim;
And, while the world the meed of praise be-
stows,

Her hand shall twine a wreath to deck thy
brows.

Oxford, Oct. 24.

T. GILLET.

THE ROSE.

BEHOLD the Rose, the garden's pride,
The queen of flowers confest,
In Nature's partial colours dy'd
Superior to the rest.

Ye rude to pluck the lovely flower,
Your rash attempts forbear;
See how it decks the mantling bower,
And sweetly blossoms there.

Thus lives the virgin far retir'd
From haunts of splendid vice,
Secure and happy, unadmired,
And hurt by no device.

But if she loves the town to rove,
Where Fraud hath laid her snare,
(Too oft, alas! we find it prove
Most fatal to the fair.)

She, like the Rose that's rudely torn,
When once her heart's betray'd,
May droop, neglected and forlorn,
And die in Sorrow's shade.

G.

ELEGY.—ON MARY'S ABSENCE.

"Qui persæpe cavâ testudine flevit amorem
"Non elaboratum, ad pedem."—HOR.

"He to his harp did various grief rehearse,
"And wept in an unpolish'd verse."

CREECH.

FAIR laughs the morn on dewy pinions
borne,

Full blooms the rose in all her vernal glow;
The tuneful linnet in the blossom'd thorn
Shakes her soft cadence from the trembling
bough.

Yet laughs the morn, and blooms the rose
in vain,

In vain from these the bosom courts relief;
Uncheer'd alike by linnets' gentle strain,
'Tis Mary's absence points the edge of grief.

To joys long past and happiness delay'd,
Fond Mem'ry wakes with all her busy train;
Paints former scenes in comelier garb ar-
ray'd,

And gives a soothing loveliness to pain.

Yet fain would Hope, in soul-possessing
mien,

Light up some beam to lure to future days;
But Fancy sickens at the dusky scene,
And to the past with mournful pleasure
strays.

Oh Memory! thou faithful heav'nly maid,
Thou own'st me still tho' Mary quits the
scene;

Come trace those joys in happier hours
display'd,

Which now no longer are, yet once have been.

Full well I know that rapture-beaming eye,
How first it won dominion o'er this breast;
That brow as bright as ever summer sky,
When setting sun had lit the day to rest.

The books she read, the favourite songs she
sung,

The tales she told I ponder'd o'er and o'er;
Her looks, her smiles, each accent from
her tongue,

Seem'd ever new, and sweeter than before.

Thus win their way, and deep in mem'ry
fall

These pleasing relics of my fond esteem;
Yet still they rise at soft Affection's call,
Like the faint image of a fading dream.

And oft I've plann'd with castle-building
art

Scenes of delight and bliss yet laid in store;
Anon I've griev'd to see the time depart
When Mary's presence cheer'd the passing
hour.

And oft I know when in the homeward
walk,
With softness sweet, and all the female grace,
How she would please, while mix'd in so-
cial talk,
The blush of beauty play'd upon her face.

But yet, the walk at evening still remains,
Still Mary's converse flows in all its glee ;
The rosy blush, the lips where softness
reigns,

Are still the same, but not, alas ! for me.

Was she not all my soul could e'er desire ?
Did not affection feed the purest flame ?

Could not her smiles this breast of woe
inspire ?

Yes, all of rapture kindled at her name.

Say, Philomela, from thy pendant shade,
Where Lee in silence winds its streams below,
Say is't thy soul by Thracian wiles be-
tray'd,
That bids thy notes in plaintive accents flow ?

Alas ! those liquid melancholy strains
Fall on the breast with deeper, keener woe ;
Far other griefs excite those inward pains,
And other thoughts severer pangs bestow.

And thou, fair stream, whose willow-mar-
gin'd shore [gave ;
Has witness'd oft the sighs which absence
Thy hanging groves their Naiad nymph
deplore,

And, weeping, drop their tears into the wave.

Thus life beset with care is but a dream—

▲ fitting sunbeam in a summer shower ;

The image of a shadow in a stream,
The frail existence of a vernal flower.

Yes, such is life ; then why would busy
man

Place all his hopes, his wishes here below ?

Why seek for pleasure in so short a span,
Where all is disappointment—all is woe ?

Yet looks he forward to a brighter scene,
Beyond the grave where time and toils are
o'er ; [join,

Where friends shall meet, and genial spirits
And absence part, and sorrow grieve no more.

But whether there, or in these realms below
Fair Fancy roam past pleasures to reclaim,
Still shall the tears of fond affection flow,
And sweet remembrance wake at Mary's
name. R***.

ANACREONTIC.—TO THE ROSE.

Flower of Love, sweet Rose, thy hues
Were better pearl'd by Bacchus' dew ;
Sweet thy blossoms kiss my brow
Then I'll smile on Bacchus now.

Flower of Love the gem of spring,
Angels wear thee on their wing !

Cupid's locks look'd fresh and fair,
For, lov'd Rose, we saw thee there ;
Graces young, with whom he play'd
In thy freshness were array'd,

Flower of Love, the gem of spring,
Angels wear thee on their wing.

Bloom, Rose, on my brow and lyre,
Deck me in the Loves' attire,
Then I'll court the holy sire ;
Flinging garlands on his altar,
Low I'll kneel, and sighing falter :
Flower of Love, the gem of spring,
Angels wear thee on their wing !

JUVENIS.

TRANSLATION FROM HORACE, Ode XVI. Book II.

Ad Grosphum, familiarem suum.

TO GROSPHUS.

For ease the sailor prays aloud,
When low'ring storms begin to shroud
The sky, and murky thunder-cloud
Is o'er the welkin roll'd ;
For ease the furious Thracian fought,
Ease by the Persian bowman sought,
Ease—which nor purple robes have bought :
Nor gems, nor stores of gold.

Not wealth can stifle guilt's reproof,
Nor licitor's * power can keep aloof,
The cares that haunt the gilded roof,
The tumults of the mind.

Well 'tis with him, whose frugal board
With his paternal fare is stor'd ;
Him ne'er disturbs the miser's hoard,
Nor fear " that skulks behind."

Why, why should short-liv'd mortals toil ?
Why change their own dear native soil ?
Who, exil'd conscious guilt can foil,
Or wipe away the stain ?

Care, fleetier than the mountain-hind,
And swifter than the eastern wind,
The galley climbs, and sits behind
The warrior horseman's train.

The soul, with present gladness fraught,
Of distant ills disdains the thought,
And tempers grief with smiles ; for nought
Is blest in every way :

The shaft of death Achilles strook :
Old age Tithonus overtook ;
And Fate on thee† may frowning look,
With me perhaps be gay.

A hundred herds in pasture-mead,
Of fairest kine the choicest breed
Are thine, and neighing chariot steed,
And robes of Tyrian hue :
To me these little fields ‡ belong,
To me the gift of lyric song,
(While stretch'd the plantain shades among)
I spurn the rabble crew.

Oct. 14th.

Διδόναρος.

* The office of the licitor, who was always
attendant on the Consul, was to keep the
mob aloof : hence the metaphor.

† Grosphus, to whom the Ode is written.

‡ The poet's Sabine farm.

CABINET OF VARIETIES.

EXTRAORDINARY PRESENCE OF MIND.

THE composer of the celebrated *Strathspey* called *John Roy Stewart's Reel*, had been quarter-master in the Scots Greys, and was sent with a party to apprehend Mr. Munro, of Novar, suspected of secretly favouring the rebellion in 1745. Mrs. Munro, like Madame La Fayette, determined to hazard all to save the life of her husband. Though pregnant, and momentarily expecting to be confined, she entreated permission to accompany him to prison; and in the middle of a lone moor, suddenly exclaimed that she must have some of her own sex to attend her. She pointed in different directions, and Stewart, at her request, dispatched all his troopers, while he himself kept close to Munro with a loaded pistol in his hand. Mrs. Munro, who rode on a pillion behind her husband, soon cried out that she and her child would perish unless she were assisted to dismount. Stewart replaced his pistol in the holster, alighted, and helped the lady to descend; but she clasped him so firmly in her arms, as to allow her husband to ride off to a place of safety. Stewart, having no witnesses to prove his innocence, was afraid to join his regiment, apprehensive that his obnoxious name might tend to a more rigorous sentence than he deserved. He therefore went over to the rebel party, held a colonel's commission at the battle of Culloden, and after the total defeat of the Pretender, was concealed several months in the north. For some time, while hid in a cavern, his son brought him victuals very early in the morning or late at night: and as the path to his retreat was intricate, he generally met the child to receive his provisions. The royalists had information that Stewart, the deserter and rebel, was in that neighbourhood, and his desperate courage pointed out the necessity of sending a considerable force against him and his firmly-attached protectors. His son was overtaken by a large party of military within a few yards of the spot where Stewart generally met him. One of the articles he carried was a pitcher of milk. With ready presence of mind he feigned idiocy, and offered his milk to the drummer if he would let him know the use of that odd-looking round thing he had strapped at his back. The boy's broken English and strange gestures attracted

the notice of an officer, who, after a short conversation, ordered the drummer to beat. This was all young Stewart desired; his father now had warning to keep close in his asylum.

REAL CAUSE OF THE DEATH OF CAPTAIN COOK.

Professor Pictet of Geneva, during a visit to Genoa in July 1817, went on board an American cutter belonging to Mr. Crowninshield, who was then on a voyage of pleasure and had previously touched at several ports in the Mediterranean. This vessel appeared on the outside to be a master-piece of naval architecture, and the interior was fitted up and furnished with such elegance and taste as to extort the admiration of the great number of curious visitors who flocked to see her during her stay in the harbour. A very intelligent negro performs on board this vessel the double duty of cook and calculator of all nautical observations for determining the latitude and longitude at sea. He has spent two years of his life at Owhyhee where Captain Cook was killed. The tradition of that event is still preserved in the island, and the circumstances, as uniformly related to him were these:—

Captain Cook being in want of wood, as well as water, observed not far from the shore an old hut which seemed to be falling to ruin, and the wood of which would be presumed, be drier than new-felled trees. He therefore ordered it to be pulled down without consulting the natives. Doubtless neither himself nor his people knew—nor could they learn, owing to the catastrophe which ensued, that this building was tabooed and consequently held sacred by the natives. The latter did not hesitate a moment to prevent by a furious attack an act which they considered as sacrilegious: they killed some of the men and put the rest to flight: those who escaped were probably ignorant of the real cause of the assault in which the lamented commander and part of his crew perished.

The negro feels great pleasure in the recollection of his residence at Owhyhee and ardently wishes to return to that island. He described it as an enchanting country, and he described the inhabitants as moral, mild, and hospitable—a character very different from that which was inferred from their sudden and as it was supposed unprovoked at-

tack. He had learned to speak the language of the islanders with tolerable fluency, and to judge from some sentences which he pronounced, it sounds quite as soft as most of the languages of Europe.

He spoke in high terms of the king of Owhyhee who displays great talents and qualities. He already possesses a navy and has sent ships to China. He has guards armed with muskets and javelins which they throw with great dexterity; and studies to promote the civilization of his subjects. He has three wives, and the succession to the throne is hereditary.

THE VILLAGE OF AUTEUIL—ANECDOTES OF BOILEAU, MADAME HELVETIUS, &c.

One of the most celebrated villages in the environs of Paris is AUTEUIL situated at the entrance of the *Bois de Boulogne*. Owing to the pleasant situation of this place, and its vicinity to the capital, to the *Bois de Boulogne* and the high road from Paris to Versailles and St. Cloud, many villas have from time to time been erected there. Some of these houses have been inhabited by celebrated persons such as Boileau, Molière, La Chapelle, Franklin, Condorcet, Helvetius and Rumford—the last of whom died at Auteuil. The most remarkable of these villas is that where BOILEAU resided, which is still to be seen near the church in the road to St. Cloud. Here the legislator of the French Parnassus commonly passed the summer and took delight in assembling under his roof the most eminent geniuses of the age—especially Chapelle, Racine, Molière and Lafontaine. When he had these writers to dine with him, literature furnished the chief subjects of their conversation. Chaplain's *Pucelle* commonly lay upon the table and whoever happened to make a grammatical error in speaking, was obliged by way of punishment to read a passage from that work. Racine the younger gives the following account of a droll circumstance that occurred at a supper at Auteuil, with the above-mentioned literati:—"At this supper, at which my father was not present, the wise Boileau was no more master of himself than any of his guests. After the wine had led them into the gravest train of moralizing, they agreed that life was but a state of misery, that the greatest happiness consisted in never having been born and the next greatest in an early death; and formed the heroic resolution of throwing themselves without loss of time into the river. It

was not far off and they actually went thither. Molière however remarked that such a noble action ought not to be buried in the obscurity of night, but was worthy of being performed in the face of day. This observation produced a pause: one looked at the other and said: "He is right."—"Gentlemen," said Chapelle, "we had better wait till morning to throw ourselves into the river and meanwhile return and finish our wine." This anecdote has been brought upon the stage by Andrieux in a piece entitled: *Molière and his Friends, or the Supper at Auteuil*.

One of Boileau's favourite amusements at Auteuil was playing at skittles. "This game," says the younger Racine, he plays with extraordinary skill: I have repeatedly seen him knock down all the nine pins at a single throw." "It cannot be denied," said Boileau, "that I possess two distinguished talents, both equally useful to mankind:—the one that I can play well at skittles; the other that I can write good verses."

Boileau was advanced in years when he found himself necessitated to sell his villa at Auteuil, a circumstance which not a little embittered the conclusion of his life. "You shall be as much at home as ever in your villa," said M. le Verier, who purchased it of him, "and I beg that you will keep an apartment and come very often to stay in it." Boileau actually went a few days afterwards to his late residence, walked about the garden and missed an arbour of which he had been extremely fond. "What is become of my arbour?" cried he angrily to Antoine, the gardener, whom he has celebrated in his epistles. M. le Verier ordered it to be cut down," replied Antoine. "What have I to do here?" answered Boileau—"here where I am no longer master!"—He quickly mounted his carriage, returned to Paris and never afterwards beheld his Tivoli.

GENDRON, the celebrated physician, became, in the sequel, the proprietor of Boileau's villa. Voltaire, when he paid him his first visit there, complimented him in the following neat impromptu:

C'est ici le vrai Parnasse

Des vrais enfans d'Apollon;

Sous le nom de BOILEAU ces lieux virent
Horace,

Esculape y paroit sous celui de GENDRON,

MADAME HELVETIUS had also a country-house at Auteuil, where after the death of her husband, she drew together a select society of eminent persons. This company was called in jest the

Society of Free Egotists. In 1798 and 1799 Buonaparte paid several visits to this lady, and here it was that, while walking with him in her garden, she addressed him in these words, the force of

which he was so little capable of feeling —“ You cannot imagine how happily one may live in the space of three acres !”

PROCEEDINGS OF PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETIES.

ROYAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES AT PARIS.

AT a late meeting of this Academy, M. RIGAUD DE L'ISLE read a memoir—*On the Physical Properties of Bad or Unwholesome Air*, the *Aria cattiva* of the Italians. His observations seem to be so ingenious, and the results deduced from them of such high and universal interest, that we are confident we need not apologize to our readers for giving them at length.

As it was in the states of the Pope, says M. Rigaud de l'Isle, and principally in the *Campagna di Roma* that I had occasion to make these observations in 1810 and 1811, I shall first give a general idea of the country, which will render what is to follow more intelligible.

Rome is situated amidst a long series of naked plains, bounded on the east by the chain of the Apennines, on the west by the sea, on the south and north by groups of mountains, which stand detached from the great chain. A first plane, composed of lands formed by alluvion, very low and often inundated, extends along the coast, which runs north-west and south-east: a great number of small rivers have here their mouths, which are encumbered with mud and sand; and here also are found extensive ponds of salt water and immense marshes.

Immediately adjoining, and in the same direction, is seen a second plane of volcanic soil, forming a great number of platforms, the undulating surface of which is intersected by ravines and narrow valleys, whence waters, almost always sulphureous and stinking, discharge themselves. The craters from which these immense accumulations of volcanic matter were vomited, are almost all now transformed into lakes, the banks of which are partly marshy. A third zone, perfectly distinct from the two former, borders upon the mountains; it is composed of calcareous hills, riven by a multitude of torrents, which precipitate themselves into the Tiber. The valley in which that river flows at first runs in the general direction of the hills and

platforms, but afterwards cuts across them. It is very deep, with a level bottom, and but little inclination; neglected arms of the river, a great number of canals and ditches filled with stagnant waters, and pools, left by inundations, render it a very unwholesome abode; and accordingly very few houses are to be seen here.

Some insulated groups, some mountains detached from the great chain rise here and there amidst these plains, most of them abruptly and without gradation. Such are the insulated rock of St. Orestes;* Mount Circello, formerly the island of Circe, to the south-west of the Pontine marshes; the volcanic peaks of Viterbo, Monterossi, Monte Cavo, formerly the *Mons Albanus*, forming part of the group of Artemisio. Between these last, for a space of more than 400,000 square miles, the country is bare and destitute of trees; but in many other parts it is planted, wooded, cultivated and covered with forests as much or more than any other tract of the globe.

From this peculiar disposition of the places in the *Campagna di Roma* it results, that we may there compare in a few hours what otherwise we might go very far in quest of and not find again under similar circumstances. It is, therefore, singularly favourable for such researches as the present. Here, beside low and moist plains, we find others that are elevated and dry, overgrown with wood or bare of trees; in one place a considerable population, in another scarcely a single human inhabitant; narrow valleys; sheltered, or elevated and exposed situations; houses perched upon pointed rocks, and others immediately at their base; every variety of soil; stagnant waters—and all these as it were in one common atmosphere, subject to the same winds and the same influences of temperature seasons and unwholesome air.

Let us suppose an observer placed

* *Candidus Soracte*, thus named from the white calcareous cliffs on its summit.

upon the coast; he considers the inhabitants; he sees them in summer, and more particularly in autumn, with a livid tint, shining skin, the abdomen distended, a lounging listless gait, mostly afflicted with putrid and malignant fevers. He directs his course to one of those elevated rocks which I have described; he ascends, and as he rises, he finds no other fever than the simple intermittent; by degrees this also disappears; he meets with no faces but what exhibit a ruddy glow, and all the appearances of health and vigour.

Which way soever he turns the same phenomena present themselves: in every quarter diseases pursue the inhabitants of the plain, and spare those of lofty situations: hence he cannot help inferring that the bad air does not rise so high as the latter, and that it must therefore possess a greater specific gravity than the ordinary atmospheric air. He will seek the point at which it ceases to manifest itself, and trace the limits that are assigned to it: and if for some days there has prevailed one of those impetuous winds, to which is ascribed the most baneful and the most speedy influence upon health; if not only those who inhabit the summit of the mountain, but also those at its foot, who happen to dwell on the contrary side, do not appear to have felt its bad effects; if, moreover, a forest, a high wall, a mere canvass has screened them from those effects, our observer will again be naturally led to infer that the cause of the insalubrity of these winds is purely accidental; he will seek to discover how they may have been divested of it in passing through the trees of a forest, or breaking against any other obstacle. He will then certainly not be able to repress some rational doubts on the justice of the opinion which pronounces bad air to be a substance similar to our known permanent gases; for it will appear absolutely impossible to him that a gas could have been thus stopped, sifted, strained, and deposited. He will make a comparison, coarse it is true, but accurate; these winds will seem to him to transport deleterious miasmata as they transport dust; the heaviest particles fall or are carried down to the lowest strata; the others are deposited against the obstacles opposed to the direction of the currents.

Observations quite as easily made suggested to me reflections and experiments from which I have deduced the following inferences:—

1. Miasmata possess such a gravity that they can never rise in the atmosphere, unless assisted by a lighter body, which carries them into it.

2. They have no perceptible smell, and may be separated from such odours with which they may be accidentally associated.

3. It is aqueous vapours that hold them suspended in the atmosphere.

4. Various obstacles form barriers which they cannot pass, and against which they deposit themselves.

I shall proceed to state the observations which I have collected in support of each of these propositions. The facts on which they are founded seem to me indispensable; they have been known in all ages, and as I shall shew, in the most remote antiquity.

Section I. The air which is very unhealthy at Montalto, Corneto, and along all that coast, stretching to the south as far as Terracina, becomes salubrious on Mount Argental, which rises above Orbitello. The villages of la Tolsa and the habitations situated above Civita Vecchia on the Cimic hills, afford a very agreeable and healthy abode, though situated in the centre of that region of desolation. The same is the case when we rise above the village of St. Felice, on the mountain of Circe; to the palace of Theodorici, above Terracina; to the villages of Sezza and Sernoneta, perched perpendicularly above the Pontine marshes, on the rocks of the Lepine mountains; also at Monte Fiascone, above the lake of Bolsena, above the villages of Valentano, Capo di Monte, Martha, &c.

A little farther eastward, on the insulated rock of St. Orestes, the inhabitants of the village which is built on its side, invariably enjoy the best health; if they descend, disease attacks them, and common fevers make their appearance; a little lower down, for instance at Sandreva, they will have putrid fevers; and still lower down, at Borghetto they will die. Cross the river, ascend to Magliano, a little higher to Otricoli, still higher to Narni, and you will find the air again improve as you proceed. At the time of the erection of the bridge of Felice, in order to unite all the waters of the river, Sixtus V. was obliged to divert a branch of the Tiber which passed below the hills of Magliano, leaving to time the task of filling up the old bed: half of the population perished; one single convent of nuns, in which I lodged,

contained 69 sisters, including novices, of whom 63 died in two years.

All the declivities, calcareous on the left, and volcanic on the right of the valley of the Tiber, are cultivated and planted with olives or vines. The villages here are all situated on elevated points, and the health of the inhabitants is always in proportion to their height above the bed of the river, without any distinction whatever as to the nature of the soil, the culture, the quality of their waters, or their population.* During great part of the year thick fogs gather every night in the bottom of this valley, and as it were transform it into a vast lake. All the surrounding villages, mostly built upon peaks, doubtless to protect them from the bad air, have the appearance of islands; and it is a curious sight at sun-rise to view some of them immersed, so as to show only a few points, others entirely clear, bespeaking with equal certainty their respective degrees of elevation, as well as the degree of salubrity of the air breathed in each.

Monte Mario, which adjoins to Rome, and shares all the insalubrity of the neighbouring country, is, according to Breyslack, 143 metres above the level of the sea. Tivoli, which, according to the same writer, has an elevation of 208 metres, is infinitely more healthy. According to very accurate measurements, communicated to me by M. de Prony, Sezza,† whose inhabitants seem upon the whole out of the reach of the bad air, is 306 metres above the Pontine marshes. The village of St. Felice, on the mountain of Circe, on the other side of the marshes, which is only 114 metres, and still lower down the environs of Terracina, which is 38 metres, are more and more exposed to the malignant influence of the miasmata that rise from them. It would seem, therefore, that the limit to which they are confined is somewhere between 208 and 306 metres above the level of the places from which the infection issues: but I have reason to believe that it cannot be fixed in an absolute manner, and that it varies from year to year according to the heat,

the wind that blows, and also the intensity and duration of both.

Velletri, for example, which is 56 metres higher than Sezza, seems to me to be more exposed to the diseases arising from bad air than the latter place. Such at least is the result of the information which I collected on the spot, and which I believe to be accurate. The cause is probably this:—Sezza is seated immediately above the marshes, upon a rock, against which the west winds, charged with miasmata, break in their course: and Velletri, on the contrary, being situated to the north of those marshes, on hills rising with a gradual ascent, the south winds are carried thither without encountering any obstacle excepting woods and forests, where there are any.

It is necessary also to pay regard to the relative height of the place which is the focus of the infection; for if it is situated on a mountain (like the pond of Col Fiorito, above Foligno, on the declivity of the Apennines,) the air there is already more rarefied, the barometer stands much lower, and the miasmata will not of course be carried to the same height.

The observations of some eminent travellers support this remark. According to M. Von Humboldt,‡ the farm of Encero, situated above Vera Cruz, is not affected by the insalubrity which prevails along all that coast; and he elsewhere states that the marshy lakes situated in the elevated valleys of the Corderillas of Mexico cause frequent and fatal epidemics.

M. de Volney says the same concerning Syria§. The latter and M. de la Rochefoucault|| relate similar facts, and speak in like manner of the greater salubrity of the air upon the mountains of the United States, and also of the unhealthiness of the elevated plains which surround the great lakes of North America.

M. Von Humboldt also gives us the elevation of the farm of Encero, 928 metres, as the highest limit of the yellow fever, and the lowest limit of the vegetation of the oak; but the yellow fever occurs in other parts of the world where the oak grows. It is, therefore, to be presumed that he would have found its limit lower down, if the more inhabited

* This remark is designed to answer those who attribute insalubrity sometimes to the absence and at others to the presence of one or other of these circumstances.

† The ancient *Suessa*, in the country of the Volsci. The measure is taken from the top of the roof of the cathedral, which gives a few metres less for the level of the roof,

‡ *Essai politique sur la Nouvelle Espagne*, T. iv. p. 524.

§ *Voyage en Syrie et en Egypte*, T. i. p. 202.

|| *Voyage dans les Etats Unis*, T. iv. p. 189. T. v. p. 34.

intermediate space had admitted of observations of the same kind. I should suspect it to be at Cerro Gordo, 300 metres lower, with so much the more reason, since Dr. Gilbert,* speaking of the elevated plains of St. Domingo, recommends a residence there as a preservative against the yellow fever and the insalubrity of the coast of that island; and certainly the habitations to which he alludes are not 928 metres above the level of the sea.

Sect. II. Miasmata have no smell by which they can be distinguished. They may be separated from the odorous substances with which they seem to be most intimately blended. I mean not to assert that a disagreeable smell does not frequently accompany air charged with deleterious miasmata; that the circumstances of their production may not often be the same, and that the sensation of the one does not render probable that of the other; but they must, nevertheless, not be confounded.

There are few persons but know and dread the peculiar odour emitted by stagnant waters; it has something disagreeable and sickly, which seems to warn us not to approach places where it is perceived; it may, however, be inhaled without any ill effect in certain seasons of the year. I have myself been several times exposed to it, and not I alone. In 1810 and 1811, in passing the numerous ponds which cover the sea-coast of the Ecclesiastical State, at Maccharese, Ostia, Follignano, in the Pontine marshes, which I have repeatedly traversed in various directions, I always perceived this peculiar smell, without sustaining any inconvenience from it. The following year, on the contrary, on a very hot day in the beginning of September, among the ponds of Vauvert, between St. Giles and Aigues Mortes, in Languedoc, I was suddenly seized with nausea and a feeling of sickness, which lasted several days, though I remarked at the time that no kind of odour was emitted by the marsh.

Some time afterwards, in the same place, the wind blowing from the south-south-east, and passing over parts of the ponds which were half dry, brought with it a very strong and disagreeable smell, that penetrated through the doors and windows, though we paid the greatest attention to keep them closely shut, filled the whole house, and yet occasioned no farther inconvenience to my assistant

and myself, than the unpleasant impression which it produced on the olfactory organs; yet its arrival, or, more properly speaking, its passage, was marked all around us by a great number of new patients and new fevers. Since we found means to escape disease, though we could not preserve ourselves from the bad smell, it is evident that these two things were not identical, and that a separation of them had taken place. The principle of insalubrity did not penetrate into the house, while that of the bad smell gained a free passage. I shall have occasion presently to cite several other proofs of the same fact.

We know that certain classes of persons daily expose themselves with impunity to the most fœtid smells, and that they are even asserted to act as preservatives against various diseases, and especially those of the skin. The most offensive quarters of a city are sometimes the most healthy: in some countries, on the other hand, in a climate apparently more pure, in moments when we inhale, as we think, an air embalmed with the perfumes of plants, this fresher air of a fine evening or morning, which seems so agreeable, is in reality a poison, against which there is nothing to put us on our guard.

If it were necessary to strengthen these observations, we might adduce the most respectable testimonies in support of them. Dr. Odier tells us, that on the coast of Scotland he witnessed the cutting up of a prodigious whale, the intestines of which had protruded, and formed a vast mass of putridity. Nevertheless, neither the spectators nor any of the persons employed in extracting the spermæti, experienced any ill effects from it.†

Dr. Valentin expressly says, that "the atmosphere is sometimes charged with deleterious and destructive miasmata, when the smell can distinguish no quality in it, and the respiration is not in the least affected."‡—Dr. Hildebrandt observes, that "typhus and bad smells have no reciprocal connexion."§

Sect. III. It is much more dangerous to inhale bad air in the night than in the day time. All the hours of the day or of the night are not attended with equal risk. The least critical moment is when the heat is greatest, and the sun highest above the horizon. The most dangerous

† *Bibl. Brit.* tom. XVI. p. 277.

‡ *Traité sur la Fièvre jaune d'Amérique*, 8vo.

§ *Du Typhus*, 8vo. p. 299.

* *Hist. Médic. de l'Armée de St. Dominique*, p. 80.

is that which accompanies the setting, and that which precedes the rising of the sun.

This observation, which applies to all times and to all places, proves to demonstration the union of miasmata and aqueous vapours; the former are heavy, the latter, possessing extreme levity and dilatibility, lend them wings: it has been found that they hold even particles of sea-salt in suspension. Rarefied in the middle of the day by the heat, the more elastic and lighter vapours must then occupy more space in the atmosphere; the miasmata which they carry with them, must also be at such times more widely diffused; we do not therefore then inhale them in such large doses in the same volume of air, and consequently cannot in those hours be so much affected by them.*

But if the heat decreases, the vapours become condensed, and fall; the deleterious particles swept along with them sink to the lower strata of the atmosphere, and there accumulate; they keep their station there during the night; others continue to descend, and sun-rise, which is usually marked by a sensible refrigeration of the air, will also be attended with a fresh precipitation of vapours, which will render that moment still more critical.

The evening dew is so much dreaded at Rome, that as soon as it begins to be perceived, all the inhabitants shut themselves up in their houses: but the moment this first and copious precipitation of vapour, which generally accompanies the close of a hot day, seems to be over, they all sally forth again, and the streets are more crowded than ever. The dew has always been considered as extremely pernicious in countries where bad air is generated; experience has, in like manner, taught their inhabitants to defend themselves from the damp of night, and espe-

cially from the coolness of the morning. Their ill effects indeed are ascribed to the damp itself, and the derangement which it causes in perspiration: but I have shewn, and shall still further shew, what credit this opinion deserves. The people of Italy, and I suppose of all countries where the air is bad, never go abroad, unless absolutely obliged, till after sun-rise, when the heat has dispersed the pernicious vapours that have fallen during the night.†

Hence we see that the mass of deleterious miasmata which vitiate the air, must be perpetually varying in the lower strata of our atmosphere; that a certain accumulation of them must take place before they can be really pernicious to health, and occasion very dangerous diseases.

Hence also we learn the reason why low places are much more unwholesome than others situated close by them, but somewhat higher: the air charged with miasmata flows, in a manner, from all the neighbouring declivities, borne down by its gravity. Hence it is that the defiles of Ardea are uninhabitable.

For the same reason it is dangerous to sleep upon the ground in unhealthy situations. More than one instance has occurred at Rome of persons who have lain down in such places to sleep, and never risen again: the lower you are, the denser are the strata of miasmata. Soldiers are obliged to bivouack in all situations indiscriminately, and to pass whole nights in the open air; and thus it is that the finest armies are frequently reduced and dissolved in a short time.

Hence also most assuredly arise those very perceptible differences between the air of the valleys and that of the surrounding eminences; and between the air of the valleys and that of the open plains, even when that of the former cannot be considered as unhealthy. If the elevated strata let fall their miasmata, it is to infect the lower with them: whatever they may be, they are carried to the bottom of these funnels; and it is obvious that great plains not surrounded by higher grounds are not subject to this disadvantage. Whence proceeds this extreme difference? Not from a greater

* This must not be understood to apply to the case of a person who happens to be in the midst of the focus where the vapours and miasmata are generated: for there, at those hours, the exhalations are most copious, and he would of course be liable to inhale larger quantities of them. For the following note, illustrative of this subject, I am indebted to Mr. Bosc:—"The marshes of Carolina are so unhealthy in certain places surrounded with extensive woods, and during the heat of the day, that any other than aquatic birds drop down dead in traversing them. I passed the first three hours of the day in these places with impunity; but at nine or ten o'clock, difficulty of breathing and violent head-ach warned me that it was time to retire."

† Columella, in treating of the sun and winds, which alone can dissipate the dew, observes:—"Quibus si caret, nulla alia vis potest nocturnas pruinas, et quodcumque rubiginis aut spurcitie resedit, siccare aut detergere. Hac autem cum hominibus afferant perniciem, tum et armentis et virentibus eorum fructibus. Lib. I. c. 5.

proportion of eminently respirable air—not from a greater proportion of oxygen, as once imagined; but it depends on certain atoms which have hitherto escaped our best audiometers.

It is obvious that every sudden, rapid, and considerable change in the temperature of the air, or merely the crossing of two winds, the one hot and the other cold, may be very dangerous to health, if the atmosphere of one of them is charged with miasmata. Accordingly, the season in which these sudden variations are most frequent, particularly autumn, when the days are still warm and

the nights cold, will be the most critical of the year, and not cease to be so, till the cold, checking the formation of the miasmata and the supervening rains, shall have purified the atmosphere, and renewed the water of the ponds and marshes.

This way of considering the properties of bad air, vulgar as it is, renders it extremely easy, in my opinion, to explain the phenomena which it presents, and becomes a fertile source of useful applications.

(To be continued.)

INTELLIGENCE IN LITERATURE AND THE ARTS AND SCIENCES.

PROCEEDINGS OF UNIVERSITIES.

CAMBRIDGE.—The Scatonian Prize Poem—the subject “Belshazzar’s Feast,” is adjudged this year to the Rev. THOS. SMART HUGHES, M. A. of Emanuel College, and one of the Proctors for the University; a gentleman who has highly distinguished himself in his academical career, by obtaining almost all the first classical prizes in succession. Mr. Hughes was educated under the Rev. Dr. Butler, at the Royal Free Grammar School Shrewsbury.

The admissions at St. John’s College this year are 100, and little less at Trinity; and the admissions at most of the colleges are unusually numerous.

Nov. 4.—The Rev. W. WEBB, D. D. Master of Clare Hall, was elected vice-chancellor for the year ensuing.

Dr. PORTEUS’s two annual gold medals of 15 guineas value, for the students of Christ’s College, have this year been adjudged to Mr. ASH, for the best Latin Dissertation, and to Mr. STEPHEN ISAACSON, for the best English composition on some moral precept of the Gospel.

Lieut.-Colonel JOHNSON is preparing for publication a Narrative of an Overland Journey from India, performed in the course of the present year, through the principal cities of Persia, part of Armenia, Georgia, over the Caucasus into Russia, through the territory inhabited by the Cossacks of the Don, to Warsaw, and thence through Berlin to Hamburg. The work will be accompanied with engravings illustrative of the more remarkable antiquities in these countries, the costume of the inhabitants, and other in-

teresting subjects, from drawings executed in the course of the journey.

Dr. CAREY has nearly ready for the press (on the plan of his *Clavis Metrico-Virgiliana*) a *Clavis Metrico-Nasoniana*, calculated to accompany the future editions of the Dauphin Ovid.

Dr. CAREY has likewise in forwardness an Elocutory Edition of Thomson’s Seasons, with Metrical Notes to each line, to regulate the enunciation, as in his “Introduction to English Composition and Elocution.”

The Rev. DANIEL WILLIAMS will have ready for publication by the middle of December next the Preceptor’s Assistant, or School Examiner, containing a comprehensive view of the liberal and polite arts, the mechanic and useful arts, the fine arts, universal history, science and literature in general. He will also publish at the same time, a Practical and Scientific System of Arithmetic, adapted to the real occurrences of life and business, and interspersed with all the compendious methods used in commercial calculations.

Early in December will be published, in one large volume 12mo. the Juvenile Botanist’s Companion, or Complete Guide to the Vegetable Kingdom, by ROBERT THORNTON, M. D.

Dr. J. SOUTHWOOD SMITH has in the press a carefully revised and considerably enlarged edition of Illustration of the Divine Government; tending to shew that every thing is under the directions of Infinite Wisdom and Goodness, and will terminate in the production of universal purity and happiness.

Remarks Moral, Practical, and Facetious, on various interesting subjects, selected from the writings of the late Wm. HUTTON, Esq. of Birmingham will appear in the middle of December.

In a few days will be published Messrs. HOOKER and TAYLOR's work on the Mosses of Great Britain and Ireland, which will contain figures and descriptions of each species native of these islands, together with plates illustrative of the genera.

Mr. HOOKER has likewise ready for publication the first number of a work on the new and rare or little known Exotic Cryptogamic Plants: with which will be incorporated those collected in South America by Messrs. Humboldt and Bonpland; and various other interesting subjects in the possession of the author and his botanical friends. This will have numerous plates, and appear in an octavo form.

Mr. NICHOLS will shortly publish, in 2 vols. 8vo. *The Life and Errors of John Dutton, Citizen of London*; with the Lives and Characters of more than 1000 contemporary Divines, and other Persons of literary Eminence, to which are added, Dutton's Conversation in Ireland, Selections from his other genuine Works, and a faithful Portrait of the Author.

Speedily will be published, a Clerical Guide or Ecclesiastical Directory, containing a Register of the Prelates and other Dignitaries of the Church, an Alphabetical List of Benefices in England and Wales, with a list of their Incumbents Patrons and other information connected with the subject.

Mr. F. JOLLIE of Carlisle is making collections for a Continuation of the History of Cumberland, which he intends to publish by subscription. He solicits from gentlemen connected with the country the communication of materials and corrections for the former part of the work.

Mr. W. B. GURNEY is preparing for the press the Trials of Brandreth, Turner, Ludlam, and Weightman, for high-treason at Derby, from his short-hand notes.

The Perambulation of Oxford and its vicinity, with Views of every College and Public Building in the University and City, and views of Blenheim, Nuneham, Iffley, &c. is in the press.

Early next year will be published in parts about forty Views of Pompeii, engraved in mezzotinto, in imitation of the original drawings taken on the spot in the present year by GEORGE TOWNLEY esq.

Mr. R. PARAST will shortly publish by subscription, *The Midshipman or an Appeal to Sympathy*, with other pieces in verse.

On the first of December will appear the Tenth Number of Mr. PYNE's Historical and Biographical Annals of the British Royal Palaces, with graphic representations of the state apartments from original drawings by the most eminent artists.

A novel, with the title of the Bachelor and the Married Man, in 3 vols. is in the press.

On the 1st of January will be published the first number of a new monthly miscellany, entitled ARLES's Pocket Magazine of Classical and Polite Literature, or Gems of Genius.

Mr. ABERNETHY has nearly ready for publication in an 8vo. volume, *Physiological Lectures*, exhibiting a general view of Mr. Hunter's Physiology and of his researches in Comparative Anatomy; delivered before the Royal College of Physicians in 1817.

Mr. BOOSEY, of Broad Street, Royal Exchange, has just published a Catalogue of Spanish Books, including recent Importations and several rare articles, which is delivered gratis.

The literary sisters, ANNA and ANNABELLA PLUMPTRE, will speedily produce a collection of Tales of Wonder, of Humour, and of Sentiment, in 3 vols.

The Rev. G. BEDFORD and Mr. T. H. RICHES are preparing a History of the ancient town of Uxbridge.

The Rev. D. W. GARROW, rector of East Barnet, has in the press a History of Croydon, with its hamlets and manors.

Mr. WOODLEY, Editor of the *Cornwall Gazette* and author of various works in verse and prose, is preparing for publication an Account of his Literary Life, which will contain anecdotes of many distinguished living characters.

The Rev. ANTHONY DAVIDSON, of South Damerham, Wilts, is about to publish by subscription the Poems of Ossian turned into blank verse, in an 8vo. volume.

Mr. J. H. BOHTE, of York Street, Covent Garden, has ready for delivery a Catalogue of all the editions of Greek and Roman Authors which have appeared in Germany from the year 1700 to the end of 1816, which he has either on sale or engages to procure at the shortest notice. This catalogue which cannot fail to prove a useful manual to classical scholars and collectors, will shortly be followed by three other parts. The second will contain all the Latin editions

of Theological Works; the third, the Medical and Natural History classes; and the fourth, the Historical and Miscellaneous works. The whole will form an 8vo. volume to which a general title will be given.

The manuscripts of the late Mr. SPENCE of Greenock, were some time since submitted to Dr. HERSCHEL who has selected the most complete for publication. These will be published in the course of next spring in a volume, containing, besides the ingenious essay on Logarithmic Transcendents, unpublished tracts in the same class of science, equally new and elegant. A biographical sketch of the author by Mr. GALT will be prefixed.

Major WYVIL, late of the 3d Royal Veterans, has announced his intention of publishing by subscription his *Military Life*; containing descriptions of various parts of the world where he has served; anecdotes of many officers of rank, and some account of the court-martial by which he was tried.

Mr. RICHARD HATT, author of "*The Hermit*," &c. proposes to publish by subscription *Poems*, in two volumes.

The Rev. RICHARD WARNER will speedily publish the first of three volumes with the title of *Old Church of England Principles* opposed to the '*New Light*,' in a series of plain doctrinal and practical Sermons from the first Lesson of the Morning Service for every Sunday through the year: showing the connexion between the Old and New Testaments and explaining the Histories, Characters, Types, and Prophecies of the former, by the events, personages, realities, and fulfilments of the latter.

Mrs. REBECCA WARNER of Beech Cottage near Bath, has nearly ready for publication an 8vo. volume of *Original Letters* from Richard Baxter, Matthew Prior, Lord Bolingbroke, Alexander Pope, Dr. Cheyne, Dr. Hartley, Mrs. M. Hartley, Prince Ameen, Rev. Wm. Gilpin, Dr. Sam. Johnson, Dr. Buchanan &c. with biographical illustrations.

Mr. JONES, optician, is about to publish the late Mr. Ferguson's *Astronomical Planisphere of the Heavens*, and likewise his *Astronomical Rotula*, with the Calculations continued by the Rev. L. EVANS.

Dr. ARMSTRONG of Sunderland, has in the press a work on *Scarlet Fever*, *Measles*, *Consumption*, &c. His volume on *Typhus Fever* is also reprinting with considerable additions.

Speedily will be published in one volume 8vo. *Rome*, *Naples* and *Florence* in

1817, consisting of sketches of the present state of society and manners, the arts, literature, &c. of those cities, with numerous anecdotes and conversations of distinguished writers, English and foreign.

Mr. BRITTON is preparing for publication as the fifth volume of his *Architectural Antiquities*, a *Chronological Illustration of the Ancient Architecture of Great Britain*, containing a series of eighty engravings. It will form ten numbers, the first of which will appear next spring.

Mr. BRITTON also announces that the long-promised third volume of his *Beauties of Wiltshire*, will be published early next year.

A large paper copy of Britton's *Architectural Antiquities*, with proofs of the plates and all the Original Drawings, 260 in number, by the most celebrated artists, bound in 8 vols imperial 4to; and copies of his *History of Salisbury and Norwich Cathedrals*, each illustrated in like manner with proofs of the engravings, and the original drawings are offered for sale and may be inspected at Mr. Britton's, Tavistock Place.

In the press, and speedily will be published, in 1 vol. royal 4to. uniform with Lord Orford's other works, *Letters from the Hon. Hor. Walpole to George Montagu, Esq.* from the year 1736 to 1770, now first published from the originals in the possession of the Editor.

A new Edition of Mr. STEVENS' *Inquiry into the Abuses of the Chartered Schools in Ireland*; with *Remarks on the Education of the Lower Classes in that Country*, is in the press, and will be published in December.

Early in February will be published, *A Translation of Tasso's Jerusalem Delivered*, by the Rev. J. H. Hunt, late Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge.

On the 1st of December will be published, *A Monody on the Death of the Princess Charlotte*, by the author of *Evening Hours*.

Mr. UPCOTT, of the London Institution, will publish, in the course of the ensuing month, in 3 vols. 8vo. a *Bibliographical Account of the principal Works relating to English Topography*, distinguishing such works of which there are copies on large paper, and containing a complete collation of the principal and rare Productions connected with the Local History of England, the quantity of letter-press comprised in each volume, lists of the plates and separate pedigrees, errors of paging, &c. so as to form an useful and necessary guide to all collectors of books on this interesting subject.

Mr. SOTHERBY, of the Strand, has announced that he shall speedily submit to public sale the following collections:—

1. The library of the late Sir ALEXANDER THOMPSON, Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, together with his select collection of prints.

2. The Books of Antiquities, Drawings and Prints of the late JOHN CARTER, F.S.A. including a highly valuable collection of sketches of Antiquities of England and Wales, from 1764 to 1816, in 28 large folio volumes; most beautiful and highly finished drawings of York Cathedral, by himself; with the copy-right, copper-plates and remaining copies of his various architectural works—also his highly interesting collection of Relics of Ancient Architecture, Tesserae, Busts, Paintings, Painted Glass and other Curiosities.

3. The extensive Collection of Prints, particularly of British Portraits of the late HENRY ISSOT esq. made by his father, well known as the intimate friend and fellow collector of the late Lord Orford, the Rev. J. Granger, &c.

4. The Library of CHARLES MILLS, esq.

5. The remaining portion of the Library of ABRAHAM RHODES, F.S.A.

FRANCE.

The Society for the Encouragement of the Arts at Paris, has proposed the following prizes for the year 1818:—

1500 francs for a machine for making pack-thread; 1000 francs for a machine for cutting the fur from the skins used in hat-making; 6000 francs for the manufacture of steel-wire for needles; 3000 francs for manufacturing articles of cast-iron; 2000 francs for a method of salting meat; 2000 francs for the manufacture of isinglass; 2000 francs for manufacturing enameled metal vases; 1500 francs for the cultivation of the plants which supply pot-ash; 1000 francs for making pipes without seams; 600 francs for the discovery of stones for lithography; and 1200 francs for their artificial composition.

The Society has deferred until 1819 the distribution of the following prizes:—1200 francs for the manufacture of artificial precious stones; 3000 francs for the discovery of a certain process for drying meat; and 1000 francs for the cultivation of oleaginous plants: the prize for the preservation of woollen cloth, which, in consideration of its importance, has been raised to the sum of 3000 francs; and that of 1000 francs for the construction of a mill for skinning dried vegetables, such as peas, beans, &c. will not be awarded till 1820.

The Society has besides proposed nine others, viz.—1st One of 2000 francs, to be given in 1819, to the person who shall raise, by the most certain and economical processes, and with the least possible loss, the greatest number of white Chinese silk-worms.

2d. One of 600 francs, in 1818, for the invention of an extremely economical, agreeable, and wholesome fermented drink, which may be prepared by the poorest cultivators, and fit for the use of persons employed in out-door labour.

3d. One of 1200 francs, in 1818, for the manufacture of an unalterable green colour, of fine quality, and preferable to Scheele's green.

4th. One of 500 francs, in 1818, for the discovery of the best method of grinding oil and water colours, to the degree of tenuity required by artists.

5th. One of 2000 francs, in 1819, for the manufacture of animal charcoal prepared from other substances than bone, and without the employment of pot-ash; and which may be as good and cheap as charcoal prepared from bones.

6th. One of 1200 francs, in 1819, for the manufacture of a new kind of economical floor-cloth, composed of strong paper covered with varnish.

7th. One of 2000 francs, in 1819, for the application of the steam-engine to printing-presses.

8th. One of 2000 francs, in 1819, for the discovery of a vegetable substance consisting of natural or prepared leaves, fit to be employed as a substitute for mulberry leaves in feeding silk-worms.

9th. One of 3000 francs, in 1821, for a metal or alloy, which may be substituted for iron and steel, in the construction of machines for grinding vegetables.

Mr. TEISSIER has lately been engaged in researches on the period of gestation of the females of several domestic animals. The following is a summary of the results:—

Out of 575 cows, 21 calved between the 240th and 270th day: mean term 259½—544 between the 270th and 299th: mean term 282—10 between the 299th and 321st: mean term 308. Thus, between the shortest and the longest gestation, there is a difference of 81 days, that is, more than one-fourth of the mean duration.

Out of 277 mares, 23 foaled between the 322d and 330th day: mean term 326—227 between the 330th and 359th: mean term 344½—28 between the 361st and 419th: mean term 390. Between the shortest and the longest gestation there was an interval of 97 days; as before, more than one-fourth of the mean duration.

Observations were made on two she asses only: one foaled on the 380th and the other on the 391st day.

Out of 912 ewes, 140 lambed between the 146th and 150th day: mean term 143—670 between the 150th and 154th: mean term 152—96 between the 154th and 161st: mean term 157½. Here the extreme interval is only 15 days, to a mean duration of 152—that is only one-tenth.

The mean term of seven female buffaloes

was 308 days, and the extreme difference 27 days.

The extreme gestations of 23 sows were 109 and 143 days.

The extreme terms of gestation of 172 rabbits were 27 and 35 days; difference 8.

In the duration of the incubation of domestic fowls, differences of from 5 to 16 days were observed. These cannot be ascribed to accidental differences of temperature; for, according to the observations of M. Geoffroi de Saint Hilaire, the same differences are found in the duration of the development of the chickens hatched by the Egyptians in ovens.

From the whole of his observations M. Teissier infers, that the period of gestation is extremely variable in every species. Its prolongation does not seem to depend either upon the age or more or less robust constitution of the female, or upon the diet, the breed, the season, or the bulk of the fœtus, and still less upon the phases of the moon.

The Chevalier MILLIN, the celebrated antiquary, who has been for 25 years past engaged in procuring drawings of all such engraved stones as are of interest to history, literature, or the arts, is about to commence the publication of them, in monthly numbers, under the title of *Pierres gravées inédites tirées des plus célèbres Cabinets de l'Europe*. Each number will contain ten plates in 8vo. engraved in the line manner by the ablest artists, and accompanied with descriptive letter-press.

M. ENGELMANN has commenced printing at his lithographic press, a series of plates illustrative of the manners and customs of the Russians, from designs by HOUBIGANT. The work will form a folio volume, containing 60 plates, which will be published in ten parts.

M. GAIL has published a second volume of his work entitled *Le Philologue*, or Historical, Military, and Geographical Researches, more especially designed to illustrate Herodotus, Thucydides, and Xenophon.

The 5th and 6th volumes of Count Dumas' *Precis des Evénemens Militaires*, or History of the Campaigns from 1799 to 1814, have just issued from the press.

A *Dictionnaire Historique, Topographique, et Militaire des Environs de Paris*, has just made its appearance. It is a useful work, in which the author has with great industry collected whatever is worthy of notice respecting the towns, villages, and places in the vicinity of the capital. Unfortunately his head was still too full of the military events of 1814 and 15, so that he has not omitted

one of the petty actions which occurred near Paris; and he always takes good care to represent the Allies as having the worst of it. He also paints, in the most glaring colours, the devastations consequent on the occupation of this district. Many of these devastations he attributes to the Prussians, and still more to the English, whose discipline he nevertheless extols. The former were, he says, *affamés de vengeance*, and had held out such promises before they entered the country, merely *pour mieux nous tromper et nous vaincre*. He seriously assures his readers, that Blücher lay booted and spurred in Buonaparte's bed at St. Cloud, and made his dogs sleep on an ottoman by his side. He farther declares, that he himself afterwards went to see this apartment, in every part of which he found traces *de la barbarie et de la vengeance*!

MONS. N. L. LEMERCIER, Professor of the Athenæum of Paris, has published the first volume of a *Cours Analytique de Littérature Générale*. It will be succeeded by three other volumes, which are to appear before the end of the present year.

ITALY.

The Abbate ANGELO MAI, whose recent discoveries among the *Codices rescripti* in the Ambrosian library at Milan, we have had frequent occasion to notice, has added to the number the *Mæso-Gothic* translation of the thirteen proto-canonical Epistles of St. Paul, made in the fourth century, by Bishop Ulphilas; the loss of which has been hitherto a subject of regret. It fills two voluminous manuscripts, and is covered by Latin writing of a later period. We know from the unanimous testimony of the ancient historians that Ulphilas (who was called the Moses of his time,) translated the whole Bible, except perhaps the two books of Kings. The whole of this work was lost, till at length in 1665 the *Codex argenteus* of Upsal, containing a considerable part of the four Evangelists was published by Francis Junius.—The learned Francis Knittel, upon examining a *Codex patimpsestus*, in the library of Wolfenbüttel, found upon eight of the pages several verses of the translation of the Epistle to the Romans, by Ulphilas. These fragments he published in 1762. The MSS. now discovered by M. Mai are much more extensive, and appear to have been written between the 5th and 6th century. What is wanting of the Epistles in one of the MSS. is contained in the other; eight of the Epistles

are entire in both, so as to afford the advantage of comparison. The characters are large and handsome. The titles of the Epistles are at the head of the MSS. and there are marginal references in the same language. Of this discovery M. Mai designs to publish an extensive specimen in a preliminary dissertation. A gentleman of Milan, equally distinguished by erudition and liberality, has had a complete fount of Ulphilian types, of different sizes, cast by an able founder, both for the text and notes. Besides these two MSS. M. Mai has collected twenty more pages in the Mæso-Gothic language, extracted from several other *Codices palimpsesti*, in the same library. In these pages are found those parts of the Gospels by Ulphilas, which are wanting in the mutilated edition of the *Codex argenteus*, together with great part of the homilies or commentaries, and what is still more interesting, fragments of the books of Esdras and Nehemiah—a discovery of the more importance as not the smallest portion of Ulphilas's version of the Old Testament was hitherto known to exist. To accompany this considerable part of the labours of the Gothic prelate, M. Mai is preparing a new Mæso-Gothic Lexicon, which will prodigiously increase the number of words of that language, and prove a most valuable present to the philologists of all those nations whose languages are of German origin.

M. BENVENUTI of Florence has invented a machine by means of which any person, though unacquainted with drawing, is enabled to copy paintings in oil or fresco, and even to trace the contour of statues and other round bodies, either of the natural size or reduced to one-twelfth. This machine, which is far superior to the pantograph, will be particularly useful for frescoes; it is even asserted that in this department it will do as much in one day as formerly required the labour of a month.

The discovery of three votive inscriptions in honour of the goddess Concord, in the temple situated between that of Jupiter Tonans and the Mamertine prison at Rome, has removed all doubts respecting the destination of that religious edifice.

M. BETTONI, printer of Padua, has circulated the prospectus of a Collection of Lives and Portraits of Illustrious Men, in 4to. The list comprehends 79 names of distinguished persons of all ages and countries, excepting modern Italy. Among these are Alfred the

Great, Bacon, Harvey, Hume, Locke, Marlborough, Milton, Newton, Robertson, Shakspeare and Washington. Each life will be printed in Latin, Italian, English, French and German.

Porcellini, the bookseller, of Naples, has published the first seven volumes of a new edition of the Works of Metastasio, which will extend to 19 vols. 8vo. and embrace the Commentaries of Mattei, Caisabigi, Algarotti, &c.

GERMANY.

A letter from Breslau states that an innkeeper, named RICHTER, of the village of Royn, near Liegnitz, has lately excited an extraordinary sensation throughout all Silesia, and the neighbouring parts of Saxony, Brandenburg, and Bohemia. He is reported to cure, by magnetism alone, that is, by merely touching with his hands, all kinds of diseases not proceeding from defective organisation. He is generally known by the name of the *Miraculous Doctor*, and is daily consulted by thousands. He is said to have cured a great number of deaf and blind, and persons who have been paralytic. From seven to ten carriages filled with patients have been in the habit of going to him every day from Breslau only. As his house, though very extensive, was incapable of holding all his visitors, he was obliged to treat his patients in the open air. At length the governor of Liegnitz sent a medical commission to Royn to make daily reports for several weeks on Richter's process, and the number of his cures, and the result was a prohibition to continue his operations. He then repaired to Berlin; and it is said that through the interference of Prince Blücher, and Lieut.-gen. Hünerbein, governor of Silesia, and in consideration of the cures performed by him on a great number of soldiers, he has been permitted to continue his practice. Richter is a well informed man: he was educated at the Gymnasium, at Breslau, and it is reported that he was accidentally made acquainted with the magnetic power which he possesses by the surgeon of a French regiment, who lodged at his house during the late war. He performs all his cures *gratis*. The voluntary presents made to him are distributed by the churchwardens among the poor of the place. Counsellor Mogalla, having spoken unfavourably of Richter in the *Provincial Paper of Silesia*, of which he is editor, had a narrow escape from being murdered one Sunday at Breslau, when he appeared in public. The Rev.

Canon Krieger, one of the most celebrated preachers of Germany, has completely lost the confidence of the public, for having in the pulpit made some animadversions, though in very cautious terms, upon Richter. Before the operations of this man were interrupted all the baths in Silesia were deserted, and the professors of the medical art had nothing to do.

In 1814 Baron BEROLDINGEN, of Hannover, offered a prize for the best Latin ode on the benevolent spirit of England, and representing her as the tutelary genius of the liberties of Germany. Out of 43 poems sent for this competition, two were judged worthy of the prize, which was shared between them. The authors of the latter are Professor Messerschmidt, of Altenburg, and M. Wagner, of Lüneburg. The judges made honourable mention of seven others. All these pieces will be printed in London, at the expense of the founder, in the most splendid form.

Professor DAHLMANN, of Kiel, is preparing for the press the manuscript Chronicle of Ditmar, by Neocorus, which had been lost, and lately recovered. This work is of great importance for the illustration of the ancient history of Germany.

Dr. J. P. FRANK is about to publish a continuation of his *System of Medical Police*. The second section of the 6th volume is at press.

Dr. DE CARRO, the ardent and successful propagator of vaccination in the Austrian dominions, is employed in prosecuting experiments to ascertain the value of sulphureous acid fumigation externally applied, according to the method of Dr. Galès, of Paris, as a remedy in various diseases of the skin, joints, glands, and lymphatic system. In a short account of his institution, distributed among his friends, he informs them that the success of Dr. Galès' apparatus, which he calls *Boîte fumigatoire*, since the year 1813, would appear almost incredible were it not attested by the principal civil and medical authorities of Paris, and fully detailed in a memoir printed in 1816 by order of the French government, which has granted to the inventor an exclusive privilege for this practice in the capital, and a pension for life of 6000 francs. Dr. De Carro has obtained apparatuses from the French physician and the Austrian government, on the report of a committee of professional men, sanctions, and encourages the undertaking.

RUSSIA.

Last year seven schools were opened in the villages of the circle of Irkutsk, each of which numbers from 20 to 40 pupils. Many of the Jakutes and Buraits send their children to these schools to learn the Russian language, writing and arithmetic, that they may be able to instruct others in their own settlements.

In the peninsula of Kamtschatka the natural small-pox used to carry off a great number of persons every year. Dr. Malafjew, who resides in that country, has however, found means to check its ravages. Being at Ochotsk in 1814, he brought thence by sea some variolous matter. He immediately inoculated at the harbour of St. Peter and St. Paul, 500 persons, some of them adults, and sent a portion of the matter to other parts of Kamtschatka. Convinced by experience of the beneficial effect of inoculation the Kamtschadales and Koraks now cheerfully allow it to be practised on themselves and their children.—Dr. Malafjew has instructed some native Kamtschadales at each ostrog and village in the process: he himself superintends the operations, and gives certificates of merit to such as distinguish themselves by zeal and skill. About 3000 persons have hitherto been inoculated. The climate of Kamtschatka is naturally healthy, and the natives of the peninsula frequently attain a very advanced age without the infirmities generally attendant on it. There is, for instance, now living at Saposchnoje, a Kamtschadale woman, named Daria Slobodtschinowa, who at the age of 130 years possesses all her faculties unimpaired. Thus too Dr. Malafjew found at Kirgamizkoi a Kamtschadale upwards of 100 years old, who could read the Bible without spectacles, and explain it to his countrymen. The foreigners resident in Kamtschatka have lately begun to maintain a private correspondence with England and America.

Lieut. KOTZEBUE, it is well known is engaged in a voyage round the world in the ship *Rurik*. The journal of his voyage from Chili to Kamtschatka has been received at Petersburg, and contains many corrections and confirmations of discoveries by preceding navigators, which are of importance to geographers. As the South Seas have been explored in every direction during the last fifty years, the navigator who now undertakes a voyage of discovery, cannot expect any great success in that quarter. Still, however, many a geographical problem re-

mains to be solved in the South Seas; and it must be quite as interesting to the science to have the doubts respecting certain early discoveries removed, as to find out here and there a new island, by the existence of which geography gains but little, unless its situation be determined with astronomical precision. It has therefore long been wished, that the regions in which the discoveries of Le Mair, Schouten, and Roggewein are situated should be again minutely explored—a difficult undertaking, as there is not a more dangerous sea than this. It is interspersed with low islands and reefs of coral, that scarcely project above the surface of the ocean: these often wind about in long chains in different directions, and are so much the more perilous as the navigator, though surrounded on every side by land, cannot find any anchorage. These parts have in consequence been avoided by all succeeding voyagers. Lieut. Kotzebue was, therefore, instructed to seek the islands discovered by Schouten and Roggewein; and, favoured by the weather and the small size of his ship, he so well fulfilled this commission that he has seen and examined more of these coral islands than any of his predecessors. Though he was not able to find again all the discoveries made by the Dutch, still he seems to have removed the principal doubts respecting them.—On the 8th March, 1816, Lieut. Kotzebue quitted the coast of Chili, and sailed for Kamtschatka, where, according to his instructions, he was to arrive about the 7th of July.—Krusenstern, a few years ago, threw out a conjecture that the land discovered by Davis was not Easter Island, but that it was situated more to the eastward, between the 90th and 95th degree of longitude: but in vain did Kotzebue seek it in that direction, and Krusenstern has now relinquished his hypothesis as erroneous. On the 28th of March the Rurik anchored in Cook's Bay, Easter Island, where Lieut. Kotzebue was prevented from making any stay by the hostile disposition manifested by the inhabitants. The colossal stone statues, described by Roggewein, were found almost entirely destroyed. From Cook's Bay the Rurik steered for Dog Island, which was descried on the 16th of April, and proceeding thence west and southwest, the crew discovered on the 20th a similar but much smaller coral island, where they landed, in spite of the heavy surf. It was uninhabited, but the vegetation most luxuriant, and the whole

island resembled a well cultivated garden. The length of this island, to which Kotzebue gave the name of Romanzow's Island, is three miles, and its circumference about ten. Unlike most of the coral islands it has no lagoon. Its latitude is $14^{\circ} 57' S$. and longitude $144^{\circ} 28' 30''$. Next morning they discovered an island with a lagoon, to which they gave the name of Spiridoff, but which in all probability is the island called Oura by Capt. Cook. The only doubt respecting its identity arose from the circumstance that Byron and Cook found the island inhabited, but Kotzebue perceived no inhabitants; but the latter saw only the southwest shore, and it is possible that the establishments of the natives may be on the contrary side, perhaps for the sake of being nearer to the people of the contiguous islands. On the 23d of April land was descried on either side: that to the S.S.E. was recognised as the Palliser Islands, and that to the S. S. W. was considered as a new discovery.—Kotzebue sailed through the channel which separates the two groups, and directed his course towards the westernmost, which forms a chain of several islands, overgrown with trees and connected by reefs of coral, to which he gave the name of Rurik's Chain. Scarcely had they lost sight of these islands when land was again perceived in the S.W.—This was recognised as the island which bears the name of Deon, in Arrowsmith's chart, which is doubtless Schouten's Vlieghe Island, and Byron's Prince of Wales's Island, and is in some charts denominated Oanna. On the 24th of April Kotzebue again discovered land, consisting, like that before seen, of a chain of islands, connected by coral reefs, to which he gave the name of Krusenstern's Islands. He then steered W.N.W. in search of Baumann's Islands, discovered by Roggewein; but in the latitude where Fleurieu conjectured them to lie he found no land, so that there is every reason to believe them to be the same as Bougainville's Islands. Neither could Kotzebue find the group called by Fleurieu Roggewein's Islands, which Roggewein considered as Schouten's and Cook denominated Traitors' Islands, or the large islands of Tienhoven and Gröning. On the 30th of April he came in sight of the group of the Penrhyn Islands, whose inhabitants resemble in stature and personal beauty the natives of Washington's Islands. They do not tattoo themselves, but deep red furrows were observed cut

irregularly over the whole body of almost all of them. The population of these islands seemed very great in proportion to their size. They were discovered in 1788, by Capt. Sever of the ship *Lady Penrhyn*, and are not known to have been since visited by any navigator. On the 21st of May a group of low but inhabited islands were descried. Kotzebue sailed completely round them, and found a channel two miles broad, through which he then steered his course: the islands to the north of this channel he named Kutusoff's, and those to the south Suwaroff's Islands. Both groups together lie nearly north and south, in $11^{\circ} 11' 20''$ S. lat. and $190^{\circ} 9' 30''$ W. longitude. Being obliged to proceed without loss of time for Kamtschatka,

Kotzebue reluctantly quitted these islands, whose inhabitants are advantageously distinguished from all the islanders of those seas that he had previously seen; but he determined to pay them another visit on his return from the north. In lat. $31^{\circ} 49'$ N. and long. $200^{\circ} 15'$ there were all possible indications of the vicinity of land; but a dense and incessant fog prevented the discovery of any. These parts also Kotzebue designs to explore on his return. On the 18th of June the ship came in sight of Kamtschatka; the following day she anchored in the harbour of St. Peter and St. Paul, from which she again sailed on the 12th of July to prosecute her voyage to the north.

NEW PUBLICATIONS IN OCTOBER AND NOVEMBER,

WITH CRITICAL REMARKS.

AGRICULTURE.

THE Code of Agriculture, including Observations on Gardens, Woods and Plantations. By the Rt. Hon. Sir John Sinclair, bart. 8vo. 11. 1s.

ASTRONOMY.

Evening Amusements for 1818. By Wm. Friend, esq.

BIBLIOGRAPHY.

A List of Recent Importations of Foreign Works, by Treuttel and Würtz, from Paris and Strasburg, No. V. (delivered gratis.)

BIOGRAPHY.

Scripture Portraits, or Biographical Memoirs of distinguished Characters recorded in the Old Testament. By the Rev. Rob. Stevenson, of Castle Hedingham, 2 vols. 12mo. 8s.

The Northern Courts, containing Memoirs of the Sovereigns of Sweden and Denmark, since 1766; including the extraordinary Vicissitudes of the Lives of the Grand-children of George II. By John Brown, esq. 2 v. 8vo. 11. 1s.

A Biographical Peerage of Ireland; in which are the Memoirs and Characters of the most celebrated Persons of each Family, and the Arms engraven on Wood, roy. 8vo. 9s.

Shakspeare and his Times; including the Biography of the Poet; Criticisms on his Genius and Writings; a Disquisition on the Object of his Sonnets; a new Chronology of his Plays; and a History of the Manners, Customs, and Amusements, Superstitions, Poetry, and elegant Literature of his Age. By Nathan Drake, M. D. 2 vols. 4to. 5l. 5s. large paper 7l. 7s.

Memoirs of the Life of the Princess Charlotte, 6d.

Particulars of the Death of the Princess Charlotte, 6d.

The Real Cause of the Princess Charlotte's Death, 1s. 6d.

Circumstantial Detail of the last Moments of the Princess Charlotte; including a Biographical Memoir of her Life.

DIVINITY.

The Duty and Benefit of Retirement: a Sermon preached at Salters' Hall Meeting House, on Sunday, April 20, 1777. By the late Rev. Hugh Worthington. 8vo. 1s.

Seldom have we met with an hortatory discourse so well adapted in all points for edification as the posthumous publication now presented to the religious world. From the example of our Lord, who "when the evening was come was there alone," the advantages of habitual retirement are clearly stated, and the duty as powerfully enforced. Young persons in particular may profit greatly by the frequent perusal of this valuable sermon, which concludes most pertinently with the following relation:—"A pious and venerable father had a vain and profligate son. Often had he reasoned and expostulated with him, mingling tenderness with advice, and tears with remonstrance. But all was ineffectual: bad company and vicious habits rendered the unhappy youth deaf to instruction. At last a fatal disorder seized his aged parent, who calling his son to him, entreated with his dying breath, that he would grant him one small favour, the promise of which would alleviate the pangs of dissolving nature; it was this: 'that his son would retire to his chamber half an hour every day, for some months after his decease.' He prescribed no particular subject to employ his thoughts, but left that matter to contingency. A request so simple and easy, urged by parental affection from the couch of death, was not to be denied. The youth pledged his honour for the fulfilment of his promise; and when he became an orphan as punctually discharged it: he retired daily to his room. At first his mind was not dis-

posed to improve the minutes of solitude ; but in time reflection began to exert itself—the world was withdrawn ; his conscience became awake ; it reformed him for having slighted a parent who had done so much for his welfare ; it renewed the impression of his dying scene ; it gradually pointed his thoughts to a Supreme Cause, a future judgment, and a solemn eternity. It pleased God to sanctify these solitary moments, and to respect and strengthen their conviction. Retirement effected what advice could not : a real and permanent change took place ; he quitted his companions, and reformed his conduct : virtue and piety filled up the rest of his days, and stamped a sincerity on his repentance. To say all in one word—he lived, he died a christian."

The Evil of Separation from the Church of England, considered in a series of Letters addressed chiefly to the Rev. Peter Roe, M.A. Minister of St. Mary's, Kilkenny, &c. Second Edition considerably enlarged. 8vo. 5s.

The spirit of dissent, we understand, is making a rapid progress in the sister kingdom ; and what appears very extraordinary, is the fact that the sectarianism which prevails there bears all the seditious and intolerant characteristics of the ancient puritanism. It is not a little observable, that the fanaticism of Popery and that of Protestantism could exist together under the same government. Such, however, is the case, and it is little to the credit of the liberality of this age, that two of the worst species of religious bigotry should be found among a people professing the rights of conscience, and enjoying the freedom of worship upon the largest scale of indulgence. The present pamphlet exhibits a melancholy picture of the state of things in Ireland, where it seems a new race of Dissenters has risen, who, forgetful of the principles of Christian liberty, maintain it to be sinful to hold communion with the established church. So long as Protestants shall be divided among themselves in this manner, it can never be expected that the Romanists will learn moderation. The benefited clergy, however, ought to double their diligence at a crisis of so much danger, when the enemies of their church are not only multiplying in every direction, but the utmost efforts are made to undermine her foundations by promoting schism, and encouraging defection among her members. The editor of this collection of letters has set a laudable example to his brethren, in calling to his aid able auxiliaries, whose united arguments are well calculated to make an impression upon those minds that have not as yet proceeded to the extremity of spiritual presumption, or become entangled by the deceivableness of unrighteousness.

A Course of Sermons for the Lord's Day throughout the Year ; including Christmas Day, Good Friday and Ascension Day. Adapted to and chiefly taken from the Service of the Day. By Jos. Holden Pott, A.M. Archdeacon of London, 2 vols. 8vo 11. 1s.

A Charge delivered at the Primary Visitation of Herbert, Lord Bishop of Landaff, in August, 1817. 2s.

A Sermon preached at Cowbridge, Glamorgan, at the Primary Visitation of the Bishop of Landaff. By the Rev. H. S. Plumptre.

Preparatory Observations on the Study of Religion, in eight lectures delivered before

the Children of a Family in High Life. By a Clergyman of the Church of England, 2s. 6d.

A Sermon on Regeneration and Conversion. By John Napleton, D.D. Canon Residentiary of Hereford, 1s.

DRAMA.

Zapolya, a Christmas Tale. By T. Coleridge, esq. 8vo. 5s. 6d.

EDUCATION.

A System of Practical Mathematics, containing Geometrical Problems, Plane Trigonometry, Mensuration of Heights and Distances, of Surfaces and Solids, Conic Sections, Specific Gravity, Artificers' Measuring, Land Measuring, Gauging, Gunnery and Spherical Trigonometry. With its application to the solution of useful Geographical, Geodesic and Astronomical Problems. By John Davidson, 8vo. 12s.

Dr. Bell's System of Instruction broken into Questions and Answers, for the Use of Masters and Teachers in the National Schools. By the Rev. Fred. Iremonger, 1s. 6d.

Questions for the different Elementary Books used in the different National Schools. By the Rev. F. Iremonger, 1s. 6d.

System of Commercial Arithmetic adapted to Modern Practice. By James Morrison, Leeds, 12mo. 4s. 6d.

Method of Teaching Children to Read, upon the Principle discovered by Sieur Berthaud, improved and adapted to the English Language. By Mrs. Williams, 12mo. 9s.

Self Cultivation recommended ; or Hints to a Youth leaving School. By Isaac Taylor, of Ongar, fe. 8vo. 5s. 6d.

Family Supplies, or Evening Tales for Young People, from the French of Madame Delafaye, 2 vols. 6s.

Les Soupers de Famille ou Nouveaux Contes Moraux, Instructifs et Amusans pour les Enfans, par Madame Julie Delafaye, 2 vols. 7s.

The Day's Occupation ; or, the Employment of Time : a work containing the Elements of useful Knowledge for Children, from the French of Jauffret, 3s.

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HISTORY.

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It is universally admitted that every person ought to be acquainted with the history of his own country, and that it cannot be too early implanted in the minds of youth; and it is of the highest importance, that in acquiring this knowledge a respect for those laws and institutions, which our ancestors took so much pains to establish, should be inculcated, and that sound principles should be disseminated. It is most decidedly our opinion, that if the present improved edition possesses no higher claim to public attention than a strict adherence to this rule, it is entitled to our commendation. But its pretensions are of a higher nature, it teaches young people to understand what they read, and assists the teacher in forming his pupils into classes, which are two grand objects in education; for by this means twenty or more may be so arranged as to stimulate each other, and at the same time materially assist the teacher. To attain these objects long chapters are divided into sections, and those sections into verses; the difficult words which occur are explained at the head of each chapter in the manner of a dictionary, and for the more easy reference to these words they are printed in italics. By this system of dividing the sections into verses, it possesses a twofold advantage, that of a class book and a book of reference, qualities not to be found in any other work we are acquainted with; and to render the whole as simple as possible, the figurative expressions are elucidated by marginal notes. We should feel ourselves wanting in regard for the improvement of the rising generation, should we omit to recommend this volume in the strongest terms we are able, to the notice of parents and preceptors. The genealogical table which accompanies this little work is upon an entirely new and very ingenious principle, in which it is seen at one view to whom each king married, their issue, marking the line of descent, and how the collateral branches are disposed of.

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Whenever any work of fiction obtains popularity it is sure to find imitators and parodists. The celebrated novel, written by the first female author of our age, has given rise to different books constructed upon that model, either purporting to be continuations of the same tale, or improvements of the design. Some of these publications are not without merit, but to most of them we might justly exclaim—*O imitatores servum pecus!* The worst of all, however, is this last, which is characterised by a spirit of intolerance that could hardly have been expected among any class of sectaries, much less in one of the Society of Friends, as the quakers love to designate themselves. Such is the benevolence of this meek woman that, according to her account, there is no piety at all to be found in the Church of England, the body of whose ministers are either profligates or hypocrites, so that, as a matter of course, the people who make up the rest of the communion, can be no better than knaves or fools. All practical virtue, if we are to believe Mrs. Corp. is to be found among the dissenters, and she takes good care, throughout her splenetic performance, to promote, as much as possible, the bitterest hatred of ecclesiastical establishments.—But whatever faults there may be, in either the

priesthood or the laity of the national church, thus much at least must be conceded to both, as a community—that want of liberality to other bodies of professing Christians forms no part of their character. In this the Church of England shines pre-eminent, and we venture to assert, on the strongest grounds of experience that, setting all dogmas aside, there is more sound religion, animated by the vital principle of charity, in the episcopal church of these realms, than can be found collected in the entire mass of separatists, who live under the broad wing of toleration.

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A Grammar of the Romaic or Modern Greek Language, with Phrases and Dialogues; compiled by H. Robertson, during a residence in the Ionian Islands, 12mo. 4s. 6d.

Johnson's Dictionary. Edited by the Rev. H. J. Todd. Part IX. 4to.

POETRY.

Mary Queen of Scots; an Historical Poem, with other miscellaneous Pieces. By Margaretta Wedderburn, 12mo.

This little volume is published by subscription, for the "behoof of an aged parent," so says the dedication to the Duchess of Buccleugh, and this is a plea, enough in all conscience, to disarm the severest censor that ever sat on the bench of criticism. Were it not, indeed, for this appeal in the name of charity and filial affection, we should have lamented in strong terms the hapless fate of Scotland's celebrated queen, whose lot it has been to have her memory mangled more by the pen than her body was by the axe. We shall say no more upon this "historical poem," as it is nicknamed, than to express our approbation of the manner in which it is printed; and to observe that if the subscriber is dissatisfied with the contents of the book, he may console himself by having a very neat portrait of the author, with which it is graced as a frontispiece.

The Grave of the Convict; an Elegy, 8vo. 1s.

The ingenious author of this pathetic piece has taken some pains to ward off the imputation of plagiarism; and he says that he has sedulously revised his performance, and made some alterations in the language, to avoid the appearance of having adopted any part of Gray's plaintive Elegy. All this, however, will hardly satisfy the generality of readers, for though it must be admitted that the present poem does not exhibit any similar imagery or allusions, yet the parody is too close to be mistaken. Every stanza brings the Country Churchyard to our view, and the epitaph, in particular, is as palpable a copy of the celebrated model as could well be devised. Still the verses on the Grave of the Convict are smooth, and the moral they convey is excellent: we have read the whole with feelings vibratory of the sentiments expressed in the poem, which we can venture to recommend to all who have a relish for pure simplicity of composition, without the adventitious ornaments that, however pretty they may appear, have no charm for the heart.

Sincere Burst of Feeling, an Ode to the Memory of the Princess Charlotte, 4to. 2s.

POLITICS AND POLITICAL ECONOMY.

Armata. Part the Second, 8vo. 8s.

What is said of the first part of this political rhapsody, which, under the form of a romance, affects to give a description of England and its capital, will apply with the same propriety to the continuation. In truth the second part, if possible, is far worse than the first, for it pretends to exhibit a view of the times, which has no other resemblance to this country in general, or the metropolis, which is caricatured under the name of Swallow, than what may be traced by the contracted imagination of a man who takes his own society for a picture of the world. The noble and learned author may, indeed, have met with such things and persons as those which are here brought forward, but it is a libel upon the nation to adduce either one or the other as a specimen of the British character at the beginning of the nineteenth century. In this part, we scarcely know which is most offensive to our feelings, the insufferable spirit of vanity that pervades the whole, or the licentious abuse of the sacred language in which the sentiments are occasionally conveyed. Every where the great lawyer obtrudes himself upon the reader's notice, as a most important personage demanding the profoundest reverence for his humanity to the brute creation, for whose protection he brought a bill into parliament that excited nothing but ridicule. The substance of that bill, however, is here again brought forward, together with the noble lord's panegyrics on trial by jury, forgetful, as it should seem, that in one memorable instance he so far violated his own doctrine as to punish a libeller by imprisonment, without suffering the case to go to a jury. Upon the whole, the two parts of this wretched production afford a complete proof of the soundness of our venerable sovereign's judgment, when he objected to the elevation of a certain person to the woolsack, on the ground that "a man may be very eloquent as an advocate in the courts below who is totally unqualified to sit upon the bench, and particularly in the High Court of Chancery."

Observations on the Circumstances which influence the Condition of the Labouring Classes of Society. By John Barton, 8vo. 3s. 6d.

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Leigh's New Picture of London; or, a View of the Political, Religious, Medical, Literary, Municipal, Commercial, and Moral state of the British Metropolis. Pre-

senting a brief and luminous Guide to the Stranger on all Subjects connected with general Information, Business, or Amusement. Embellished with upwards of 100 Views, Plan, &c. 9s.

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The professed antiquarian as well as the casual visitor will find this little tract an equally useful and elegant guide to a highly interesting monument of our ancient architecture, of which Mr. Britton has been an indefatigable illustrator. The researches of the curious traveller will be greatly facilitated by a correct ground plan of the building; besides which the author has given a beautiful engraving of the west front of the cathedral,

and well-executed wood cuts of Erpingham Gate and the font.

Map of the Country for Twenty-five Miles round Oxford, 7s. 6d. in a case, 9s. 6d.

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History of a Six Weeks' Tour through a Part of France, Switzerland, Germany, and Holland, with Letters descriptive of a Sail round the Lake of Geneva, and of the Glaciers of Chamouni, 4s. 6d.

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

THE Principles of Harmony; containing a complete and compendious Illustration of the Theory of Music on a new and original Plan, in which every part of that science, from its most simple to its highest branches, is progressively exhibited, and so arranged as to render the whole familiar to the general capacity of Students on the Piano-forte. By J. Relfe, Musician in Ordinary to his Majesty. Hatchard. 21s. Key 3s.

In this publication the object in view is to present a more simple and perspicuous arrangement of the elementary principles of the science than has hitherto appeared; so that the young performer may the more easily unite theory with practice. For this purpose every branch of the science is progressively brought forward to notice, accompanied with rules, illustrations, and examples, many of which are further elucidated by Compendious Diagrams. To each subject succeeds a Course of Exercises in Skeleton, for the Student to fill up in writing; and, in order to correct every error, an Appendix (or Key) is published with this work, containing each exercise in its complete state.

The first part is divided into six Essays, which are subdivided into lessons. The first essay is an exercise on the tone and semitone, ascending and descending by degrees; the second treats of the diatonic order of the tones and semitones—the two sorts of scales, major and minor—a diagram of both scales, with the order of sharps and flats. We have then two circular tables: the one containing a comparative view of the major and minor scales, of which the outward circle represents the major scales, and in the inner one their relative minor scales. The other table exhibits the common chord of every note, with a major and minor third.

Speaking of the origin, properties, and powers of the scales, the author observes that, "these systems being only simple deductions from natural principles of resonance having their origin in one principal sound or generator, that of the *tonic*, into which they may be resolved, cannot but furnish a succession of sounds, of (in) the most na-

tural and agreeable order. Each octave contains within it (itself) all the materials for producing those varied and striking effects which are peculiar to the powers of harmony. If you exceed the limits of one octave you enter on another of the same order, and so on to a third or fourth, each being only replicates (a replicate) one of the other. As soon as you alter the prescribed order of the scale by the introduction of any foreign sound, you remove out of such scale or key to some other, of which the new sound forms a constituent part; herein lies the art of modulation."

In the third Essay, under the head "Harmony," the principles of resonance are illustrated. One important property peculiar to sonorous bodies, is worthy of remark, which, though in some degree of an occult nature, is sufficiently perceptible by an experienced ear, to be acknowledged among musicians as exhibiting a phenomenon which nature directs us to receive as the basis of all the laws admitted into the system of harmony. By causing the string of a musical instrument to sound, we not only hear the essential tone of the string, but certain necessary sounds accompanying it, and these in a distinct and regular succession; the first sound it generates is that of its octave; the next, the octave to its fifth or 12th; and, lastly, the double octave to its major third, or 17th. Suppose the generator to be C; by reducing the other sounds to their lowest denomination, the 12th to the 5th—the 17th to the 3d, you have C. E. G. These notes form what is called the *Harmonics*. These always accompany every principal sound. But the sharper such sound the less sensible are our ears of the harmonics; and the lowest strings of the violin or violoncello, are allowed to be the most favourable for this experiment.

Taking this experiment for his basis, the author proceeds to deduce certain facts, tending to establish the diatonic order of the major scale. We shall not follow him through these, but only observe, that they coincide with the doctrine of Rameau, D'Alembert, and more recently of Ballière in his *Theorie de la Musique*.—Paris. But now a curious question arises: Can we, on the principles laid down, account for the origin of the minor

scale? "It is evident," says Mr. Relfe. "that by lowering the original third E one semitone; that is, making it E flat, it will produce G as its 17th or major third, which modified note and its product will both harmonize very agreeably with the original sound thus C, E flat, G. Hence in a way of analogy, by which alone researches of this kind can be conducted, we account for the origin of the minor mode.

Exercises on the Harmonic Triad and its inversions, the flat seventh and its inversions, fill up the two succeeding Essays.

The Second Part commences with what is called "The Theory of Music." Modulation is said to be that branch of the science of music, the rules of which prescribe the method of removing from one scale to another. It may be divided into two classes, the natural and abrupt; the former is that which is produced by regular rules, and affects the ear with pleasure; the latter arises from irregular successions of harmony, and affects the ear in a more sudden and unexpected manner.

A great variety of excellent exercises is here introduced, in which the student is desired to write the roots, and fill up the harmony in the skeleton examples. In the Essay on Cadences only two are enumerated—the perfect and the irregular. According to Calcott, Crotch, and Baugin-garten, there are four: we regret not finding, at least, the false and flying cadence of Rameau. At page 62 there is a representation of all the original harmonies used in composition, with the signatures of their roots and inversions. The mode of transposition (Essay 13), is both curious and useful. It is described to be the art of transferring a piece of music from the original key to some other of the same species. In instrumental music it frequently happens that the parts to be performed on particular instruments, such as trumpets, horns, clarionets, &c. are printed in different keys. When such parts are found in a score, recourse must be had to the aid of transposition, for the purpose of reducing all the parts to one key. A few bars of a full score are then introduced, in which it is remarkable that the trumpets are put in the same key as the horns; whereas, it is well known that

the horn-player expects to find his part written in C, and the trumpeter his part in D. The transpositions are effected by two different methods. The first by applying figures to the several notes, shewing their relation to the original tonic; the second, by copying the distance in which each note stands related to its preceding.

Essay 15th, on Irregular Harmonics is an interesting and useful chapter. On suspension, anticipation, and transition, the plan of Kernberger seems to have been pursued.

After a short essay on the progression of melody, and another on licences admitted in the progression of harmony, exercises for the student, with reference to the key, close the work.

After this minute detail of the contents, it will be perceived that we consider Mr. Relfe's work to be a book of general utility, not only to the student, but to the amateur and the professor. The origin of the minor mode is an hypothesis, we have met with in no other work of the kind; whether it will ultimately stand its ground is a matter which requires much deliberation. On the whole, we can strongly recommend this work to every person desirous of obtaining a knowledge of harmony.

The deplorable and fatal event which occurred at the beginning of the past month having untuned every heart, and of course prevented the publication of any new music, we have taken this opportunity of considering the preceding work more in detail than otherwise we probably should have done. In our next we shall have to notice the Elegies, Monodies, and other pieces, that such a melancholy occasion will naturally produce. We hope that some will appear not unworthy of the subject.

O early lost! just lov'd, and snatch'd away!
Politely learn'd, and elegantly gay!
Bless'd with each charm the British heart to gain;
To all most dear—to England dear in vain!
Long on thy tomb the plaintive Muse shall wait,
And each stern heart relent at Charlotte's fate.

REVIEW AND REGISTER OF THE FINE ARTS.

"Non ego paucis
Offendar maculis, quas aut incuria fudit
Aut humana parum cavit natura."

HORACE.

THE RECENT AND PROJECTED ARCHITECTURAL IMPROVEMENTS OF THE METROPOLIS.

(Continued from p. 344.)

HAVING in our last number given some slight description of the plan of Mr. Nash for laying out the Regent's Park, and stated that it was selected in preference to one prepared by two gentlemen, Messrs. Leverton and Chawner, it is but fair to enter into a view of the comparative merits of the two designs. There is this characteristic difference; Mr. Nash seems to have aimed at the combination of that which is useful with that which is ornamental, whilst the other two gentlemen have made the lu-

crative disposal of the property their principal and first consideration. To us it appears, that in laying out extensive property belonging either to the crown or to any one who can afford to be patriotic, the first consideration ought to be to make such arrangements as may dispense health and happiness to future inhabitants; and in the second place, to exhibit such designs as may diffuse just notions, and engender good taste in architecture and landscape gardening. In the plan submitted by these gentlemen (Messrs. Leverton and Chawner) there is little to be explained. Portland Place, Harley-street, Portland Road, and the other streets abutting on the New Road, are

continued in straight lines across the park; and at certain intervals, these streets so continued are united by cross streets, thus dividing the whole superficies into rectangular figures. This is the case with regard to about one-third of the estate from south to north, the remainder it is proposed to divide into small inclosures for the erection of detached villas with pieces of land annexed; adjoining each other, and bounded by roads which also form quadrangular plots: excellent situations for a church, barracks, and markets, have been also marked, the former in a square set apart for the purpose. With regard to two or three of the largest streets proposed there can be no objection, but their intrusion on ground which is too circumscribed for them. No doubt can be entertained of the grandeur of spacious streets composed of high houses, as may be seen in the new part of Bath and Edinburgh, but in order to be effective, they must be extended, and they would thus be an obstruction to free ventilation and open views. It may be said that the gardens surrounding the detached villas behind, would be sufficient for the same purposes, divided by low fences; but to this part of the design we entertain objections more decided than to the former.—Nothing has been so fatal to good taste as the class of buildings which are here proposed; the very name given them, “*detached villas in the style of country houses*,” is revolting to every one acquainted with the subjects. We have already retired retreats in the New Road; and on the mere mention of these streets of cottages, we are reminded of Foote’s *country house in Lambeth Marsh genteelly furnished*. It is proposed that the designs of houses to be built on this estate should be submitted for approval to the officers of the crown; but the class of persons for whom such residences are calculated, are too confident of their own genius to submit to any trammels, and the ground will either remain unlet, or the crown must become accessory to the disfigurement of its own property; it would present the same tasteless repetition of brick fronts and gravel gardens as already abound in Islington and Walworth. The plan produced by these gentlemen would be unexceptionable were the park the property of an individual, to whom money-getting was indispensable; but the policy of a great government appears to us to be widely different; it ought to dispense happiness to its tenants, and effect improvement

rather than to fill its coffers, or increase its rent-roll. There is also another objection, which we apprehend would have been eventually fatal to this plan had it been adopted, namely, the disinclination of persons to come forward and execute it: the building mania is so much decreased in virulence, that there is no probability of finding speculators to carry into execution a plan for covering with houses 510 acres of ground, especially controuled as they would of course be by the servants of the crown, both as it regards appearance and stability. The termination of the leases with which this plot of ground was encumbered, afforded an opportunity of essentially benefitting a part of the metropolis by the formation of a park, which it would have been unkind, illiberal, and unjust in government to have avoided. The inhabitants of Westminster and the western parts of London have long enjoyed advantages arising from royal bounty, which those of other districts have been denied; and it would be highly censurable to withhold similar benefits from any portion of London when so admirable an occasion of doing so presented itself. It became, therefore, in our opinion, the absolute duty of the crown to devote a very considerable portion of this estate to the purposes of a park, resembling those before alluded to, which Mr. Windham, with a peculiarly happy illustration, called the lungs of the metropolis, affording free air, uninterrupted views, and ample scope for exercise, where the convalescent may preserve his health, and the invalid prolong his life. Of this very important object, those who have the disposal of the crown property have not been unmindful; the plan of Mr. Nash, which is now executing, has amply provided for public accommodation, and presents an instance of liberality well worthy the source from whence it sprung. Let us hope, that during its execution, as few variations as possible will be permitted from the original intentions, and that the style of buildings hereafter to be erected, will be pure, and well considered. It behoves those concerned for his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, to take care that his gift to the public be not disfigured with tasteless or whimsical edifices. If proper attention be bestowed on this point, we have no doubt that it will soon become the chosen spot of the fashionable part of the metropolis, and a lasting ornament to the capital of Britain. Before we conclude this part of our subject, it is ne-

cessary to state, that the plan of the late Mr. White, which we have before mentioned, is very excellent; it possesses the advantage on which we have so much expatiated—of having ample space allotted for a park, and in other respects is highly deserving of commendation.

We now come to a consideration of the proposed new street connecting the Regent's Park and Carlton House, in Pall Mall. Of the usefulness of this project, we have before stated ourselves to be convinced, and we now proceed to inquire the direction which it is to take; whether it is calculated to shew public buildings to advantage, and with what style of building it is likely to be executed. It has been found impossible to construct the new street in a straight line from Carlton House to Oxford-road; and although it is to be of the same width as Portland Place, we do not think such an arrangement is to be regretted, for a long line of street, however wide, is uninteresting and dull, and the eye is unable to take in the parts of the architecture: an expedient, however, has been resorted to, which will in execution appear very beautiful. At the point (Piccadilly) where the straight continuation of the street is no farther practicable, it is proposed to erect an obelisk, or other public monument, surrounded by a small circus, from which diverges a crescent towards the left, which, by its curvilinear form, unites itself with the other straight line of street near Warwick-street, Golden-square; from thence it proceeds nearly in a right line until its junction with Oxford-street, where a circus is to be constructed, in the centre of which will be placed a national monument.—From thence it will proceed in a line, at first straight and then curved, to the end of Portland Place, which unites with the improvements in the Regent's Park, the subject of our former remarks. The second part of our inquiry, whether it is calculated to shew public buildings to advantage, is already answered with respect to the monuments to be situated in Piccadilly, Oxford-street, &c. Carlton House, which, from its long facade, is better calculated for a distant than a near view, will (from the square formed at the entrance of the new street) be seen to much greater advantage than formerly. The row of columns, although in themselves evidently useless, and therefore ill-placed, are serviceable to the effect in a remote situation. The Opera House, the Military Club House, and the other buildings in the vicinity of the new

street, appear to have been the subject of much consideration. With regard to the style of architecture which is to be adopted, nothing certain can be said; every tenant will in a degree adopt his own notions, and we already may see instances of bad taste,* so evidently devoid of the first principles of composition, so fatal to the general effect, that it is impossible to ascribe them to any one who professes the art of architecture, and still less to Mr. Nash, who, in the design of the new street and the Regent's Park, has evinced great taste and knowledge. In the whole length of the new street, it is intended to make a covered colonnade (supported by small columns of a wide intercolumniation) across the foot pavement, which will be more than double the width of that in Bond-street; an arrangement not only affording material advantages to the passengers and loungers, but increasing the magnificent effect which so wide and so beautiful a street will naturally produce. The roof of this continued colonnade will form a balcony to each house, from which the inhabitants may greet their friends in passing, and which will be a sort of Italian terrace, on which plants may be placed to adorn, not only the inside of the houses, but add to their external and general appearance. Waterloo Place (the square in front of Carlton House) is the only fair specimen of Mr. Nash's design, and is highly honourable to that gentleman; considering the difficulties which he had to encounter; we know not how it could be improved. The part which we like most, is where the Ionic pilasters are omitted; they are too profusely applied in the other instances, and leave the eye no space whereon to rest: The capitals also of these ornaments would have been more to our taste had they been without volutes, and finished with straight-lined mouldings. These however are mere trifles; and speaking generally of Mr. Nash's designs, both in the Regent's Park and the new street leading to it, we feel great pleasure in offering our warmest commendation. In conclusion, we shall perhaps be expected to apologize for having introduced the subject; we con-

* We particularly allude to the hotel on the left side of Waterloo Place, which displays a compound of all that is absurd and paltry, and which may perhaps appear to more disadvantage from being opposite to the Military Club House, designed by a gentleman celebrated for his classic taste, and whose works are all admirable.

sider it, however, strictly within the line of our periodical contribution to the public. So fine an opportunity of improving the metropolis has not for years occurred, and we have felt it a duty and a pleasure to direct the public attention to the progress of the project. It has lately been the fashion to deny to architecture her deserved and ancient rank among the fine arts, but it is one of those new-fangled and unjust notions to which we can never be brought to subscribe: and whilst we remain as we now are, perfectly convinced of the intimate and inseparable union of the arts, we shall as willingly devote our pages to a review of the works in architecture, as of those in poetry and sculpture.

INTELLIGENCE.

Early in January next will be published a Print, 18 by 14 inches, representing the funeral rites of H. R. H. Princess Charlotte during the solemn ceremony on the 19th November, in St. George's Chapel, Windsor, from drawings by Messrs. Wild and Stephanoff, the artists engaged to make drawings for PRYNE's work on the Royal Palaces. It will be executed in the same highly-finished style.—Mr. Ackermann has also in a

very forward state a new engraving of Portrait of the late Princess Charlotte, after A. CHALON, as an exact companion to that beautiful print of the Princess Amelia after Mrs. MEE, published in 1810.

There have been numerous communications to the journals containing propositions for the erection of a public monument commemorative of our affectionate remembrance of the late departed Princess: we have no doubt that some such step will be taken, and we shall hail it with the most unfeigned pleasure. The print-shops already teem with portraits and allegorical prints relating to this afflicting occurrence, which have their only excuse in the zeal and attachment whence they have their origin. Our readers will do well to wait for the more honourable and exalted tributes which will hereafter be produced. If any doubt be entertained of the certainty of this occurrence, we answer it by stating, that the most congenial employment of the fine arts, is to record exalted talent, and commemorate exalted virtue.

ERRATA IN OUR LAST.—For *imperious*, 2d col. page 341, read *imperative*;—for *erection*, 2d col. page 342, last line, read *selection*.

DRAMATIC REGISTER.

DRURY-LANE THEATRE.

AT this house, where Mr. Henry Johnstone has been appointed to succeed Mr. Raymond as stage-manager, the tragedy of *Othello*, represented on the 25th of October, introduced a new representative of the gentle Desdemona. She possesses a fine figure, a handsome countenance, a pleasing voice, and distinct enunciation. Her performance was easy, unaffected, and impressive. Her qualifications, indeed, seemed peculiarly adapted to the character, and her efforts were rewarded with the most decisive applause. We have heard that this lady, whose name we understand to be Robinson, is not quite so new to the profession, as she was represented in the bills, which assured the public that this was "her first appearance on any stage." Be this as it may, she certainly possesses talents which will render her a pleasing and valuable acquisition.

The part of Iago was sustained by Mr. Maywood. His conception of the character appeared to be on the whole correct, and he gave many of the points

with considerable energy; but as a whole, his performance wants that rounding and finish which the repetition of the character will doubtless enable him to impart to it. We particularly recommend to him to study grace and variety in his action, and to endeavour to get rid of some provincial defects in his pronunciation, which, to our ears at least, are extremely grating.

Oct. 29th, the comedy of *The Hypocrite* was succeeded by a new serious melodrama, entitled *The Falls of the Clyde*. It partakes largely of the vices inherent in this species of composition; the dialogue also is common-place, but the rapidity of its action, the variety of its situation, the beauty of the scenery and dresses, the appropriate music by Cooke, and the excellence of the principal performers, secured for the piece a very favourable reception. The character of Ellen, the heroine, a most trying and exhausting one, was effectively sustained by Miss Kelly. The parts of Edward, her brother, the laird of Kenmuir, her lover and seducer, and Farmer Enfield, her fa-

ther, were well performed by Wallack, Penley, and Knight; and the rough-good-humour of Donald, an old honest Highland piper, was ably depicted by H. Johnstone.

On the 5th November, Miss Byrne appeared, for the first time in London, as Rosetta in the opera of *Love in a Village*. In this character she fully maintained the high reputation which she has acquired. Several of her songs were encored: that in which, according to our opinion, she displayed the highest excellence was, *Young I am and sore afraid*. Her *crying cadence* is by far the best that we have heard. We cannot forbear remarking, that Dowton, who, in the absence of Munden, sustained the part of Justice Woodcock, took many liberties with his author, which are unpardonable in a veteran performer.

The Committee of Management, understanding that the family of the late Mr. Raymond had been left by him in straitened circumstances, generously signified their intention of giving up the theatre one evening for their benefit, to which Miss O'Neill had signified her readiness to contribute her powerful assistance. The night of the 6th was fixed for this purpose, but the sudden decease of the Princess Charlotte occasioned the postponement of the performances. The representation of a grand historical play, compiled from Shakspeare's three parts of *King Henry the Sixth*, entitled *Richard Duke of York, or the Contention of York and Lancaster*, announced for the 10th, has also been deferred, owing to the same deeply-lamented event.

COVENT-GARDEN THEATRE.

On the 23d of October, the opera of *The Siege of Belgrade* was revived with splendid success at this theatre. Braham on whose engagement we congratulate the public as the pledge of many exquisite musical treats, made his first appearance in the character of the Seraskier, and throughout the piece triumphantly asserted his claim to the rank of the most accomplished singer that Britain could ever boast of. His powers, so far from being, like those of the most celebrated contemporary vocal performers, confined to a particular line, are of such a widely comprehensive nature, as to enable him to do justice to every species of composition, from the simple ballad to the most refined and scientific effort of musical skill. He was received with all those cheering testimonies of applause which a British audience never fails to bestow on genius, and most

of his songs were rapturously encored. Miss Stephens, who is irresistibly interesting in characters of a pensive and mildly melancholy cast, though she sang admirably, was not quite at home in the gay and sprightly Lilla. Mr. Isaacs, lately engaged at the English Opera, made his *debut* here as Anselm. His voice is a fine mellow bass, not so deep as that of Smith or Tinney, but far more musical and flexible. With due attention to the improvement of his style, which is rather vulgar, Mr. Isaacs will render himself a valuable accession to the vocal strength of this theatre. Miss Matthews and Mrs. Liston personated Katherine and Ghita; and the characters of Leopold and Yusef were supported by Fawcett and Liston with much humour.

Oct. 25th, after the repetition of *The Siege of Belgrade*, a new dramatic piece, in two acts, called *The Father and his Children*, was produced. This is one of those abortions of sickly sentiment which our stage has been for some time past in the habit of borrowing from the French school, and in many points bears considerable resemblance to the subject of Mrs. Opie's novel, *The Father and Daughter*. It argues, in our opinion, a pitiful meagreness of invention to be obliged to resort to hunger as a dramatic engine, and a marvellous want of taste to bring forward famishing men, women, and children as the entire support of a piece. Dumont, the father of the starving family, and who is driven by desperation to procure relief for them by robbery, was personated by Macready with an ability worthy of a better occasion. Miss Booth, as his daughter Cecilia, gave to the part all the interest of which it is susceptible. The other principal characters were performed by Abbot, Farley, Egerton, and Blanchard. Some disapprobation was expressed when the piece was announced for repetition; but it has since been frequently represented.

On the 31st, a Mr. Denning, from the Brighton theatre, made his first appearance before a Loudon audience in the character of Mingle, in the musical farce of *The Beehive*. He is an active, lively young man, who talks and sings in quick time—but whose mind, so far as we could collect from this essay, is not deeply imbued with the *vis comica*, for which his predecessor in this character, Matthews, is so highly distinguished.

The following evening, the comic opera of *The Castle of Andalusia* was re-pro-

duced with a strong cast of characters, comprehending Braham, Duruset, Isaacs, Miss Stephens, Miss Matthews, and Mrs. Liston in the vocal department, and Fawcett, Liston, Emery, and Simmons in the comic. To the two airs originally assigned to Don Alphonso, Braham added several of his own composition, in most of which he was enthusiastically encouraged. Miss Stephens, as Lorenza, sung exquisitely. Duruset, as Don Fernando, and Isaacs in Don Caesar, supported their respective parts with great ability.

Nov. 3d, Mr. Booth made his first appearance this season in the part of Iago. His performance, considered as a whole, was highly respectable. In the commencement of the third act, which we regard as his best effort, he displayed great ability. He ought, however to bear in mind, that loud and lofty declamation is by no means suited to the character of the wily, insinuating ancient. We would also recommend to him to moderate his action, and to study grace a little more in his attitudes—points, it is true, of minor importance, but which must not be neglected by any actor who aspires to high professional reputation.

On the 5th, the tragedy of the *Gamester* was succeeded by a new musical entertainment in two acts, entitled *A Friend Indeed*, from the pen of Mr. C. Dibdin. The principal satire is directed

against a London boarding-school education, the evils of which are exhibited in the person of Jane Stubb (Miss Booth), the daughter of a Yorkshire grazier (Emery), who jabbars bad French to her "Pa," and at last is persuaded to elope from him and her rustic lover, William Fairly (Duruset), by Whirlton (Liston), a scape-grace, just released from the King's Bench, who picks her up in the Park. Fortunately the chaise breaks down, and the fugitives are overtaken by the father and lover. We are, meanwhile, introduced to Augusta Harwood (Miss Stephens), a virtuous young lady in distress, to whom Ebenezer (Fawcett), a benevolent Quaker, generously extends his protection. She becomes the object of the honourable passion of his nephew, Foible (Jones), a young warm-hearted rattle-brain, and is at length discovered to be the daughter of Ebenezer, who bestows her hand on her lover. The piece went off with some slight marks of disapprobation. The second act is certainly heavy, and would bear curtailing: but whatever alterations it may undergo, it has not stamina to promise a protracted existence.

We understand that a tragedy, of which report speaks in high terms, and a farce, are among the forthcoming novelties at this house.

NEW ACTS,

PASSED IN THE FIFTH SESSION OF THE FIFTH PARLIAMENT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.—57 GEO. III. (1817.)

[The figure which follows the date of each Act, denotes the number of sheets of which it consists: each sheet is sold for THREEPENCE.]

CAP. XCI. To enable Justices to settle the Fees to be taken by the Clerks of the Peace of the respective Counties and other Divisions of England and Wales. July 10. 1.

Justices at the annual, general, and quarter sessions to settle a table of fees to be taken by the clerks of the peace who shall not demand more on penalty of 5*l.* for every offence. Printed or written copies of such tables to be hung up in some conspicuous place where the sessions shall be held; and a penalty of 5*l.* upon clerks neglecting so to do. All suits by virtue of this act to be brought within three months after the offence committed.

XCII. To regulate the Administration of Oaths in certain Cases to Officers in his Majesty's Land and Sea Forces. July 10. 1.

This act enables the secretaries of state or other persons lawfully authorized to deliver commissions or warrants to officers both naval and military, without requiring them previously to take certain oaths and subscribe certain declarations enjoined by former acts, which practice has been long disused in the army: but this act does not extend to the oaths to be taken by officers after receiving their commissions.

XCIII. To regulate the Costs of Distresses levied for Payment of Small Rents. July 10. 1.

No person making any distress for rent, where the sum due shall not exceed 20*l.* shall take other charges than mentioned in the schedule annexed, nor charge for any act not done. The remedy is by complaint before a justice, who may adjudge treble the amount unlawfully taken, together with costs. Brokers, auctioneers, &c. are to give copies of

their charges to the persons distrained.—The only charges allowed by the schedule are—Levying Distress, 3s.—Man in Possession per day, 2s. 6d.—Appraisement, whether by one broker or more, 6d. in the pound on the value of the goods.—Catalogues, sale and commission, and delivery of goods, 1s. in the pound on the net produce of the sale. A printed copy of the act is required to be hung up in every sessions room in England and Wales. Party aggrieved to apply to a justice who may adjudge treble the amount unlawfully taken to be paid with costs, which may be levied by distress. No judgment to be given against any landlord unless he personally levies the distress. Brokers to give copies of their charges to persons distrained.

XCIV. To amend an Act of the last Session of Parliament for the more easy assessing of County Rates. July 10. 1.

Rate to be raised notwithstanding appeals until determination of justices. In case justices order rate to be set aside or lowered, the money paid subsequent to the appeal to be returned out of the county rate. Fourteen days notice of intention to appeal to be given in writing. Expenses of appeal to be paid in such proportions as the justices shall award.

XCV. To exempt the Territories within the Limits of the East India Company's Charter from certain of the Navigation Laws. July 10. 1.

XCVI. For suspending, until the 1st day of August, 1820, the Duties on Coals and Culm removed coastwise within the Principality of Wales, and granting other Duties in lieu thereof. July 10. 1.

XCVII. For ratifying Articles of Agreement entered into by Viscount Gage and the Commissioners of his Majesty's Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues; and for the better Management and Improvement of the Land Revenues of the Crown. July 10. 7.

This act ratifies the purchase of the High Meadow estate, the property of Viscount Gage, in the counties of Gloucester and Monmouth, for the sum of 155,863*l.* and the commissioners of woods are empowered to sell other possessions of the crown to raise the purchase money. They are also empowered to purchase, on behalf of the crown, other lands lying adjacent to the royal forest, and to sell parts of the crown lands to provide the purchase money. The old Palace and other buildings belonging to it at Newmarket to be sold. The commissioners of the New Street Act enabled to make leases in exchange for other leasehold property, and their powers extended to the west side of the Haymarket, and between the Haymarket and the east side of the New street. Market Row South to be shut up. Small rents belonging to the late W. H. White in various counties to be vested in the Commissioners

in trust to be sold for the payment of a debt of 41,000*l.* due from him to the Crown.

XCVIII. For ratifying the purchase of the Improprate Rectory of St. Mary-le-bone in the County of Middlesex. July 10. 4.

The right of nomination to this rectory, together with the patronage of Portman, Bentinck, Quebec, and St. John, Portland, Oxford, Welbeck, Margaret and Brunswick chapels, authorized by this act to be purchased of the Duke of Portland for the Crown, for the sum of 40,000*l.* In case the curacy of the parish shall become vacant no permanent nomination to be made without the consent of Parliament.

XCIX. To consolidate and amend the Laws relating to Spiritual Persons holding Farms; and for enforcing the Residence of Spiritual Persons on their Benefices; and for the Support and Maintenance of Stipendiary Curates in England. July 10. 8.

Spiritual persons not to take to farm for occupation above 80 acres without consent of the bishop, under penalty of 40s. per acre. No spiritual person, beneficed or performing ecclesiastical duty, shall engage in trade or buy to sell again for profit or gain. Not to extend to their keeping schools or acting as tutors. Penalties for non-residence for 3 and not exceeding 6 months, one third of the annual value of the benefice; for 6 and not exceeding 8 months, one half; and for the whole year, three fourths of the annual value, to be recovered in any of the Courts of Record at Westminster, and the penalty to go to the person suing, together with costs of suit. Bishops may grant licenses for non-residence in certain cases. If any unlicensed person does not sufficiently reside, the Bishop may order residence, and if disobeyed may sequester the profits of the benefice and direct their application. In case of a continued sequestration for two years, or three sequestrations within that period, the benefice shall become void. Non-resident incumbents neglecting to appoint curates, or when the duty is inadequately performed, Bishops may appoint curates. Bishops may enforce performance of church service on Sundays both morning and evening. The salaries payable to curates to be in proportion to the value and population of the benefices, but in no case less than 80*l.* per annum, unless the annual value of the benefice do not amount to that sum—100*l.* for a population of 300 persons; 120*l.* for 500; 150*l.* for 1000, with the like exception. Agreements for salaries to curates contrary to this Act void.

C. To renew the Powers of exonerating Small Livings and Charitable Institutions from the Land Tax, and for making further Provision for the Redemption of the Land Tax. July 10. 3.

Commissioners under the Great Seal may exonerate small livings and charitable institutions not exceeding 150*l.* a year from land tax without payment of any consideration. After the passing of this Act and before June 24, 1818, the consideration for redeeming the land tax on messuages and premises not exceeding one fourth of an acre, to be calculated at 18 times the annual amount, to be paid in one sum, in three months from the date of the contract.

CI. To continue an Act intituled *An Act further to extend and render more effectual certain Provisions of an Act passed in the Twelfth Year of the Reign of his late Majesty King George I. intituled 'An Act to prevent frivolous and vexatious Arrests,'* and of an Act passed in the Fifth Year of his Majesty King George II. to explain, amend, and render more effectual the said former Act; and of two Acts passed in the 19th and 43d years of the reign of his present Majesty, extending the Provisions of the said former Acts. July 11. 1.

CII. To defray the Charge of the Pay, Clothing, and contingent Expenses of the Disembodied Militia in Great Britain and of the Miners of Cornwall and Devon; and for granting Allowances in certain Cases to Subaltern Officers, Adjutants, Quarter-masters, Surgeon's Mates and

Serjeant Majors of Militia, until the 25th day of March, 1818. July 11. 3.

CIII. For defraying, until the 25th day of June, 1818, the Charge of the Pay and Clothing of the Militia of Ireland; and for making Allowances in certain cases to Subaltern Officers of the said Militia during Peace. July 11. 3.

CIV. To reduce the Number of Sergeants, Corporals, and Drummers in the Militia of Ireland, whilst disembodied. July 11. 1.

CV. To encourage the Establishment of Banks for Savings in Ireland. July 11. 4.

CVI. To provide for the establishment of Asylums for the Lunatic Poor in Ireland. July 11. 1.

The lord lieutenant may direct any number of asylums for the lunatic poor to be erected: each asylum to contain not less than 100 nor more than 150 patients.—Money to be advanced for the purpose out of the Consolidated Fund.

CVII. To provide for the more deliberate Investigation of Presentments to be made by Grand Juries for Roads and Public Works in Ireland, and for accounting for Money raised by such Presentments. July 11. 4.

CVIII. For the Regulation of levying Tolls at Fairs, Markets, and Ports in Ireland. July 11. 1.

NEW PATENTS.

Specification of Dr. DAVID BREWSTER's, Edinburgh, for a new Optical Instrument, called The Kaleidoscope for exhibiting and creating beautiful Forms and Patterns, of great use in all the ornamental Arts. Dated July 10, 1817.

This instrument is constructed in such a manner as either to please the eye by an ever-varying succession of splendid tints and symmetrical forms, or to enable the observer to render permanent such as may appear most appropriate for any of the branches of the ornamental arts. It consists in its most common form of two reflecting surfaces inclined to each other at any angle, but more properly at an angle which is an aliquot part of 360°. The reflecting surfaces may be two plates of glass, plain or quicksilvered; or two metallic surfaces; or the two inner surfaces of a solid prism of glass or rock crystal from which the light suffers total reflection. The plates should vary in length according to the focal distance of the eye; from 3 to 10 inches will in general be most convenient; but they may be made from one to four

inches long, provided distinct vision is obtained at one end by placing at the other an eye-glass, whose focal length is equal to the length of the reflecting planes. The inclination of the reflectors that is in general most pleasing, is 18°, 20° or 22½° but the planes may be set with their smoothest and straightest edge in contact at any required angle by a metallic, a paper, or a cloth joint, or other simple contrivance. The planes may be either rectangular or triangular. When thus constructed the instrument may be either covered up with paper or leather, or placed in a cylindrical or other tube so that the aperture at one end may be completely open, and a small aperture left at the angle at the contrary end. If the eye, placed at the latter, looks through the former aperture, it will perceive a brilliant circle of light divided into as many sectors as the number of times that the angle of the reflectors is contained in 360°. If this angle is 18°, the number of sectors will be 20: and whatever may be the form of the aperture at the end farthest from the eye, the luminous space seen through the instrument will be a figure produced by the arrangement of twenty of

these apertures round the angle formed by the contact of the two plates, in consequence of the successive reflections between the polished surfaces. Hence it follows that if any object, however ugly or irregular be placed before the open end, the part of it that can be seen through the aperture will be seen also through every sector, and every image of the object will coalesce into a form mathematically symmetrical and highly pleasing to the eye. If the object is put in motion, the combination of images will likewise be put in motion, and new forms perfectly different but equally symmetrical, will successively present themselves, sometimes vanishing in the centre, sometimes emerging from it and sometimes playing around in double and opposite oscillations. When the object is tinged with different colours the most beautiful tints are developed in succession, and the whole figure delights the eye by the perfection of its forms and the brilliancy of its colouring. The instrument in the form described above is limited to the use of objects which can be held close to the aperture; but to remove the limitation, the tube which contains the reflectors should slide in another tube of nearly the same length and having a convex lens at its farthest extremity, the focal length of which lens should be always less than its greatest distance from the open end. In general it should be about one third or one fourth of that distance, but it will be advisable to have two or even three lenses of different focal lengths to fit into the end of the outer tube and to be used as circumstances may require; or a variation of focal length may be produced by the separation or approach of the two lenses. The instrument thus fitted up may be applied to objects at all distances; and thus those objects whose images are formed in an inverted position at the open end of the reflectors, may be introduced into the symmetrical picture in the very same manner as if they were brought close to the instrument. Thus trees, flowers, statues and living animals may be introduced; and an object too large to be comprehended by the aperture may be removed to such a distance that its image is sufficiently reduced. The Kaleidoscope is also constructed with three or more reflecting-planes, which may be arranged in various ways. The tints placed before the aperture may be the complementary colours produced by transmitting polarised light through regularly crystallized bodies, or pieces of glass that have received the polarising structure. The partial polarisation of the light by successive reflections occasions a partial analysis of the transmitted light; but in order to develop the tints with brilliancy, the analysis of the light must precede its admission into the aperture. Instead of looking through the extremity of the tube to which the eye-glass is fitted, the effects which have been described may

be exhibited to many persons at once, upon the principles of a solar microscope or magic lantern; and in this way, or by the application of the camera lucida the figures may be accurately delineated. It would be an endless task to point out the various purposes in the ornamental arts to which the Kaleidoscope is applicable. It may be sufficient to state that it will be of great use to architects, ornamental painters, plasterers, jewellers, carvers and gilders, cabinet-makers, wire-workers, book-binders, calico-printers, carpet manufacturers, manufacturers of pottery, and every other profession in which ornamental patterns are required. The painter may introduce the very colours which he is to use, the jeweller the jewels which he is to arrange, and in general the artist may apply to the instrument the materials which he is to embody, and thus form the most correct opinion of their effect when combined into an ornamental pattern. When the instrument is thus applied, an infinity of patterns are created, and the artist can select such as he considers most suitable to his work. When a knowledge of the nature and the powers of the instrument have been acquired by a little practice, he will be able to give any character to the pattern that he chuses; and he may ever create a series of different patterns all rising out of one another, and returning by similar gradations to the first pattern of the series. In all these cases the pattern is perfectly symmetrical round the centre; but this symmetry is altered; for after the pattern is drawn, it may be reduced into a square, triangular, elliptical, or any other form. This instrument will give annular patterns by keeping the reflectors separate, and rectilinear ones by placing them parallel to one another.

The Kaleidoscope is also proposed as an instrument to please the eye by the creation and exhibition of beautiful forms, in the same manner as the ear is delighted by the combination of musical sounds. When Costillon proposed the construction of an ocular harpsichord, observes Dr. Brewster, he was mistaken in supposing that any combination of harmonic colours could afford pleasure to the person who viewed them; for it is only when these colours are connected with regular and beautiful forms, that the eye is gratified by the combination. The Kaleidoscope therefore seems to realize the idea of an ocular harpsichord.

MR. JOHN ASTON WILKES'S *Warwick, glass-manufacturer, for a method of manufacturing Glass Icicles, Spangles and every other description of ornamental Glass-work, with a Loop or Loops of the same Material.* Sep. 30, 1816.

The article to which the loop is intended to be affixed, being cut and polished either

completely or partially, as its form or bulk may render expedient, is cautiously exposed by the workman to the stream of a common blow-pipe with one hand, while with the other he attaches to its softened extremity or edge a small portion of flint or other coloured glass, which when sufficiently hot he presses flat with a pair of piers or any other tool. This done it is again heated quite soft, and immediately perforated with a piercing tool of metal; the loop thus formed being finally rendered circular and smooth, by the combined employment of the blow-pipe and piercing-tool. The glass loop may also be manufactured separately, either in dies or by winding a filament of softened glass round a wire, as is done in making lapped beads, which may or may not be cut and polished like the article with which it is to be united, and then attached by heat to any of the various species of glass chandelier furniture, either with or without the interposition of a third portion of glass.

PATENTS LATELY GRANTED.

JAMES MASON CHAMPNESS, whitesmith, and HENRY BINKS, watchmaker, Cheshunt, for Improvements of Axletrees of Carriages. Aug. 28, 1817.

JOSEPH MANTON, Davies Street, gun-maker, for Improvements in Locks for Fire-arms. Sep. 26.

JOHN DALE, Pentonville, mill-wright, for the Application of a Material hitherto unused for that purpose to the making of Rollers or Cylinders. Oct. 13.

WILLIAM HURRY, Morriston, Glamorgan, smelter of copper ores, for Improvements in the construction of the upper parts of Furnaces used for the smelting of Copper or other Ores, or any of their Metals, or for any other purposes requiring strong Fires. Oct. 3.

JOHN OLDHAM, Dublin, esquire, for Improvements in the mode of propelling Ships and Vessels on Seas, Rivers, and Canals, by the agency of Steam. Oct. 10.

DIGEST OF POLITICAL EVENTS.

GREAT BRITAIN.

DURING the past month, the British nation has had to mourn a domestic calamity more afflicting than any—not within our memory only—but we believe we should be justified in saying than any recorded in our history. The reader need not be told, that we mean the death of the Princess Charlotte, the pride and the hope of Britain. The sex, the age, the peculiar circumstances of the Princess, her high moral qualities, her intellectual and personal accomplishments, and the sudden manner in which she has been snatched away from an admiring people, have combined to excite in the bosoms of all, from the highest to the lowest among us, an interest, a sympathy, and a sorrow scarcely less keen than if she had been united by the ties of consanguinity to every family in the kingdom. As, however, it is our intention to recur to this subject in our next number, in which we shall introduce a biographical memoir of the amiable Princess, we shall merely place upon record here the *Extraordinary Gazette* issued on this melancholy occasion.

Whitehall, Nov. 6, 1817.

Her Royal Highness the Princess Charlotte Augusta, daughter of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, and consort of his Serene Highness the Prince Leopold of Saxe Coburg, was delivered of a still-born male child at nine o'clock last night, and about half past twelve, her Royal Highness was seized with great difficulty of breathing, restlessness, and

exhaustion, which alarming symptoms increased till half past two this morning, when her Royal Highness expired, to the inexpressible grief of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, of her illustrious consort the Prince Leopold, and of all the royal family.

The remains of the Princess and of her infant were deposited in the royal vault under St. George's Chapel, Windsor, in the evening of the 19th of November—a day observed throughout the empire, from the spontaneous impulse of a sorrowing nation, with religious solemnity, as a day of mourning and prayer. Thus has the tomb closed upon two generations in the direct line of succession to the British crown, and thus is the eldest branch of the royal house of Brunswick become childless. We purposely abstain at present from those speculations to which such a prospect naturally leads, and in which many of the public papers have prematurely, and, in our opinion, most indecently, indulged.

In our last we stated the commencement of the trials of the prisoners at Derby for high treason, and the conviction of Brandreth, who acted as leader in the mad attempt, by the name of the Nottingham Captain, and who was proved to be the person who shot a farmer's man at Wingfield for refusing to join his lawless troop. William Turner, Isaac Ludlam, and George Weightman, were likewise found guilty; but the latter was recommended to mercy, on account of the humanity which he had manifested

amidst the scenes of tumult and violence. After the trials of these men, whose conviction was thought to have satisfied the ends of justice, the rest of the prisoners, who, when they were arraigned, had pleaded *Not Guilty* by the advice of their professional advocates, withdrew that plea, acknowledged their guilt, and threw themselves on the mercy of the court. The attorney-general declined bringing forward any evidence against the deluded wretches, and they were of course acquitted. These proceedings terminated on the 24th of October, when the four men who had been convicted received the usual sentence passed upon persons found guilty of treason. Weightman was respited; but the other three were executed with the usual formalities on the 7th of November at Derby.

Some apprehension of a war in India was lately excited by the intelligence from that quarter. About the middle of April, the Hon. Mr. Elphinstone, the British resident at Poonah, learned that Trimbukjee, a well known and active leader of the Mahrattas, was attempting to excite insurrection in the territories of the Peishwa, with the connivance of the latter. As it was very rationally inferred, that the Peishwa would scarcely have dared to manifest a hostile disposition without being assured of the assistance of the other Mahratta chiefs, the resident determined to adopt the most energetic measures for crushing the confederacy should any such exist. He accordingly brought into the field a strong military force, which, on the 8th of May, surrounded Poonah, and secured the person of the Peishwa, who was glad to purchase peace by the sacrifice of three important fortresses, Ryghur, Singhur, and Poorunder. Trimbukjee, who attempted to oppose the operations of the British troops, has been defeated in every quarter, and a proclamation issued for his apprehension.

An insurrection broke out about the same time in the province of Cuttack, on the other side of the peninsula. A force was dispatched thither by the governor-general, which soon confined the insurgents within an inaccessible district, and re-opened the communications between the different quarters of our eastern empire, which they had interrupted.

FRANCE.

The two Chambers have met, and on the 5th of November the session was opened by a speech from the throne.—After adverting to the arrangements in

progress between France and the Holy See, and the consequences of the deficient harvest of last year, his Majesty thus proceeds:—

I have ordered the Budget of the current charges to be submitted to you. If the expenses resulting from treaties, and from the deplorable war they have terminated, will not permit any immediate diminution of the taxes voted in preceding sessions, I have at least the satisfaction of thinking, that the economy I have prescribed will preclude the necessity of any augmentation, and that a vote of credit inferior to that of the last session, will suffice for all the wants of the year.

The conventions which I signed in 1815, presenting results which could not then be foreseen, have rendered a new negotiation necessary. Every thing leads me to hope that its issue will be favourable, and that conditions far above our means will be succeeded by others more conformable to equity, to moderation, and to the possibility of sacrifices, which my people support with a constancy that can add nothing to my love for them, but which give them new claims to my gratitude, and to the esteem of all nations.

Thus, as I had the happiness of announcing to you in the course of last session, the expenses arising from the army of occupation are diminished one-fifth; and the period is not far distant when we may be permitted to hope (thanks to the wisdom and energy of my government, to the love and confidence of my people, and to the friendship of my allies) that those expenses will entirely cease; and that our country will resume among nations the rank and renown due to the valour of Frenchmen, and their noble character in adversity.

To attain this end, I shall more than ever require an unanimity between the people and the throne; that vigour, without which authority is powerless. In proportion as that authority is strong, will be the diminished necessity of its becoming austere. The manner in which the depositories of my power have used what the laws entrusted to them, justifies my confidence. However, I feel great satisfaction in announcing to you, that I do not consider it requisite to continue the Prevotal Courts beyond the term fixed for their existence by the law which created them.

I have digested, conformably to the charter, a law for recruiting. I wish that no privileges should be sought; that the spirit and dispositions of that charter, our true compass, which calls all Frenchmen indiscriminately to offices and employments, should not be illusory; and that the soldier should find no other limit to his honourable career, than those of his talents and of his services. If the execution of this salutary law should demand an augmentation in the budget of the

war minister, you, as the interpreters of the sentiments of my people, will not hesitate to sanction arrangements which secure to France that independence and that dignity without which there can be neither king nor nation.

The two Chambers have been since engaged in the election of their officers for the ensuing session, and other preliminary business. M. De Serre has been nominated President of the Deputies, and Viscount Lamoignon, Marquis Dessole, and the Dukes of Feltre and Ragusa, are elected Secretaries by the Peers.

The trials of 28 persons accused of conspiracy at Lyons, finished on the 3d of December. One only was sentenced to die, but recommended by the Court to the mercy of the King. Several others were condemned to imprisonment for a longer or shorter term; but against the majority of the accused, nothing amounting to evidence was produced.

The Duke of Angoulême, who has been making a tour in the western departments in quality of High Admiral of France, returned to Paris on the 13th of November.

NETHERLANDS.

The annual session of the States General was opened on the 20th October by the King with a speech from the throne. His Majesty congratulated the Chambers on the birth of a son to the Prince of Orange, and on the general peace, which continues undisturbed. He noticed at considerable length the difficulties occasioned by the unfavourable season of 1846, observed that some effectual regulations respecting the poor are necessary, and intimated his hope to see the basis of them laid during the present session, in which measures proved by experience to be advantageous to manufactures will be proposed. The government itself, he said, had felt the check given to the consumption of manufactured goods by the late high price of provisions, in the increase of the public expences and the diminution of the revenues, which had farther suffered by the want of a legacy-tax. The law respecting the militia has been put in execution for the first time, and has answered every expectation. Agriculture is flourishing. The fisheries, the colonial trade and all branches connected with them have improved; and the freedom of the corn trade by sea, while it secures the kingdom from scarcity at home, and keeps the prices of bread in the country lower than among its

neighbours, has confirmed to the ports of the Netherlands the privilege of being the graneries of all Europe. His Majesty adverted to the great expence caused by the fortifications of the southern frontier, and by harbours and other public works, some of which have been begun and others continued or completed; and expressed his satisfaction at the great joy displayed at the installation of the universities, from which he expects the happiest results for the whole kingdom.

The States general have since been engaged with the financial business of the country. The expences of the year 1818 are estimated by the minister at 74 millions of florins, and the amount of the revenue is stated at 67,500,000. To meet this and various other deficiencies which admit of no delay, it is proposed to raise a loan of 45 millions of florins, to be repaid by the gradual sale of national domains.

SPAIN.

The rumours of hostilities against Portugal, which for some time prevailed in consequence of the march of troops toward that frontier have been most positively contradicted; and it is asserted with equal confidence that all the differences which existed between the two powers are likely to be amicably adjusted.

It now appears certain that the Russian fleet of five ships of the line and three frigates, which was the subject of much speculation, is destined for Cadiz; and we are assured that it has been sold to Spain for the sum of 400,000*l.* which Great Britain has engaged to pay to the latter as the price of the abolition of the Slave-trade. At Cadiz it will be joined by a Spanish ship of the line and four frigates, two of which are equipping at Carthagena, and thus form a respectable fleet destined to act against the Insurgents of South America. It is added that it will carry out a numerous body of troops, and a great quantity of artillery and warlike stores.

PORTUGAL.

The persons implicated in the late conspiracy against the house of Braganza, were brought to trial on the 15th September. General Gomez Freire, the leader of the conspiracy and eleven of his accomplices were sentenced to suffer death. Their execution took place on the 18th of October, and the bodies of Freire and seven others who were deemed most guilty, after being hanged, were burned and their ashes thrown into the

Tagus. Baron Eben, a colonel in the British service, had his sentence of death commuted to perpetual exile from the Portuguese dominions; and his name has since been erased by command of the Prince Regent, from the list of the English army.

According to advice from Brasil, his Portuguese Majesty has sent orders for the evacuation of Monte Video by his troops; but whether he has been induced to adopt this measure by the difficulty of keeping possession of the place, or by the remonstrances of the Allied Powers we are not informed.

ITALY.

The Pope has conceded to the Emperor of Austria the future nomination of Bishops in the Venetian States and at Ragusa—a prerogative till now exercised by his Holiness throughout all Italy.

On the 26th of October, the third daughter of Prince Maximilian of Saxony, was married by proxy at Dresden, to the hereditary Prince of Tuscany.

M. de Bardoxi, the Spanish ambassador at Turin, has arrived at Lucca to take possession of that state in the name of the Queen of Etruria, to whom it has been ceded as a compensation for the duchies of Parma and Placentia.

RUSSIA.

It is now ascertained that the Emperor Alexander, as we inferred in our last, has no intention of hostilities against Turkey, and that the statement respecting Czerni George and General Benningsen's army given in our last number on the authority of German papers is totally erroneous. On the contrary, a new convention respecting the frontiers has been concluded between the two powers, according to which the left arm of the Danube is no longer to form the boundary of Turkey, but the second arm of the river, called Sulina to its junction with the Kilia below Ismael. The intermediate space, of the breadth of from five to twenty English miles, which is subject to continual inundations, is not to be occupied by either power.

General Yermoloff, whose mission as ambassador to the Court of Persia, has furnished occasion for so much idle and unfounded declamation to certain English political writers, had his first audience of the Persian monarch on the 31st of July. He was most graciously received by Feth Ali Shah, who is said to have expressed a strong desire to have like the European sovereigns, a personal interview with the Russian autocrat.

Accounts from Petersburg furnish a piece of intelligence, which, considering the manner in which embassies from European courts have been uniformly received in China, appears most improbable. They state, that the Emperor of China has signified a desire to have at his court resident ministers from foreign powers; in consequence of which the Emperor Alexander has determined to send a minister plenipotentiary to Peking, to promote the growing commercial relations between the two countries. These accounts even go so far as to assert that M. von Langsdorff, at present the Russian consul in Rio Janeiro, who has been in China, is appointed to this post.

UNITED STATES.

The American papers confidently assert that a treaty is on foot between Spain and the government of the United States, for the sale of the Floridas to the latter; and that this measure will be submitted early next session to the consideration of Congress. The price to be paid for those provinces is reported to be five millions of dollars.

The American government has detached Judge Provost and Mr. Brackenridge as commissioners to South America, but to what precise quarter, or on what particular errand we are not informed. It is however surmised with great plausibility, that they are sent to collect information which may be depended upon, respecting the state of the Spanish insurgent colonies, preparatory to a recognition of those which may have succeeded in establishing their independence. This is certainly a point of high importance to the United States, whose government is at this moment engaged in discussions with Spain, on account of the succours which American citizens are enabled from their proximity to furnish to the insurgents.

It appears that several of the French officers who have sought refuge in America on account of their adherence to Buonaparte, among whom are Clausel, Lefebvre Desnouettes, Grouchy, Vandamme, the two Lallemands, &c. are about to establish a settlement on the river Mobile, a branch of the Mississippi, where they have purchased 96,000 acres of land, at two dollars per acre, payable in fourteen years, with liberty to chuse the spot between the 32d and 35th degrees of north latitude, on condition of their introducing the cultivation of the vine and olive. The encouragement of such a colony is wise

policy in the American government. The commercial advantages which the country is likely to derive from it in a few years cannot at present be calculated;

and the vicinity of the settlement to Mexico may possibly in the end lead to important political results.

INCIDENTS, PROMOTIONS, BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, &c. IN LONDON AND MIDDLESEX.

With Biographical Accounts of Distinguished Characters.

Bulletin of the King's Health.

"Windsor Castle, Nov. 1.

"His Majesty has passed the last month in the most tranquil manner and continues to enjoy a firm state of health. His Majesty's disorder remains unaltered."

Another victim was added to the list of those who have perished by the inhuman method of sweeping chimneys by means of climbing boys. On the 22nd of October, Robert Dowland, aged 11 years, apprentice to a man named Hall, of St. Pancras, perished from heat and suffocation in the flue of a baker's oven in Union Street, Somers Town. It was proved by several witnesses at the coroner's inquest, that but for the inattention of the master, whether from want of humanity or ignorance they could not determine, the deceased might have been saved. The jury returned a verdict *Died by suffocation through the culpable neglect of Hall, the master.*

October 27th, an inquest was held on the body of John Burden, a Chelsea pensioner, aged 37 years, who died on the 25th in Tottenham-fields prison. He had been committed for vagrancy; for six weeks he received no other nourishment than a three penny loaf daily with water, and was confined with 23 other persons in a cold damp room, ten feet long by six wide, having no covering at night but a single blanket and a scanty allowance of straw. The consequence was such as might be expected; the man became ill; the surgeon ordered him soup and gruel, the former of which he never received; the prisoner continued to drag on his wretched existence in this close, crowded and damp room, though the sick ward contained only four patients, until death relieved him from his sufferings. The verdict of the jury was, that *he came to his death from the want of proper nourishment and medical aid.* We by no means desire that a prison should be a scene of indulgence and luxury: but where restraint of personal liberty alone is required, there should be at least a competence to support life; and where correction is the object, as we presume it ought to be in the case of vagrants, it should be obtained by hard labour and corporal punishment; but the life of the sufferer not being forfeited by law, should be regarded as sacred.

On the 29th, a coroner's inquest held on

the body of a pauper, who died almost immediately after being brought to St. Martin's workhouse, recorded as their verdict, *that the immediate cause of the death of the deceased, was his being improperly removed from the parish of Christ Church to St. Martin's in the Fields, whilst labouring under the last stage of asthma.*

In consequence of the deeply lamented death of the princess Charlotte of Wales, the usual procession and festivities on Lord Mayor's day were this year dispensed with.

The 19th being the day of her funeral, was universally observed throughout the metropolis as a day of religious solemnity, humiliation and mourning; the churches being opened for divine service, the shops closed, and all business suspended.

The case of Abraham Thornton, whose trial and acquittal for the violation and murder of Mary Ashford, in Staffordshire, as stated in our last number, engaged the Court of King's Bench on its opening for the term on the 6th of November, on occasion of the appeal of William Ashford the eldest brother and heir at law of the deceased. The writ of appeal and return having been read, Thornton was committed to the custody of the Marshal of the Marshalsea. The count of declaration was then read, and on the motion of the appellee's counsel, time was allowed for him to plead to it. Accordingly on the 17th, Thornton was again brought into court, pleaded not guilty, and threw down his glove in token of his readiness to decide the cause, according to ancient custom, by wager of battle or single combat. The counsel for the appellant required time for a counter-plea, which was granted by the court till the 22d, when farther proceedings were deferred till next term. This cause has excited general curiosity as to what may be the result. From many circumstances which have transpired since Thornton's trial, it must be highly desirable that his case should be once more laid before a jury; for it can scarcely be supposed that an English court of justice in the 19th century will suffer the issue to rest on a barbarous practice which originated in ignorance and was fostered by superstition. Should not the appellant be held to be included in those classes of persons by whom the wager may, according to precedent, be refused; still the

Court of King's Bench possesses a discretionary authority, as extensive as was ever enjoyed by the predecessors of the learned judges, who now grace its seat, and we are confident that they will not hesitate to use it for the promotion of justice.

The increased prevalence of infectious fever in the metropolis having occasioned the admission, for some months past, of an extraordinary and unprecedented number of patients into the House of Recovery, at a time when the funds of the London Fever Institution have become considerably depressed, it was considered expedient to convene a public meeting, with a view to enable this institution to meet the present exigency, and to continue its exertions towards securing the Metropolis from the dangerous effects of contagion. This meeting was held on the 21st November at the London Tavern, and numerously attended by the most respectable persons in the metropolis, the Lord Mayor being in the chair. A considerable sum was subscribed to promote the objects of the meeting.

It is now determined that the monument to be erected in commemoration of the achievements of the British army and navy shall be a grand triumphal arch. The court-yard of St. James's palace is the spot selected for the site. The Arch is to be of the most magnificent proportions, and the model to be taken from that of Constantine. To make room for it, the pile of ruins and remaining buildings, forming that part of the palace are to be removed, and a spacious drive for carriages substituted. Arrangements are forming to fill up the useless piece of water in the Park, and a noble road will be made to the Parliament Houses, &c. in a direct line from the Arch. Before the 1st of February, the range of offices, including the Royal Library at the southwest end of the palace court, will be pulled down, to make way for the new edifice for the Commander in chief.

Promotions and Appointments] Admiral Sir GEORGE CAMPBELL, K. C. B. to the groom of his Majesty's Bedchamber, vice Cha. Herbert, esq. deceased.

ALEXANDER FERRIER, Esq. to be his Majesty's Consul for Rotterdam, Helvoet, Dordrecht, Schiedam, and the Brill.

To be Consuls for the kingdom of Hanover:—

Mr. JAMES DAY, at Cowes.

Mr. JOHN HANBURY WILLIAMS, at Yarmouth.

Mr. JOSEPH FRANKEL ALEXANDER, at Bristol.

Mr. RICH. L. KINGSTON, at Dartmouth.

Mr. F. SANSON, at Harwich.

Mr. G. KOLFF, at Liverpool.

Mr. Wm. WALKER BENTHAM, at Sheerness and Chatham;

Mr. HARRY DOBREE, at Guernsey.

Mr. Wm. LAKE, at Falmouth.

Mr. ROBINSON R. GRENWELL, at Newcastle.

Mr. JOHN N. HAWBER, at Plymouth.

Mr. F. COBB, at Margate.

Mr. ADRIAN VON DEN BERGH, at Portsmouth.

Mr. JAS. FRED. DONOVAN, at Leith.

Mr. THOM. BOYER, at Hull.

Mr. BEDINGFIELD DAY, at Southampton.

Ecclesiastical Preferments.] Rev. C. BARKER, to be master of the Grammar School at Sutton Coldfield, Warwick.

Rev. THOMAS BRERETON, to be second master of the Grammar School, Bedford.

Rev. JOHN BROCKLEBANK, to the rectory of Teversham, Cambridge.

Rev. JOHN CHEVALLIER, to be perpetual curate of Aspal, Suffolk.

Rev. MARTIN DAVY, to the vicarage of Waterperry, Oxon.

Rev. GEORGE DAY, to the rectory of Barton St. Mary with All Saints, Norfolk.

Rev. R. J. HOBSON, to the perpetual curacy of Mexborough, York.

Rev. MATTHEW HODGE, to the rectory of Fillingham, Lincoln.

Rev. J. B. JENKINSON, to be Dean of Worcester.

Rev. Wm. JONES, to the rectory of Scartho, Lincoln.

Rev. Jos. L'OSTE, to the rectory of Postwick, Norfolk.

Rev. JOHN MORTON, to the rectory of Thrigby, Norfolk.

Rev. JAS. NORGATE, to be lecturer of Great Ashfield, Suffolk.

Rev. CHAS. OAKLEY, to be prebendary of Worcester Cathedral.

Rev. HERBERT RANDOLPH, jun. to the vicarage of Hawkhurst, Kent.

Rev. JOHN TAYLOR, to the rectory of Diptford, Devon.

Rev. SIMON WEBBER, to the rectory of Fonthill Bishop, Wilts.

Rev. GEO. WILKINS, to the vicarage of St. Mary's Nottingham.

Rev. CECIL DAN. WRAY, to the perpetual curacy of Ardwick, Manchester.

Members returned to Parliament.] CHOLMELEY DERING, esq. for Romney, vice Sir J. T. Duckworth, deceased.

Married.] John Clementson, esq. of Great Queen street, Westminster, to Eliza, third daughter of Sir Thos. Turton, bart.

Sir Philip Douglas, K.C.B. to Ann, only child of Sir John Henderson, bart.

M. A. Goldsmid, esq. of Finsbury square, to Eliza, second daughter of L. Salomons, esq. of Bury street.

Capt. Pakenham, R.N. to Caroline, third daughter of Sir Home Popham.

J. H. Key, esq. of Hampstead, to Miss Lampet, of Bridgnorth.

C. Crowther, esq. to Ruth, second daughter of Edw. Shewell, esq. of Stockwell Common.

Mr. Wm. Carpenter, of Old Bond street, to Miss Mary Geddes, of Conduit street.

Dennis Fairchild, esq. to Martha, second daughter of the late Thos. Middleton, esq. of Hull.

John Sandwith, esq. of Bombay, to Frances, only daughter of the late Mr. Whitrow, of Jewry street.

Jas. Butler, esq. of Russell square, to Maria, widow of Capt. C. Macdonald, and eldest daughter of the late Wm. Nassau, esq.

Count Nugent, a general in the French service, to Miss E. White, daughter of John W. esq. co. Kildare, Ireland.

Mr. John Golding, of Bromham, Beds. to Margaret, only daughter of Steph. Bond, esq. of Mary-le-bone.

Mr. W. B. Andrews, of Hart street, Bloomsbury, to Eliza, daughter of the late Rev. Alex. Gordon.

At Hornsey, Wm. Martin, esq. to Ann, eldest daughter of Thos. Davis, esq.

Wm. Toller, esq. of Uxbridge, to Miss Barlow, of Acton.

Died.] In Conduit street, Hanover sq. John Barclay, esq. surgeon, 57.

Miss Aldrich, daughter of the late and sister to the present Rev. Mr. A. vicar of Stowmarket, Suffolk.

In Coram street, the Rev. A. B. Docker, of Clenchwarton, Norfolk.

In Paternoster row, Mrs. Bent, wife of Mr. B. bookseller.

In Baker street, the Rev. Chas. Coleman, eldest son of the late Matthew C. esq. of Rathfarnham, near Dublin.

In Southwark, Mrs. Gunner, 28.

In Berkeley square, a few hours after giving birth to a son, the lady of Henry F. C. Cavendish, esq. M. P.

In Cecil street, Strand, Chas. R. Hinrich, esq. solicitor.

In Hunter street, Brunswick square, Jane, eldest daughter of Jas. Hamilton, esq.

In Percy street, Dr. Moore, one of the physicians to the Westminster General Dispensary, third son of D. Moore, esq. of Dublin.

In Portugal street, Mr. E. Hardy, one of his Majesty's Deputy Marshals, 30.

In Leadenhall street, Mr. Walter Walton, 26.

In Sidmouth street, Mr. W. Gale, of the firm of Gale and son, solicitors, Basinghall street.

In Artillery place, G. Terry, esq. formerly engraver and printer to the Bank of England.

In Air street, Piccadilly, Mr. John Pike, solicitor.

In Albemarle street, Sir John B. Davis. He was found dead in his bed without previous illness.

In Montague place, Anna, eldest daughter of the late Rev. John Fox, of Etton, near Beverley, Yorkshire.

The Rev. John Bostock, rector of St. Ben-

net's, Threadneedle street, and vicar of Hungerford, Berks, 74. He was formerly Fellow of King's College, Cambridge.

In Leicester square, Mrs. Sandeys, relict of Capt. S. of Plymouth.

In Gower street, Henrietta, relict of John Sergeant, esq. of Coleshill, Herts.

At the St. Alban's Tavern, St. James's street, Mr. Jas. Inchley, of Great Easton, Leicestershire, well known on the turf and in the field, 59.

In Portland place, A. Balfour, esq.

In Devonshire street, Major General Wm. M'Culloch, of the E. I. C. Bengal army, 66.

Mr. John Dutton Price, master of the New Exchange Coffee House, Strand, 50. He was found drowned in the Thames, near Millbank.

On the 5th of November, at her father's house, Northampton square, of pulmonary consumption, Eliza, eldest daughter of Dr. Shearman.

In New Bridge street, at the house of her son-in-law, Dr. Clutterbuck, Mrs. Browne, relict of Wm. B. esq. of Kirby street, 85:

In the New road, Rob. Powney, esq.

At Islington, Mr. Sam. Sydall.

At Pentonville, Mrs. Blundstone.

At Vauxhall, Miss Graham, sister of Sir R. Graham, bart.

At Kentish Town, Chas. James Grant, esq. of Burton Crescent.

At Bedford Lodge, Ursula, wife of Geo. Engleheart, esq.

At Chiswick, Radcliffe Sidebottom, esq. barrister, and one of the benchers of the Middle Temple, 80.

At Hammersmith, Dorothea, daughter of the late B. Bowker, esq.

At Clapton, Jos. Luck, esq. 60.

At Totteridge, Elizabeth, relict of Rob. Manners, esq. 68.

At Hillingdon, Lacey Primatt, esq. 92.

At Paddington, Anna, wife of Thos. Cahusac, esq. and daughter of the Rev. Basil Woodd, 29.

Nov. 12, at her house in Piccadilly, of a lingering complaint, which had long resisted all medical skill, but was borne with christian fortitude and resignation, and in the 72d year of her age, Dame MARY EVELYN, widow of Sir Frederick Evelyn, of Wotton, county of Surrey, bart. daughter and only child of Wm. Turton, esq. of Staffordshire. As the relict of a descendant of the pious and learned JOHN EVELYN, she took pride in preserving the memorials of that ancient and honourable family, of which she considered herself the representative; whilst her taste for botany gave added charms to the residence and gardens of her venerable predecessor. Like him, too, she lived not for herself. Those who were favoured with her friendship will cheerfully bear testimony to the urbanity of her manners and general kindness; and the numerous poor who have

so frequently experienced her bounty, in the neighbourhood of Wotton, have great cause to deplore the loss of their kind benefactress. She was interred in the family vault in Wotton church, for many generations the burial place of the Evelyn family.

JEAN ANDRE DE LUC.

Died on the 6th November, at Windsor, in the 81st year of his age, **JEAN ANDRE DE LUC**, a member of the Royal Societies of London and Paris, &c. He was born in 1726, at Geneva, and was many years reader to her Majesty. His whole life was incessantly devoted to the acquisition and advancement of knowledge. His favourite pursuit, and that which principally raised him to the high reputation which has attached to his name, was the investigation of the arrangement and composition of the globe; a science which is greatly indebted to his labours for its present triumph over its former obscurity. Mr. De Luc was not a mere theorist in the establishment of geological principles. He visited most of the countries in Europe in the course of his long and industrious life, and his researches have been assisted by the mutual exertions of the most learned and scientific men of his time. The principal object of Mr. De Luc was to corroborate the evidence of the Holy Scriptures, by plain and demonstrable facts. In this he was eminently successful. He has left another memorial of his learning and piety, in a convincing and affectionate address to the Jews on the mission of Christ. Mr. De Luc has published a Treatise on Geology, as well as six volumes of Geological Travels. His correspondence with most of the learned societies of Europe was as valuable as it was extensive. For several years past Mr. De Luc has been confined to his room by the infirmities of age; but his scientific ardour was unabated, and he was, within a short period of his death, diligently employed in the composition or arrangement of observations on his principal pursuit. Mr. De Luc was most amiable in his private character, and ever anxious to encourage and assist the young votary of science by his friendship and his advice. He died after enduring many years of bodily privation, during which he continued to pursue with unextinguished ardour his electro-chemical researches till within a few months of his end, and retaining to the last the full enjoyment of his intellectual faculties, may truly be said like his illustrious cotemporary, Dr. Black, "to have spun his thread of life to the last fibre, and even this seemed scarcely to have been broken, but only to have ended."

COUNTESS OF ALBEMARLE.

Died at Holkham Hall, Norfolk, the seat of Mr. Coke, the Countess of **ALBEMARLE**. This lady was one of the early friends of the late Princess Charlotte; and it is be-

lieved that the shock given to her feelings, by the intelligence of the death of her Royal Highness, which so speedily followed the sudden calamity in her own family, (see our last Number, p. 368.) brought on premature labour, to which, after a struggle of 17 hours, she fell a victim. Her ladyship had the ablest medical assistance, but which, from the beginning, she declared to be useless. She was the fourth daughter of Lord De Clifford, born in 1776, and married in 1792. Eleven out of fifteen children survive her.

THOMAS SHERIDAN, ESQ.

Died on the 12th Sept. at the Cape of Good Hope, **THOS. SHERIDAN**, esq. the only child of the late Rt. Hon. Richard Brinsley Sheridan, by Miss Linley, his first wife. He was one of the pupils of the venerable Dr. Parr, from whose tuition he proceeded to Cambridge. For a short time he was in the army, held the office of muster-master-general in Ireland, and afterwards acted as aid-de camp to Earl Moira, when commander-in-chief in Scotland. Though without fortune, or the hopes of fortune, he was not governed by any sordid impulse in choosing a wife, and selected a Miss Callender, whose virtues and good sense were her only treasures. He had long suffered under declining health, and had removed to various places in the expectation of benefit from change of air, when the present ministry conferred on him the appointment of Colonial Paymaster at the Cape of Good Hope, the duties of which situation are very slight, and the emoluments about 1000l. a year. Though the state of his health prevented his sharing in the luxuries of the table, yet his convivial faculties were as popular at the Cape as those of his father in England. He was a good scholar; as a companion, animated, good humoured, and full of anecdote; and possessed talents which, with better health, and a more fortunate choice of political connexions, would scarcely have failed to raise him to high distinction. His wife and several children survive.

MR. J. G. HOLMAN.

Died at Rockaway, Long Island, in the State of New York, on the 24th of August, **JOSEPH GEORGE HOLMAN**, esq. 52.—Panegyric and spleen, the main ingredients of modern biography, have rendered the materials of this gentleman's life as uncertain and erroneous as that of any of his cotemporaries. While one biographer, whose pen seems really guided by truth and impartiality, relates that the father of Mr. H. was a late hair-dresser in the vicinity of Covent-Garden, and that his uncle, in the year 1790, was the sexton of St. Giles's parish, or that his father was the steward of some gentleman of large property; another comes forward and dips his pen in 'all the flame of heraldic blazonry:—he tells us that Mr. Holman was descended from a younger bro-

ther, of Sir J. Holman, bart. of Warkworth Castle, Oxon, who was created a baronet by Charles II. It is not, continues he, a very usual circumstance to find the declension of a family proceeding from its attachment to the prosperous claimants of a throne, yet such is the case in the present instance, Mr. Holman being deprived of a considerable property, from the decided part which one of his ancestors took in promoting the Hanoverian succession, in disobedience to his father, who, from religion and political inclination was a warm adherent of the House of Stuart. This disunion of sentiments divided the father from the son, who fell in the battle of Dunblane, in 1715. He left a son, Mr. Holman's grandfather, who failed in obtaining the property of his family, simply from being unable to produce the register of his father's birth, who had been christened at a Romish chapel. Mr. Holman's grandfather rendered considerable service to government during the rebellion of 1745, and his father was also in the army, though we are unacquainted with the rank which he held. The *Biographia Dramatica* informs us, that Sir John Holman died without issue male, and if the patent could be granted collaterally, Mr. H. had a claim to the title. The tender years of the grandfather of Mr. H. at the time of his father's death exposed him to the artifices and villainy of those to whom the care of his infancy unfortunately devolved : they deprived him of the whole of his paternal inheritance, and when at a mature period he put the affair into litigation, all was lost on account of the register above alluded to, which was burnt in a fire at the Sardinian ambassador's chapel. Mr. Holman's father held an ensigncy and adjutantcy in the British service, but dying when his son was but two years old; the latter became the care of his uncle, who placed him at Soho school.

Here he was distinguished from his companions by quickness of thought and graceful eloquence ; and his talents shone, particularly in the plays occasionally acted at that seminary, one of which was honoured by the presence of Garrick, who bestowed great commendation on the talents of young Holman. Indeed we are assured by one of his school-fellows, a gentleman of refined theatrical taste, that his performances at this time were far superior to those of the once celebrated young Roscius when of the same age.

Flattered with the hope of one day shining on the public stage, he employed the greater part of those hours, unengaged by more useful studies, in learning and reciting speeches. This attachment for the drama, together with the eulogiums of Garrick, recommended him strongly to the esteem of Dr. Barwis, then master of the school. This proved very fortunate for Mr. Holman, as by his

father's failure in business, his situation became very unpleasant, but his patron was as kind as any parent could be : he placed him at Queen's College, Oxford, in 1780, and genteelly supported him for two years, during his residence there. The stage, however, was his ultimate object, and after he had completed the course of learning marked out for him by his patron, he delivered an elegant farewell address to his fellow collegians, and left Oxford purposely to attempt the drama. He made his first appearance at Covent Garden in the character of Romeo, in 1784. The reports which preceded his *début* procured him a warm reception ; nor did his exertions fall much short of what had been expected—the elegance of his person, the beauty and expression of his countenance, and the juvenility of his appearance, were finely suited to the part, and immediately prepossessed the spectators in his favour. He also received great applause in the character of *Hamlet*, *Chamont*, *Richard III.*, *Douglas*, &c. &c. &c. Mr. Hull was his theatrical instructor in the early part of his engagement. The charms of his person were not, it is said, eyed with indifference by the softer sex. Popular report whispered that at one time he was deeply enamoured of Miss Brunton, afterwards Mrs. Merry, but this probably arose from their appearance together in characters which required a shew of passion, without either feeling its reality. His best friend, Dr. Barwis, did not slacken in assiduity to promote his interests. He introduced him to many genteel families, and sometimes lent him his chariot to visit them. He made large parties to support him at the commencement of his career, and always brought an extensive circle of friends to his benefit : indeed the whole tenor of his conduct to Mr. Holman was generous in the extreme. It is said that Holman abandoned his own style of acting, after practising it for three years, and adopted that of John Kemble. At the termination of his first engagement he demanded an increase of salary, which being refused by Mr. Harris he quitted London, and resided some time near Oxford. He afterwards performed in various parts of England, Scotland and Ireland, with *eclat* and emolument. While in Dublin, where his talents were highly prized, and where he made advantageous terms with Mr. Daly, he formed a connexion with Miss Hughes, a young lady of great beauty, who, after having been one of the most celebrated Cyprians of that capital, had exchanged that profession for the stage. In resentment for an insult offered to this lady he had a *fracas* behind the scenes with Mr. Dawson, which accelerated his departure. At the time of his first playing on the Irish stage, Henderson, Pope, Kemble, Aicken, were also engaged, and Holman displayed the popular ap-

plause, in the character of Hamlet, with Henderson and Kemble. In 1789 he was again engaged at Covent Garden, to replace Mr. Pope. In the sea on of 1800 Holman was one of the party who presented a statement of grievances to the managers, relative to the deprivation of certain privileges—for which we refer our readers to the theatrical annals of that time. These disputes at length came before the lord chancellor, who on giving an opinion favourable to the managers, recommended a friendly adjustment of their differences. The complaints of course were dropped, and the performers reinstated, except Holman, who either was not offered or would not accept of a re-engagement. Holman then performed a few nights at the Haymarket, and afterwards accepted of an engagement for the ensuing winter from the manager of the Dublin theatre, who proposed the same to all or any of the performers who might leave Covent

Garden in consequence of the abovementioned disagreement. Such was Mr. Holman's success, in Dublin that he purchased a share of the theatre there, and divided the management with Mr. Jones; but owing to the distracted state of that kingdom, being, in consequence of the rebellion, sometimes obliged to perform in the day time, he soon after relinquished a claim which in better times had been the ruin of many excellent performers. He still, however, in 1805, continued acting manager, and supported the principal characters in tragedy. The connexion he had formed with Miss Hughes at length ended, as these connexions generally do, in mutual upbraiding and dislike, and at last they parted. The lady bore Mr. Holman several children. She afterwards became the wife of a baronet, by whom also she had a family.

(To be concluded in our next.)

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

IN THE COUNTIES OF ENGLAND, ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

Mr. Thomas Bachelor, the ingenious author of the "Agricultural Survey of Bedfordshire," has this year made several experiments on the disease called smut in wheat, by sowing smutted wheat in various ways; the results of these experiments prove, that the popular opinion, that *the black and ill-scented powder of smut balls is infectious*, is well founded; that, in order to insure, as far as possible, a clean crop, care must be taken to sow a clean seed; and that the mildew and the smut in wheat, are diseases so entirely independent and distinct in their character, that they cannot possibly originate in the same cause.

A full length portrait of the late Mr. Whitbread is now placed on the east side of the grand vestibule of the county hall, Bedford. It is the production of Mr. Northcote's pencil, and cost 500l. The figure is commanding, and the attitude well chosen; in the dexter hand he holds a roll, on which is inscribed "The Bill of Rights;" this rests upon a folio volume, lettered "Magna Charta;" by the side of which is unfolded, on a table of richly covered tapestry, "A Bill for the bettering the condition of the Poor;" and on the same table stands the bust of Mr. Fox.

Died. At Radwell Moor End, Mr. Jos. Swannell, 41.

BERKSHIRE.

A short time since, on the complaint of Lord Folkestone, that Mr. Evestaff, the keeper of the Bridewell Penitentiary House, and county gaol at Reading, would not (in com-

pliance with orders from Lord Sidmouth) suffer his lordship to visit all parts of the several prisons under his care, the county magistrates immediately called upon the gaoler for an explanation of his conduct, and only continued him in office, on the condition of his writing an apology, and promising amendment in future. This apology and engagement were published with the gaoler's signature, who, in contempt of both, has again excluded Lord Folkestone from those parts of the prison wherein people under the Suspension Act are confined. The magistrates assembled at the sessions at Abingdon, have resolved, in consequence, that Mr. Evestaff should be indicted for such breach of his duty (in order to try the point of law), and that he should be suspended from his office of governor of the Bridewell and Penitentiary House, till the result of the trial is known.

The first corn market held at Wantage on the 1st Nov. was well supplied and attended. The Wilts and Berks Canal Company have granted the use of their warehouse to such as chuse to deposit grain therein, free from all rates and duties; and the lord of the manor has declared his intention not to demand any toll for corn sold in the market, for the first two years from its establishment.

Married. At Old Windsor, Wm. Thompson, esq. of London, to Amelia, second daughter of Samuel Homfray, esq. of Co-worth House.

At Maidenhead, Mr. W. Crocker, to Miss Burnham.

Died.] At Reading, Mary, wife of Joseph Law Darvall, esq. 46.—Mrs. William Bennett, 22.

At Cope Hall, near Newbury, T. Hicks, esq. 96.

At Newbury, Samuel Toomer, esq. senior alderman.

At Benham House, the Rev. Mr. Bos-tock, 74.

At Frogmore, Esther Jane, relict of the Rt. Hon. Rich. Brinsley Sheridan, and youngest daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Newton Ogle, Dean of Winchester. She has left at least 40,000*l.* Her family made a very secure bargain with Mr. Sheridan before she was allowed to give him her hand. To the 8,000*l.* which constituted her fortune, he was required to add 12,000*l.*; and it was stipulated, that he should not touch the interest, till the 20,000*l.* were converted by it into 40,000*l.* This had been effected at the time of his death.

At Winkfield, B. Woods, esq. formerly an eminent solicitor, of Mark.lane, London. He put an end to his life at the house of his brother, where he had some time resided on account of mental derangement, brought on by intense application to his profession.

At Sandleford Cottage, the seat of her brother in law, R. Fellowes, esq. Miss Sheldon, eldest daughter of Ralph S. esq. M. P.

At Wargrave Lodge, Harriet, relict of G. Hammond, esq.

At Windsor, the Rev. Francis Roper, vicar of Sutton Courtney, minor canon of St. George's Chapel, and one of the conducts at Eton College. By the express desire of her Majesty, he was attended by the royal physicians, and supplied with every necessary from the palace. A widow and ten children, the youngest only a week old, were left destitute by his death. The Queen immediately caused it to be intimated to Mrs. Roper, that she might rely on her protection, and commenced a subscription with the sum of 500*l.* which amounted to 2000*l.* the same day. Her Majesty subsequently called on Mrs. Roper, and expressed her intention to provide for her daughters, and to request of the Prince Regent to do the same for her sons.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

A Roman mosaic pavement, of considerable extent, and in fine preservation, has been discovered in the garden of J. Matthie, esq. of High Wycombe, three feet below the surface. Langley, the historian of the hundred of Desborough, mentions a similar discovery as having been made in the grounds of the Earl of Shelburne, in the same vicinity, about 60 years since.

Died.] At High Wycombe, Mrs. Hart, widow of Mr. H. of the Swan Inn.

At Slough, Mr. Thos. Brown, 40,

At Stony Stratford, Mr. Gurdan.

At Bradwell, J. Bailly, esq.

Thos. Butlin, esq. of Turville Park, 72,

At Taplow, Louisa, second daughter of the late Abram Robarts, esq.

At Newport Pagnell, Miss Bailey, 63.

CAMBRIDGE.

Birth.] At Cheveley, the Duchess of Rutland of a son.

Married.] At Cambridge, the Rev. Geo. Barnes, fellow and tutor of Queen's College, to Eliza, youngest daughter of the late Rev. Jos. Atkinson, of Peter House.—Mr. G. E. Cooper, of London, to Eleanor, third daughter of Mr. Edward Presgrave.

At Newmarket, Mr. Martin to Mrs. Porter.

Died.] At Ely, John Harlock, esq. 64.—Mr. Abr. Ball, 63.

At Wisbech, Mr. J. Hides.—Mr. Thomas Thomson, 32.—Mr. Ralph Aveling.

At Cambridge, Mary, eldest daughter of Mrs. Mason, of the Wrestlers' Inn.—Mrs. Bedells, 39.—Mrs. Eliz. Gray.

At Walpole, the wife of Mr. Israel Smith.

At Upwell, Mrs. Berry.

CHESHIRE.

A renewed annual fair and weekly market are about to be held in Audlem, according to the original charter granted by Edward I. to Thomas de Aldelym; the market every Thursday, and the fair on the 24th of July and two following days.

Married.] At Chester, Mr. J. Meakin to Mrs. Bolland, of the Queen's Head.—Mr. Jos. Thornley, of Manchester, to Miss Thompson.

At Stockport, Capt. Oswald Pilling, of the Royal African Corps, to Anne, eldest daughter of Mr. Radcliffe.

At Prestbury, Capt. Longden, of the 33d regiment of foot, to Elizabeth, second daughter of Mr. Thomas Cookson, surgeon, of Macclesfield.

Died.] At Eccleston, Mr. Leyfield, 70.

At Penketh, Mr. Rich. Woods, late of Liverpool, 52.

At Daresbury, Miss Heron, sister of the Rev. Geo. H. 54.

At Chester, Mr. Jas. Hunter, jun. 32.—Mr. P. Dawson.—Chas. Bowker, esq. 81.—Mrs. Frances Jackson.

At Acton, Mr. John Musgrave, many years a clerk on the Duke of Bridgewater's canal, 84.

At Congleton, Mr. John Dakin, jun. 22.

At Little Neston, Mr. Cottingham, brother of Thos. C. esq. 54.

At Altrincham, Chas. Poole, esq. 77.

At Biddolph Hall, near Congleton, Mr. Rich. Myott, 73.

CORNWALL.

Proposals have been submitted to the public for the purpose of forming a body of subscribers, under the title of the *Goss Moor Mining Company*, in one thousand transferable 10*l.* shares, to work the tin mines of Wheal Grace, Belovely, Fat Work, Gilley, &c. These mines are attested by aged and experienced miners (who made a slender trial

upon them about 40 years ago) to exhibit every sign of sterling wealth; as at a depth of only five fathoms, and about 100 in length, upwards of one hundred thousand sacks of tin were raised by manual labour alone. The great accession of water, which drowned one of the mines, and the want of adequate machinery to keep it under, occasioned them to be abandoned, although at the time the Gilley Mine was ceased to be wrought, there were no less than fourteen or fifteen veins of tin inclining to fall into one solid mass. The ore raised was of the highest quality, having been used as grain tin bearing 18 and 13½ parts in 20. By erecting a steam engine of sufficient power, the profits to subscribers are calculated upon being within a short period immense.

A very rich lode of silver and lead of great magnitude has been just cut in Legossick mine, near Wadebridge.

A Savings Bank is about to be established at Helston.

Mr. Moyle, of Bosvigo, has made an improvement in the steam engine, which is said to save nearly two thirds of the expenses of working.

Married.] At Launceston, James Green, esq. to Miss Farnham.

At St. Columb, Mr. John Cardell to Miss Lovering, eldest daughter of Mr. L. of the Red Lion Inn.

At Stithians, Thos. Palmer, esq. of Trevelias House, to Catherine, second daughter of Mr. Jas. Martin.

Died.] At Tregenvir, near Falmouth, Elizabeth, wife of Mr. William Wilson, and cousin to Sir Arthur Chichester, bart. 39.

At Penzance, Captain Thos. Clark, of the brig Vine, of St. Ives.—Mrs. Cock, wife of Mr. C. of the Globe Inn.

At Newlyn, Mr. Samuel Richards, brother to Mrs. Cock just mentioned, 50.

At East Looe, the wife of Mr. Richard Hockin.

At Menheniot, Mr. Wm. Toll, 60.

At Launceston, Mr. E. Harvey, banker.

The Rev. Nich. Phillips, rector of Lanivet, and an alderman of Bodmin.

At Truro, Charles, second son of the late Jacob Whitbread, esq.

At St. Ives, Hugh Edwards, esq. 50 years alderman of that borough.

CUMBERLAND.

That great desideratum, a CANAL, from Newcastle to Carlisle, is now likely to be carried into effect. It is a measure, the advantages of which all parties and all ranks seem properly to appreciate. A short time ago, a meeting took place at Newcastle, at which it was agreed to apply to Parliament next session for leave to bring in a bill for the purpose of cutting a canal from that town to Hexham. Thus was the great work as it were commenced: Carlisle has since come forward nobly in the same great cause—a cause of importance not merely to the north-

ern counties, but to almost every part of England, and most particularly to Ireland and the south of Scotland. On Thursday, the 2d of October, a public meeting took place at the Town Hall, Carlisle, for the purpose of taking this measure into consideration. The Earl of Lonsdale took the chair, amidst the applause of one of the most numerous meetings ever held in Carlisle. His lordship opened the business in a very neat speech, in which he paid some well-merited compliments to the merchants and manufacturers of Carlisle, with whom the measure originated, and by whose capital and skill the city has been so much benefited. His lordship hoped that the measure under consideration would be pursued with energy and unanimity, as there could be no doubt of its proving one of incalculable benefit.—Sir James Graham, bart. M. P. for Carlisle, next addressed the meeting, and recommended the measure in very strong terms. J. C. Curwen, esq. the other member for Carlisle, gave it his warmest sanction: it was a measure to which he had ever been friendly; and he now congratulated the city of Carlisle on the manner in which it had been brought forward—a manner which augured most favourably of a successful conclusion. Mr. John Dixon detailed to the meeting, various particulars which he and a few others had collected:—On a moderate estimate, the annual tonnage on a canal from Carlisle to Knock's Cross, on the Solway Firth, would amount to 70,000, which would produce a yearly revenue of at least 7,855l., and this revenue, of course, would be liable to a progressive increase when the canal should be extended across the island to meet the branch about to be commenced at Newcastle. In 1807, a canal from Carlisle to the western sea (that is the Solway), was estimated as likely to produce 8,855l. per annum. The meeting was unanimous, and the following resolutions were agreed to: 1. That it is the opinion of this meeting, that it would be of the greatest importance to the counties of Cumberland and Northumberland, and to the city of Carlisle in particular, that a communication be opened between the west sea and the said city by means of a canal. 2. That with a view to this object, every gentleman subscribing five guineas be a member of the committee for the purpose of effecting the above object, with power from time to time to add to their number; any nine to be a quorum. 3. That the committee be authorised to communicate with Mr. Rennie, Mr. Chapman, or any skillful engineer, to consider and revise the former surveys and reports, and to get their opinion as to the most eligible point of communication between the city of Carlisle and the Solway Firth, and an estimate of the expenses, and to report the result to a future meeting. 4. That in forming the communication between Carlisle and

the Solway Firth, the great object of connecting the east and west seas should be strictly attended to, regarding levels, &c. as such a project, from its great national importance, must sooner or later be carried into effect, &c. &c.—On the 7th of October the first meeting of the committee was held in the Town Hall, Sir James Graham, bart. M.P. in the chair; when it was resolved, that Mr. Chapman, engineer, of Newcastle, should be instructed to make an accurate survey as to the most proper line for the canal, and an estimate of the expense: the canal to be fit for vessels of 70 tons burthen. At this meeting, Mr. W. Manson, of Carlisle, was appointed secretary to the canal committee. Thus, there is every prospect of the project being carried into effect. Several hundreds of pounds are already subscribed towards defraying the expenses of the survey, obtaining the act, &c.; and there is no doubt, when both ends are completed, that the canal will soon be made to communicate, and thus complete the navigation across the Darien of England.

The harvest in Cumberland has been preserved in the finest order, and the crops were never more abundant. Potatoes also are nearly a double crop, which is of no small importance to the poor in this quarter.

Birth.] At Carlisle, the lady of the Rev. W. Briggs of a daughter.

Married.] At Whitehaven, Edw. Carr Knubley, esq. to Miss Ponsonby, daughter of the late Miles P. esq.—Mr. John Patterson, timber merchant, to Miss Jane Lister.

At Carlisle, Mr. George Atkinson, whitesmith, to Miss Ann Robinson.—Mr. Jas. Robinson, printer, to Miss Eliz. Jackson.

At Wigton, Mr. J. Lightfoot, of Brumfield, to Miss E. Lightfoot, of Meadow Hill.—Mr. Wm. Wallace, of Wigton, to Miss M. Clarke.

At Newtown, near Penrith, Mr. A. Stout, of Dacres, to Miss M. Stalker.

At Gretna Green, Mr. J. Willis, solicitor, Lancaster, to Mary, second daughter of the Rev. Robt. Houseman, of Acrelands, near Lancaster.

At Kirk Braddon, Isle of Man, Mr. R. Quiggin, to Miss R. Kermore.—Mr. Jos. Davidson, of Calgaith, to Miss S. Dent.

At Workington, Mr. W. Fletcher, to Miss P. Wallace.

Died.] At Irthington, Mrs. Mary Blair, 84.

At Batavia, on 11th Feb. Mr. John Shelding, 2d officer of the Princess Charlotte East Indianman, of Whitehaven.

At Low Messer, Mr. J. Black, 84.

At Thackthwaite, Mrs. M. Tredale.

At Penrith, Mrs. Ann Jackson, 77.

At Carlisle, Mr. Jos. Wilkinson, 89.—Mrs. Mary Sewell, 78.

At Altonby, Mr. W. Beeby, 38.—Miss M. Reeby, 37.

At Alston, Mr. R. Teasdale, merchant, 79.

At Scales, Mr. J. Davison, 75.

At Workington, Mr. M'Gaa, mercer.

At Castletown, Isle of Man, the lady of Major Rowan.

DERBYSHIRE.

Nov. 7th, the sentence of the law was carried into execution at Derby on Jeremiah Brandreth, William Turner and Isaac Ludlam, convicted of high treason. About noon the prisoners were brought to the front of the gaol; they appeared resigned to their fate, and after shaking each other by the hand, and taking leave of each other, the ropes were placed round their necks, and after a few awful minutes they were launched into eternity. The bodies hung about 40 minutes, when they were cut down, and the sentence of decapitation was carried into effect. As each head was severed from the body, the executioner held it up to the view of the spectators, and said—"Behold the head of a traitor!" The bodies were then put into the coffins prepared for them, and given to their friends.—As these men have been the first we have had to record as suffering for the high crime of treason, we most sincerely hope they will be the last; and that their fate will be sufficient to deter others from engaging in such unlawful combinations.

Married.] At Boylston, Mr. John Moorcroft to Miss Ann Moorcroft.

At Chesterfield, Mr. John Swift to Miss Mary Fretwell.

At Glossop, William, son of W. Siddons, esq. to Sarah, eldest daughter of W. Dickons, esq. of Milton.

Died.] At Derby, Mr. Geo. Thorne, late quarter-master of the 15th light dragoons.—Mr. Vincent Bregazzi, 81.

At Chesterfield, the Rev. Thos. Astley, 79.

DEVONSHIRE.

The deposits in the Devon and Exeter Saving Bank already exceed 12,000l. the whole of which has been laid out in Government Debentures, bearing an interest of 4l. 11s. 3d. per cent.

From the report of the Society for promoting the Education of the Poor of Exeter and Devon in the Madras system, we learn that the total number admitted at the Central School in Exeter since its establishment, is 1481, of whom 554 are now receiving instruction there. During the last year nine schools have been added to those before in union with the Society.

Into the British School at Exeter, 1486 children have been admitted since the opening; of these 240 boys and 226 girls are now receiving instruction, at an annual expense of about 9s. each.

Married.] At Dittisham, Wm. Newman, esq. of Dartmouth, to Harriet, third daughter of the late Chas. Dumford, esq. of Teignmouth.

At Heavitree, P. W. P. Wallis, esq. commander R. N. to Juliana, second daughter of the late Archdeacon Massey.

At Moretonhampstead, H. F. Shaw, esq. solicitor, London, to the only daughter of Mr. Wm. Bragg.—M. W. Walbank, esq. to Susan, third daughter of Capt. Keene, R.N.

At Great Torrington, Rob. Walker, esq. of Alphington, to Miss Slowey.

At Plymouth, J. Watson, esq. major of the royal citadel, to Harriet, daughter of Lieut. Symons, of the naval hospital.

At Plympton, the Rev. Wm. Molesworth, rector of St. Brooke and St. Ervan, Cornwall, to Katherine, eldest daughter of Paul Treby Treby, esq.

Died.] At Exeter, Elizabeth, relict of the Rev. Theoph. Blackall, formerly rector of St. Mary Major, in that city, and sister to H. Ley, esq. of Trehill, in this county, 79.—Mrs. Gladwin, widow of Gen. G. of Stubbing House, Devon.—Mrs. Sarah Martyn, 94.—Augusta, second daughter of Major Gen. Sir Chas. Holloway, 24.—Mr. Abr. Bennett, late of the Exeter and Plymouth theatres, 35.

At Alphington, Mr. Wm. Townshend, 85.—Andrew Andrew, esq.

At Wembury, suddenly, the Rev. Mr. Bates, curate of that place.

At Torquay, Capt. Geo. Bowen, R. N. brother to [Commissioner B. and to the late Capt. Rich. B. who fell in the attack of Tenerife, under Lord Nelson.

At Sidmouth, J. C. Ridout, esq. of Baughurst, Hants.

At Barnstaple, Mrs. Ann Syle, of Bath.

At Plymouth, the Rev. John Bate, late of St. Stephens, near Saltash.—Mr. Lawrence Rowe, 80.

DORSETSHIRE.

Several petrified skeletons of nondescript animals, of a large size, have been found near Lyme and Charmouth. They are to be seen at the fossil repository at Lyme.

A company has been formed at Weymouth for the purpose of lighting that town with gas.

A Saving Bank is about to be established at Shaftesbury.

Married.] At Poole, Capt. Dudie, 44th regt. to Ursula, youngest daughter of the late Wm. Spurrler, esq.

At Dorchester, Mr. Levi Groves, of Cerne, to Miss Corben, daughter of Mr. C. stationer.

At Sherborne, Mr. W. West, of Leeds, to Jane, daughter of Mr. Thos. Bracher, of Wincanton.

At Gillingham, Mr. C. Hindley, of London, to Miss Meggs, of Boarston.

At Chard, Mr. Rob. Fowler, of Marshalsea, to Miss Wall, of Forton.

Died.] At Dorchester, Mr. R. O. Tuck, of Truro.

At Sherborne, Mrs. Nind, who many years kept a boarding school in that town.

At Stratton, Mrs. Bendon.

At Lyme, Ann, wife of the Rev. Lewis Hughes, of Llanshydd lad, Anglesea.

At Weymouth, Mrs. Berners, relict of the Rev. Henry B. late rector of Hambledon, Bucks.

At Poole, Mrs. Absalom.

At Mucklesford, Mr. Thos. Samways, 86.

At Shaftesbury, in his 26th year, Samuel, son of Mr. Henry Plowman. During 24 years he was troubled with convulsive fits, in consequence of severe ill treatment received from a maid servant in his infancy.

DURHAM.

Capt. Maling, of the R.N. has built a very neat chapel, which will contain about 300 persons, at Haylton Ferry.

The Rev. Geo. Newby, of Wirtton-le-Wear, planted seven-tenths of an acre of land with 42 pecks of the early pink-eye potatoe; these have produced the astonishing quantity of 359 bushels, some of the potatoes weighing as much as 32 ounces each.

Married.] At Durham, Wm. Green, esq. surgeon, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late J. D. Lambton, esq. of Biddick Hall.

Died.] At Sunderland, Mr. Thos. Elterby, 60.—Sarah, daughter of Mr. Wm. Barnes, surgeon, 19.—Mrs. Bulman.—Mr. John Bell, 74.

At Eelshook, Mr. John Dodds, 85.

At Barnardcastle, Miss James, daughter of Capt. J.—Miss Maria Wain.

At Darlington, Mr. William Robinson, schoolmaster, 39.

At South Shields, Mr. R. Bulmer, 55.

At Durham, Mrs. C. Hickson, 89.—Mrs. Ann Darling, 60.

ESSEX.

The commissioners of trusts intend to make application to Parliament, in the ensuing session, for leave to enclose 3,278 acres of Epping Forest, and to remunerate all persons who can shew a just claim to any part of them. The object is to encourage the growth of timber, which is very much retarded by the encroachments of the deer. Independent of the above 3,278 acres, there are about 9 or 10,000 acres belonging to his majesty on that forest.

Married.] Mr. John Kynaston, of Barkington, to Sarah, eldest daughter of John Shuttleworth, esq. of Alborough Hall.

At Chelmsford, Major J. P. Oates, 88th regt. to Lucy Ann, eldest daughter of Mr. Henry Wiffen.

The Rev. J. H. W. Williams, rector of Fornham All Saints, Suffolk, to Grace, youngest daughter of the Rev. J. Applebee, rector of East Thorpe in this county, and prebendary of Lincoln.

C. Stock, esq. of Codham Hall, to Rebecca, eldest daughter of Mr. Wm. Rankin, of Lyons.

Mr. J. Houlton, surgeon of the E. Norfolk Militia, to Miss Dixon, of Witham.

At North Ockenden, Fred. Murgatroyd, esq. to Elizabeth, second daughter of Mrs. Harndon.

Died.] At Harwich, W. A. J. Lawe, esq. Surgeon to the Board of Ordnance, 42.

At Barking, the wife of Mr. Shearcroft, jun. 38.

At St. Osyth, Capt. R. Harman

At Great Gains, near Upmin^{or}, Peter Esdaile, esq. 74.

At Colchester, Mary, mother of Mr. Benj. Strutt, 94.

At Chelmsford, Louisa, second daughter of C. Holgson, esq. solicitor, 14.

At Fobbing Parsonage, the Rev. J. Birch, rector of Corringham, 77.

At Manningtree, Mrs. Buck, who kept a boarding school upwards of 30 years in that town, 70.

At Braintree, Ralph Polley, esq.

At Castle Hedingham, Mrs. Rebecca Ely, 77.

GLoucestershire.

Sir C. B. Codrington, bart. has lately purchased the whole of the freehold and leasehold estates, the property of Jeremiah Hill, esq. of Bristol, for 45,000l. They are situate at Wapley, and other parishes, and from their contiguity, this acquisition makes the baronet's estates extend upwards of fifteen miles in one continued line.

A Savings' Bank is about to be established in Gloucester, for the city and the surrounding district.

Married.] At Cheltenham, Sir William Long of Kempston House, Beds, to Miss Morgan.—Mr. W. H. Tugwood, to the daughter of Francis Tweddell, esq. of Threepwood, Northumberland.

At Siston, P. Sheppard, esq. of Waterford, to Mary, daughter of Fiennes Trotman, esq. of Sutton Court.

At Dursley, Mr. J. Gardiner, of London, to Sophia, youngest daughter of Mr. Camis.

At Stroud, Mr. J. Jones, surgeon, R. N. to Mary, youngest daughter of Mr. Sweetam, surgeon.

Died.] At Cheltenham, Miss Martha Taylor, youngest sister of the late Sir Simon T. bart. 23.—Margaret, wife of Mr. Thos. Holl, proprietor of the *Worcester Herald*, 58.—Lieut. Delancy, of the 4th West India regt. 44.—Mr. C. L. Mardyn, husband of Mrs. M. of Drury Lane Theatre.

At Gloucester, the Rev. Dr. Jos. Chester, rector of Winterbourne Bassett, Wilts, and vicar of Longney and Elmore, in this county, 77.—Mr. Robinson, 87.

At Berkeley, Mr. Rob. Tomkins.

Hampshire.

The second annual meeting of the *Hampshire Pitt Club* was held at Winchester on the 21st of October, being the anniversary of the glorious victory of Trafalgar, achieved under the administration of Mr. Pitt. The toasts and sentiments that unite the parent club in London were given and expressed with that spirit of unanimity which such a subject deserved.

A Society has been formed at Southamp-

ton for the benevolent purpose of superseding the use of climbing boys in sweeping chimnies, and generally to improve the condition of that class of suffering individuals.

A Saving Bank has been established at Basingstoke, for that town and its vicinity within ten miles.

Birth.] At Ropley, Lady Isabella Douglas, wife of the Rev. Chas. D. of a daughter.

Married.] In Guernsey, Thos. Williams, esq. to Eliza, eldest daughter of the late Major-gen. Hay.

At Binstead, J. of Wight, H. M. Wardle, esq. of Wardington, to Harriet, daughter of the late Rev. Thos. Willis, and sister of John Fleming, esq. of Stoneham Park.

Died.] At Winchester, Lieut. J. Hay, 66th foot.

At Westmeon, Jane, daughter of the Rev. Mr. Dabbs of Seckington, Warwickshire, and wife of Mr. Hicks, solicitor, London.

At Romney, Mr. W. Plowman, brewer.

At Vicars Hill, near Lymington, Mrs. Ann Porter, 84.

At Lyndhurst, the residence of his son-in-law, Capt. Burney, Hugh Somerville, esq. of Mount Pleasant, near Plymouth, purser of the Queen Charlotte, the flag-ship at Portsmouth.

At Southampton, Mrs. Cath. Budden, 50.—Mrs. Miller, wife of Mr. M. of the George Inn.

Herefordshire.

Married.] At Kingston, Rich. Banks, esq. to Esther, eldest daughter of the late Wm. Davies, of Abercrag, Brecon.

Died.] At Bromyard, Henry, only son of Mr. Maund, 15.

At Leominster, Mr. Harper.

At Hinton House, near Hereford, Mary Anne, eldest daughter of the late Wm. Downes, esq. 19.

At Croft Castle, Somerset Davies, esq.

Hertfordshire.

Married.] At Ware, the Rev. Geo. Cookson, youngest son of the Rev. Dr. C. Canon of Windsor, to Elizabeth, youngest daughter of the late J. S. Ancrum, esq. of Canonbury Grove.

At Hitchen, Mr. W. Perks, surgeon, to Mary, second daughter of the Rev. W. Tapp, of South Cave, Yorkshire.

At St. Alban's, Mr. Wm. Bolton, to Mrs. Mary Jagger.

Died.] At Spellbrook, Mr. J. Lyles, 71. At Harpenden, Major-Gen. Hadden, R.A. one of the most distinguished officers of that corps.

At Bengeo, Mr. S. West, 77.

At Hertford, Mr. Archer, one of the aldermen of that borough.

Huntingdonshire.

Died.] At Ramsey, Mr. Dugald M'Donald, surgeon, 30.

At Hartford, Jos. Stephenson, M. D. formerly surgeon in Haslar Hospital, Gosport.

KENT.

The late election at Maidstone for three common-councilmen produced a contest unparalleled in that borough. On no former occasion is it recollected that so many free-men voted; the total number being 714. They were brought from all parts of the kingdom at an expense estimated at 3000*l*. Four and five sovereigns were at first offered and at last 25 guineas were given for a vote.

After an obstinate opposition on the part of the Dissenters at Maidstone, Mr. Faucit has obtained a license for opening the theatre in that town.

The Ham estate near Sandwich, estimated in March last at 21,750*l*. have been just sold for 31,000*l*.

Married.] At Canterbury, the Rev. Jas. Halke, Vicar of Selling, to Mary, eldest daughter of Thos. Starr, esq.

At Hythe, Mr. S. Reeves, jun: of Pleyden, Sussex, to Charlotte, youngest daughter of the late Wm Kempe, esq.

Died.] At Chatham, Mr. Ambrose Etherington, stationer, 52.—Mrs. Bailey, 60.—Mr. Henry Clarke, 34.—Mrs. Wager.

At Wortham, Mrs. Watson, 84.

At Staplehurst, Jon. Gillet, esq. 56.

At Appledore, Jeffry Monk, sen. gent.

At Southborough, Thos. Newnham, esq. 52.

At Woolwich, Col. Philip Riou, R. A. brother of the late Capt. Edw. R. of the Royal Navy.

At New Romney, Mrs. Children, mother of the late Geo. C. esq. 88.

At Folkstone, Mrs. S. Spearpoint, 74.

At Herne Bay, Mr. Abr. Sayer, sen. 78.

At Margate, Mr. Geo. Slater.

At Dover, Ann, eldest daughter of the late Thos Boyton, esq.

At Birchington, at the house of her brother, John Friend, esq. Mrs. Whiteley, of London, 22.

At Rochester, Eleanor, wife of the Rev. Michael Smith, and fourth daughter of the Rev. J. Hodgson, rector of Thornham.

At Boughton Hall, Clement Archer, esq. late lieut.-colonel in the 10th Light Dragoons.

At Canterbury, Mr. Edw. Bolton, late quartermaster in the 3d Dragoon Guards, 79.—Sir Rob. Salusbury, bart.

At Smeeth, Mrs. Ball, wife of the Rev. Mr. B.

At West Wickham Wells, Lady Sanderson, relict of Sir James S. and of the notorious William Huntington.

LANCASHIRE.

Domingo House, a splendid mansion near Liverpool, which cost 14,000*l*. was lately sold for 1,500*l*.

At an amateur performance of the *Poor Gentleman* and *The Review*, at Manchester, for the benefit of the General Hospital at that town, the receipt amounted to 315*l*. 6s.

NEW MONTHLY MAG.—No. 47.

Married.] At Wigan, Peter Hopwood, esq. to Miss Mary Harding.

At Bury, John Fort, esq. of Oakenshaw, to Mary, only daughter of Jas. Kay, esq.

At Liverpool, Chas. Thos. Gladwin, esq. to Miss Benson, eldest daughter of the late Moses B. esq.

At Manchester, Mr. Geo. Bentham, of Lancaster, bookseller, to Jane, daughter of Mr. Rob. Hunter.

Died.] At Chapel le Dale, near Ingleton, Thomas, second son of the late Rev. Henry Ellershaw, 26.

At Liverpool, Mr. Rob. White.—Mrs. Eliz. Roe.—Frances, relict of Wm. Wynne, R.N. 78.—Solomon D'Aguilar, esq. 64.—Mr. Thos. Wright, 66.—Mr. Alex. Smith, 53.—Mrs. Alderson, 52.—Henry, only son of Mr. Thos. Schofield, 19.—Mrs. Townson.

At Everton, Ann, wife of Wm. Dixon, esq. and second daughter of Thos. Parsons, esq. of Newport, Salop.

The Rev. B. Latham, vicar of Dean Church, near Bolton, 71. He died suddenly on the road while returning from his duty, which he had conscientiously discharged in an extensive parish for 41 years.

At Manchester, Louisa, daughter of Mr. Lloyd, the astronomical lecturer.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

The Dutchess of Rutland has received the gold medal from the Society of Arts, for various experiments in raising oaks at Belvoir. Her grace's decided conclusion, on five general experiments are, that the best method is to sow the acorns where they are to remain, and after hoeing the rows two years, to plant potatoes, one row only between each row of oaks for three years. The benefit of the oaks from planting potatoes is incalculable; for, from the said experiments, and from others made at the same time, and with the same seedling oaks, planted with a mixture of larch, spruce, beech, birch, and other forest trees, and also with oaks only—in all cases she has found that potatoes between the rows are so superior to all other methods, that the oaks will actually grow as much the first four years with them as in six without them.

"It appears," she observes, "that the great secret in raising plantations of oaks is, to get them to advance rapidly the first eight years from seed, or the first five years from planting, so as the heads of the trees are completely united, and become a smothering crop; after this is effected, the trees will appear to strive to outgrow each other, and will advance in height rapidly; they will be clean straight trees, to any given height; experiments have proved the fact, which may be verified by viewing Belvoir."

Married.] At Brant Broughton, the Rev. L. C. Humfrey, rector of Laughlton, to Mary, daughter of the Rev. John Swann.

At Market Harborough, Mr. R. Buswell, to Miss E. Bromwich.

VOL. VIII.

3 Q

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Died.] At Leicester, Mrs. E. Webb, daughter of the late Mr. Rudd, of Hervingstone, Northampton.

At Leir, Thos. Goodacre, esq.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

It is expected that from the broken state of some parts of the iron bridge at Boston, it will be necessary shortly to substitute a stone arch for the present one of iron. As the abutments will serve for either, the expense, it is supposed, will not exceed 2000*l.* The iron bridge cost altogether upwards of 20,000*l.* about twelve years ago.

A Saving Bank has been established at Boston.

A branch society for the support of the Methodist missions, has been formed at Grantham.

The steam-boiler of one of the packets on the river Witham, between Lincoln and Boston, lately burst, owing to inattention to the safety-valve, but without hurting any person, or doing much mischief to the vessel.

Married.] Capt. Grantham, of Scawby, to Ann, daughter of Wm. Graburn, esq. of Barton upon Humber.

At Redburne, J. Conolly, esq. of Market Rasen, to Charlotte, third daughter of the late Thos. Charlton, esq. of Chilwell Hall, Notts.

Died.] The Rev. Dr. Geo. Houlton, vicar of Sutterton, and rector of Alderchurch. After having performed a portion of the Sunday duty at both those churches, he was suddenly taken ill, and expired the same evening.

At Weston, Mr. Jas. Overton, 79.

At Spalding, Miss Bonner, school-mistress, 28.

At Boston, Mr. Chantry, 48.—Mr. Thos. Boyes, 84.

At Grantham, Mr. Catlett, jun. 36.

At Langton Hall, Augusta, daughter of G. Langton, esq. 15,

At Great Ponton, Mr. John Haynes, 83.

At Holbeck, Mr. A. Hewson, late of Manchester, 38.

MONMOUTH.

Died.] At Little Wonastow, near Monmouth, Mrs. Prosser. Her death was occasioned by the sting of a bee on her arm, which, from inattention, produced a mortification that carried her off in a few days.

NORFOLK.

At the last general quarter sessions for this county, the following resolution was carried unanimously:—"That the clerk of the peace do give public notice in the newspapers circulated within the county of Norfolk, that all persons pretending to be Gipsies, or wandering in the habit or form of Egyptians, are by law deemed to be rogues and vagabonds, and are punishable by imprisonment and whipping. And the chief constables in their respective hundreds, and the petty constables in their respective parishes, are required to put the law in execution, by ap-

prehending such Gipsies, or pretended Gipsies, and to carry them before some of his Majesty's justices of the peace acting in and for the said county, in order that they may be dealt with according to law."

A legacy of 300*l.* bequeathed to the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital by the late Mr. Thos. Clabburn, of Norwich, has been paid to that society.

Married.] Jer. Smith, jun. esq. of Brimsyard, to Miss Pallant, of Rendham.

At Norwich, the Rev. D. Hoste, brother of Sir Wm. H. bart. to Theophila, eldest daughter of the Rev. Richard Turner, of Yarmouth.—Mr. Alfred Barnard, solicitor, to Frances, eldest daughter of the late Mr. Francis Smith.—Mr. S. W. Stevenson, one of the proprietors of the *Norfolk Chronicle*, to Miss Newton.

At Swaffham, the Rev. Geo. Montagu, to Emily, fourth daughter of the Rev. Chancellor Yonge.

At Yarmouth, Lieut. Chas. M'Anally, of the 90th regt. to Emily, youngest daughter of Thos. Watson, esq.—Danby Palmer, esq. to Mrs. Pyle.

Died.] At Lynn, Mrs. Veargitt, 97.—Mr. F. English, 46.—James, eldest son of Edm. Preston, esq. of Yarmouth, 17.—Mr. Gibbons, of Holbeach.—Mrs. Cook, 72.—Mr. W. Marshall, 84.

At Wereham, Jon. Baxter, gent.

At Tasburgh, Mrs. Deb. Johnson, 81.

At Honingham, Mr. John Sutton, 52.

At Mattishall, Mr. John Barker, 86.

At Denver, Wm. Bennett, gent.

At Catton, Esther, relict of John Langton, esq. 75.

At Sherrington, Mrs. Mary Shorting, 81.

At Norwich, Elizabeth, wife of Mr. Wm. Mack, 67.—Mr. Chas. Bagg, schoolmaster, 61.—Mr. Peter Harper, 40 years parish clerk of St. Michael's, 76.—Mrs. Marks, relict of Mr. M. corner of this city.—Stephen, only son of Mr. J. Sewell, attorney, 23.—Mrs. Bonifant, 53.—Mr. R. Gedge, 28.

NORTHAMPTON.

Mr. Starmer, of Harpole, near Northampton, has a pear tree, of the jargonelle sort, which this year produced a crop of pears at the usual period; at the time the pears were pulled, the tree had a considerable shew of blossom, which was succeeded by a second crop of pears that became perfectly ripe, and were pulled at the latter end of the past month. The tree is again in blossom!

Married.] At Owendon, Thos. Lynes, esq. to Frances, fourth daughter of the Rev. Geo. Boulton.

Died.] At Wicken, Constantia, wife of the Rev. Hen. Quartley, rector of that place, and vicar of Wolverton, Bucks.

At Cucknoe, Mrs. Rob. Johnson, 83.

At Whittlebury, the Rev. Henry Beauclerc, only son of the late Lord Henry B. 73.

At Peterborough, the wife of Mr. Jos. Dawson, 75.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

At a meeting held at Newcastle for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of remunerating Mr. George Stephenson for the valuable service which he has rendered to mankind by the invention of his safety lamp, a liberal subscription was opened for that purpose.

The proprietors of the Newcastle gas works have made such progress, that the main pipes are now being laid down through the principal streets.

Married.] At Bolam, Thos. Fenwick, esq. of Milburn Place, to Jane, daughter of the late John Bell, esq. of Gallow-hill House.

At Newcastle, Alex. Renny, esq. to Harriet, youngest daughter of Rob. Blakiston, esq. of Sunderland.

Died.] At North Shields, Mr. Maddison, 44.—Mr. Wm. Gibb, master of the Ann, of Newcastle.

At Newcastle, Mrs. Ramsay, relict of Capt. R. of this port, 85.—Mrs. Jane Henzell, 48.—The wife of Mr. Geo. Thompson, 35.—Ralph Waters, esq. 68.—Mr. John Peacock, 63.—Mr. Nathan, surgeon.

At Hexham, Mr. John Bell, 49.—Margaret, daughter of Mr. John Stobart, 19.—Thomas, son of Mr. J. Ridley, 15.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

The Nottingham Pitt Club held their anniversary dinner on the 28th of October, at Thurland Hall. The Duke of Newcastle, the patron of the club, was prevented from attending by indisposition.

A Saving Bank has been opened at Newark with the best prospect of success.

Died.] At Walling Well, near Worksop, Sir Thos. Wollaston White, bart.

At Sutton Bonington, the wife of W. Boulton, esq. She had been lecturing a number of young people belonging to the Sunday School, and was in the act of praying with them previous to their dismission, when she suddenly fell on the floor and expired.

OXFORDSHIRE.

An Auxiliary Bible Society, in union with the British and Foreign Bible Society, has been established at Banbury. Upwards of 130l. has been subscribed, and a supply of Bibles ordered from the parent society.

Married.] At Oxford, Mr. Hen. Goodling to Miss Davenport.

Died.] At Oxford, John Paul, esq. of Balliol College, eldest son of John P. esq. of High Grove, Gloucestershire, 22.—Samuel King, many years servant to Magdalen College, 73.

At Thame, Mr. Wm. Ellison.—Mr. Wm. Newman. He was a comedian in Messrs. Rogers and Morgan's company.

At Henley on Thames, Caroline, relict of the late, and mother of the present Phil. Lybbe Powys, esq. of Hardwick House, 79.

At Adderbury, John Barber, esq.

SHROPSHIRE.

A new joint company of proprietors have determined to recommence part of the extensive iron works at Ketley, in Shropshire, which were put out of blast nearly two years ago, in consequence of the decay in the iron trade. These works will give immediate employment to about 700 colliers and miners, and furnish food for their numerous families. The following iron furnaces in the vicinity have also been rekindled and put in activity: at Madeley Wood 2; the Horsehays 1; Old Park 1; Wrockwardine Wood 2; Snedshill 1; and Donnington Wood 2.

Died.] At the Grove, Weir, Mrs. Roberts, wife of Owen R. esq.

At Bridgnorth, in the same hour, Mr. John Bydee and his wife, 82.

At the New Park, near Shrewsbury, Mr. Edw. Ellesmere, 76.

At Ellesmere, Mr. James, surgeon.

At Newport, Thos. Morris, esq. attorney.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

At the first anniversary meeting of Reynolds' commemoration at Bristol, it was reported that about 800l. had been expended last year in various charities, and 1000l. navy five per cents invested agreeable to the wishes of the donors.

Capt. Marshall has been elected master of the ceremonies at the Kingston Rooms, Bath.

On the 3d of November, Bath was honoured with the presence of her Majesty, who has been advised to drink the waters for the benefit of her health. She was accompanied by the Duke of Clarence and Princess Elizabeth. Three spacious elegant houses in Sydney Place were prepared for the reception of the royal party, who, however, in consequence of the sudden decease of the Princess Charlotte, abruptly left the city again on the 8th for Windsor.

Married.] The Rev. Robert Peel, of Stratton Audley, Oxford, to Miss Alicia Peel.

At Bristol, Mr. John Morgan, bookseller, to Mary Anne, youngest daughter of Mr. Tucker, of Merioneth.

At Stawley, W. Bayley, esq. of Bunbury, Cheshire, to Maria, eldest daughter of the Rev. Thomas Harwood, rector of the former place.

At Somerton, Capt. Perry, R. N. to Martha, daughter of the late Rev. L. Kirby, rector of Castle Eaton, Wilts.

At Corston, the Rev. J. Coane, youngest son of C. Coane, esq. of Bath, to Elvina, only daughter of the late Major Impey.

At Yatisbury, John Tanner, esq. to Ann, third daughter of Thos. Tuckey, esq.

Died.] At Bath, Wm. Tickell, esq. of Clisson, Devon, 84.—Elizabeth, wife of Mr. Finden, architect, 35.—Mrs. Brewer, wife of Mr. B. surgeon.—Frances, daughter of the Rev. Mat. Mapletoft.—Samuel, eldest son of the late Samuel Hadley, esq. of Clapham,

Surrey, 20.—Mrs. Ashe, relict of Captain A. —Mrs. Guyon, relict of C. Philip G. esq.

At Clifton, Lady C. Smyth, relict of Sir John S. bart. of Sydling, Dorset.—Fred. H. M'Causland, esq. youngest son of C.M'Causland Gage, esq. of Fruit Hill, county Londonderry, Ireland, 23.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

The magistrates of this county, after investigating the conduct of Roberts, keeper of the gaol at Wolverhampton, in regard to the prosecution of Hall and Morrison, who, at the last assizes, were found guilty of highway robbery, have resolved that his conduct was not actuated by any unworthy motives, and that his character for humanity to the prisoners committed to his care, remained unimpeached.

Married.] At Wolverhampton, Mr. Kenwick, of Dudley, to Miss Mascall.

At Newcastle, Mr. C. Windle, of Walsall, to Ann, second daughter of the late Mr. Thos. Bourne, one of the aldermen of the former place.

At West Bromwich, John S. Sparrow, esq. of Oxley House, to Miss Charlotte Penn, of West Hampton.

Died.] At Aldershaw, J. B. Floyer, esq. 62.

At Wolverhampton, Mrs. Vernon, 79.—William, brother of Mr. Geo. Cale, of the Swan Hotel, 35.—Mr. Thos. Powis, 33.—Mr. Benj. Payne, 24.

At Newcastle, Mrs. Hollinshead, wife of Mr. H. jun.

At Cannock, Sarah, wife of Mr. John Turner, 38.

At Uttoxeter, Mrs. Kinnerley, mother of Mr. K.—The wife of Mr. Corden, of the White Bear.—Miss Whitby.

SUFFOLK.

The following instance of honourable feeling deserves to be recorded:—About fourteen years ago, a professional man at Bury, carrying on also the business of a druggist, had the misfortune to become a bankrupt, when he paid 6s. 8d. in the pound under the commission. On the 1st November he voluntarily made good the whole deficiency at the bank of Messrs. Oakes and Son, to the amount of near 400l.

Married.] The Rev. Benedict Pering, Fellow of Wadham College, Oxford, to Mary, only daughter of the late T. Carter, esq. of Beccles.

Mr. Willis of Framlingham, to Elizabeth, niece of the late W. Cottingham, gent. of Glenham.

Died.] At Ipswich, Chas. Greaves, esq. His secluded life and eccentric manners, his talents for music, mechanics, and the higher branches of philosophy, together with the variety of his pursuits, rendered him an object of general attention. He was found dead in his bed.

At Redgrave, Mr. John Wright, 44.

At Drinkstone, Mrs. Ward.

SURREY.

Birth.] At Wimbledon House, the lady of Joseph Marryat, esq. M. P. of a son.

Married.] At Camberwell, Major James Simpson, of Iver House, Bucks, to Miss Theodosia Graves.

At Peckham, Mr. W. C. McCreight, of the Bank of England, to Margaret, fourth daughter of the late Mr. Rob. Richardson, of Newcastle.

At Mortlake, Robt. P. Nisbet, esq. of the Bengal Civil Service, to Clara, only daughter of the late Major Harriott, of West Ham in this county.

Died.] At Braybeif House, Guildford, John Wight, esq.

At Peckham, S. Hayardahl, esq.

At Mortlake, Henrietta, wife of John Peter Boileau, esq. 44.

At Dulwich, Ann, wife of John Wiles, esq. 68.

At Camberwell, Thos. Butlin, esq. of Turville Park, Oxon, 72.

At Esher, Mr. Carpenter, who for a considerable time kept the Three Mariners in that town. He derived his principal support from the patronage of the Princess Charlotte and her establishment, and was so deeply affected when he heard of the decease of her Royal Highness, that he was immediately taken ill, talked of nothing but the death of the Princess, and the next day expired.

SUSSEX.

The visits of the Prince Regent to Brighton are almost invariably distinguished by acts of charitable munificence. Phoebe Hassel, a poor woman, born in 1715, and consequently almost 103 years old, has lately had the good fortune to attract his notice, while following her usual occupation of retailing fruit and gingerbread on the steps of a lodging house near the south end of the Steyne. Her venerable figure led to some inquiries on the part of his Royal Highness, who in consequence became acquainted with some curious particulars of her history. She was at Bunker's Hill in America, served under Lord Heathfield at the siege of Gibraltar, received several wounds, and concealed her sex till she was stripped to be punished for some misdemeanor. She had been admitted into the workhouse, but her spirit was uneasy in such a situation. The alternative chosen was her present employment, with a small allowance from the parish. His Royal Highness commanded that half-a-guinea weekly shall be regularly paid to her from the royal purse as long as she lives, with instructions for more, should her condition require it.

Birth.] At Lewes, the lady of Lieut.-col. Sir Hew Ross, K. C. B. of a son.

Married.] At Arundel, Jas. Hopkins, esq. banker, to Anne, daughter of the late Mr. John Holmes.

At Bersted, E. A. Sanford, esq. only son of Wm. Aysford S. esq. of Ninehead court,

Somerset, to Henriette, eldest daughter of the late Sir Wm. Langham, bart.

At Malling, Mr. Jos. Aldridge, of London, to Ann, second daughter of Mr. Jas. Berry.

At Brighton, C. Craven, esq. of Speen-hill, Berks, to Penelope, youngest daughter of E. Wheeler, esq. of London.

Died.] At Brighton, William, only son of the late William Woodward, esq. of Butler's Marston, Warwickshire, 18.—Mrs. Révell, wife of — R. esq. a gentleman of fortune resident at Englefield Green, and the affectionate mother of ten children. Being on a visit to this place with her husband and children, she left her home privately and was found a corpse on the beach, nearly opposite to the Marine Library.

At Steyning, Mr. S. Elgar, 74.

At Ham Place, near Angmering, the wife of Wm. Gratwick, esq. 77.

At Bognor, Elizabeth, daughter of the late Sir John Tyrell, bart. and sister to the Countess of Arran.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Mr. H. L. Smith, oculist and aurist, proposes to form an establishment of the nature of an infirmary on a small scale, at Southam, for the benefit of the poor afflicted with diseases of the eye and ear.

From the progressive improvement of trade the weekly allowance to the outdoor poor of Birmingham is reduced from 850*l.* which it was in April last to 550*l.* In May there were 941 paupers in the workhouse; in October 752.

Married.] At Aston, Mr. J. Perry, of Stourbridge, to Mary Ann, eldest daughter of the late John Welch, esq. of Small Heath, near Birmingham.

At Birmingham, Mr. J. W. Izod, of Evesham, to Emily, eldest daughter of Mr. Waddell.

At Mancetter, J. D. Jackson, esq. captain and adjutant to the Leicester Regt. L. M. to Miss Beale, only child of the late Mr. Beale of Atherstone.

Died.] At Birmingham, Mr. J. H. Solomon, 43.—Catherine, wife of Mr. T. Southall, 75.—Mr. Gorle, 65.—Mr. Thos. Wilmore, 75.—M. Jon. Hinchliffe, 77.—Mrs. Pemberton, relict of Sam. P. esq. 73.

At Leamington, Mrs. Walker, relict of Mr. Alex. W. of Birmingham, 64.

WILTSHIRE.

A District Committee in aid of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge has been established at Chippenham.

Association for the prevention of crimes and misdemeanors, and for the prosecution of offenders, has been formed at Wilton.

Married.] At Highworth, B. L. Slater, esq. of London, to Catherine, youngest daughter of Jas. Crowdy, esq.

At Melksham, Mr. John Palmer, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Thos. Redman, esq.

At Trowbridge, Mr. Wm. Nightingale, to Miss E. Offer.

At Warminster, Mr. Corn. Tyte, to Miss E. Scammell.

At Fisherton, Mr. Thos. Newton, of Shaftesbury, Methodist minister, to Miss Reeves.

Died.] At Salisbury, Mr. Josiah Bennet, 82.—Mrs. Williams, widow of the Rev. Mr. W. 75.—Mr. Jas. Haydon, 37.

At Warminster, Miss Sarah Anne Wensley, 38.

At Swindon, Mr. Rich. Farmer, 77.

At Sutton, Mr. John Elling, 88.

At Bratton, Wm. Blatch, esq. 78.

At Bowood, the seat of the Marquis of Lansdowne, Mr. Broad, who had been nearly 40 years steward in the Marquis's family. His death was occasioned by a circumstance no less remarkable than melancholy; being out in the park on the day preceeding with a party of ladies and gentlemen, he found a dead adder, which he took up in his hand, and opened its mouth to shew where the poison of the creature lay; in doing which, however, the subtle matter communicated to a cut in one of his fingers. Next morning Mr. B. was found dead in his bed, with every indication of his having died from the effects of the poison, the arm being much inflamed.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Viscount Dudley and Ward has recently given 1000 guineas for enlarging Dudley church; and has erected a chapel at a great expense in the adjoining parish of Sedgley.

Married.] At Frampton on Severn, the Rev. Wm. Richardson, to Miss Bond.

At Cleeve Prior, Mr. Fisher, of Alcester Lodge, to Miss Tomes, of Marston Sicca, Gloucestershire.

Mr. Jas. Bick, surgeon, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Col. Grant, of Bank House, Kempsey.

Thos. Ward, esq. only son of Thos. W. esq. of Moreton Morrell, Warwick, to Ann, only daughter of the late John Hobbins, esq. of Barford.

Died.] At Worcester, Ma. J. King, a veteran who is supposed to be one of the last of those present at the taking of Quebec, 92.

At Kidderminster, Mr. Bradley, surgeon, 50.

YORKSHIRE.

Married.] At Kirby Sigston, the Rev. John Fox, rector of that place, to Susannah, youngest daughter of Mr. John Walker.

At Whitby, David, son of D. Veasey, esq. of Huntingdon, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late Ingram Chapman, esq.

At Sheffield, Mr. H. Elder, of Edinburgh, bookseller, to Jane, only daughter of the late Mr. A. Todd.

At New Miller Dam, near Wakefield, J. Tucker, esq. of Epworth, to the daughter of — Roberts, esq. of Pledwick Hall.

At Gisburne, the Rev. J. H. Parker, third son of the late John P. esq. of Browsholme

Hall, to the Hon. Catherine Lister, eldest daughter of Lord Ribblesdale.

At Bridlington, M. Hardy, esq. to Miss Parrott.

At Elland, H. C. Leatham, esq. of Barton-le-Street, to Lucy, youngest daughter of the Rev. Thos. Lund, rector of the latter place.

At Lillington, the Rev. Edm. Day to Miss Gilbert, of Settrington.

Died.] At Hawknest, near North Allerton, Matt. Crowe, esq. 57.

At Halifax, Jos. Lister, esq.

At Plumpton, near Wetherby, Wm. Popplewell, esq. many years agent to the Earl of Harewood.

At Masham, Mr. Julius Cæsar Ibbetson, an eminent painter, who has been denominated the Berghem of England, by the venerable President of the Royal Academy.

At Hull, Jos. Chapman, esq. 76.—In his 64th year, Mr. John Whitton, well known for his extensive proficiency in the Greek and Hebrew languages. For several years past it was his custom to have a few young friends to spend the Tuesday evening with him, reading the Hebrew and Greek Scriptures, whom he encouraged by his example and assisted with his valuable library.—Mrs. Spyvee, 82.—Mrs. Smyth, relict of J. S. esq. of Holbeck, near Leeds, 77.—Mrs. Moxon, 64.—Mr. Wm. Davis, formerly master of the Ocean, in the Hamburg trade, 39.—Capt. Jacob Andersen, 61.

At Ripon, Mr. Edw. Clarkson, surgeon, 41.—Mr. B. Hague, surgeon, 35.—Mrs. Reynard, relict of Wm. R. esq. of Hob Green, 79.

At Moor Grange, near Beeford, Thos. Wood, gent. brother to the Hon. Baron W.

At Thirsk, Edward, son of Chas. Walker, esq.

At Campfield, the widow of C. W. Childers, esq. late of Cantley Lodge, near Doncaster, 72.

At Doncaster, Mary Anne, second daughter of the late Rev. S. Moore, 38.—Mrs. Judd, of the Rein Deer Inn, 48.—Mr. Rob. Day, late of the Angel Inn, 66.

SCOTLAND.

Birth.] At Aberfeldy, the wife of John Mc'Laggan, of a boy and two girls.

At Ormiston Hall, the Countess of Hoptoun, of a son.

Married.] At Edinburgh, Mr. R. Cadell, bookseller, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Arch. Constable, esq.

Died.] At Edinburgh, John Graham, esq. historical painter, and many years teacher of the Academy under the direction of the Board of Trustees.

IRELAND.

Daniel Waring, the principal evidence against Roger O'Connor at his late trial on

a charge of robbing a mail coach, was indicted by Mr. O'C. for perjury. At the trial in Dublin on the 31st October, O'Connor in his cross-examination declared himself an infidel with respect to the Holy Scriptures; on which the presiding judge, Daly, declared his evidence invalid, and Waring was in consequence acquitted.

BIRTH.] At Pakenham Hall, the Countess of Longford, of a son and heir.

MARRIED.] In Dublin, Capt. the Hon. Jas. A. Maude, R. N. to Miss Albinia Brodric, second daughter of the Archbishop of Cashel.—Lundy Foot, esq. eldest son of Jef. F. esq. of Holy Park, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Thos. Vicars, esq.

DIED.] At Armagh, of typhus fever, Major Gen. John Burnet, commanding the northern district.—Of the same disorder, the Rev. Thos. Carpendale, master of the Royal School, 62.

At Freamont, co. Monaghan, Capt. Mayne, of the Monaghan militia, brother of the Hon. Justice M.

At the seat of Lord Castle Stuart, co. Tyrone, Chas. Robinson, esq. brother to the Countess of Castle Stuart.

BRITISH COLONIES.

DIED.] At the Cape of Good Hope, Lady Brenton, wife of Commissioner Sir Jahleel B. Bart.

At Masulipatam, Lieut.-gen. Croker of the Madras Establishment, whose military services, for upwards of 50 years, are well known and justly appreciated by the army of the coast, 68.

At Cawnpore, Major-gen. Sir John Horsford, K. C. B. commanding the 1st division of the field army, and colonel of the 3d battalion of artillery, 64. In a service of 45 years, in various parts of India, he never enjoyed one day's leave of absence from his professional duties.

At Benares, Claude Russell, esq. son of Claude R. esq. of Warfield, Berks.

At St. John's, Jamaica, the Rev. Wm. Jepson Haswell, chaplain to H. M. S. La Pique, the flag-ship on that station, and late of Corpus Christi College, Oxford.

At sea, on his return to England, Joseph Leacock, esq. of Mount Brevitor, Barbadoes, 34.

ABROAD.

BIRTH.] At Dieppe, the lady of Major-gen. Sir John Keane, of a son.

DIED.] On the 15th October, at Soleure, in Switzerland, the celebrated Polish patriot General Thaddeus Kosciuszko.

At St. Maude, near Paris, in his 12th year, Viscount Boringdon, eldest son of the Earl of Morley. His death was occasioned by his having swallowed an ear of rye on the 21st of July last.

REPORT OF CHEMISTRY, NATURAL PHILOSOPHY, &c.

M. GAY LUSSAC has discovered an easy and expeditious method of obtaining alumine of perfect purity. It consists in taking alum with a base of ammonia (which is to be had in abundance in commerce) calcining it, to deprive it of the water of crystallisation, and decomposing it in a crucible at a red heat. The sulphuric acid and ammonia are thus disengaged, and the alumine alone remains in a state of the greatest purity. This earth, thus prepared, is very white, extremely fine and soft to the touch. It combines easily with water, but at a gentle heat separates from it and resumes its properties. From its fineness, and the hardness of its particles, it will be found useful for polishing metals, and from its whiteness, it may probably be employed with advantage in the making of colours.

Professor MORICHI, of Rome, has found that the violet rays of the prismatic spectrum possess the extraordinary power of communicating the magnetic property to needles. Professor PLAYFAIR of Edinburgh, in whose presence the experiment was performed, during his late visit to Italy, by Dr. Carpi, gives this account of the process:—A solar ray entering a room by a circular hole made in the shutter was received upon an ordinary prism. The spectrum resulting from the refraction was caught upon a screen; a book was then set up in such a manner as to intercept the whole of the spectrum excepting the violet rays, in the prolongation of which a support was fixed for the needle to be magnetised, which was a thin piece of steel taken from among several others, and which, when tried, manifested neither polarity nor any power of attraction for iron filings. It was fastened with wax horizontally upon the support; and in a direction intersecting the magnetic meridian nearly at right angles. The whole of the violet ray was collected by a lens of proper size into a focus, which was moved slowly along the needle, beginning at the middle, towards one of the extremities, and always towards the same; taking care never to move it back in the contrary direction. After this operation had been continued half an hour, the needle was examined and found not to have acquired any perceptible polarity or attraction. The process was resumed for 25 minutes more, making in the whole 55 minutes, at the end of which time the needle was found to be strongly magnetic; the point on which the violet ray had been moved flying from the north pole, and the whole needle powerfully attracting iron filings. Dr. Carpi assured the Professor that a clear and dry atmosphere is essential to the success of the process; but that the temperature is a matter of indifference.

Mr. THOMAS HOLT, of Cork, has found that both the common and dwarf kidney-bean (*phaseolus vulgaris* and *p. nanus*) as well as the common garden bean (*faba vicia*) and all its varieties, hitherto considered by botanists as annual plants, are, in reality, perennials. If they are cut down in the autumn before the appearance of sharp frosts, and the roots covered with stable litter, they will shoot up again in spring, and though the pods do not come to maturity so early in the second and succeeding years, yet the crop is not so liable to be injured by the vicissitudes of the weather as that of fresh sown plants.

Professor DOBEREINER, of Göttingen, has obtained an extraordinary product from the mineral kingdom. Being engaged in experiments on the inflammable gas of coal, which he mixed with aqueous vapour in a red-hot iron tube, he obtained not only much carburetted hydrogen gas and carbonic acid, but also a considerable quantity of a substance resembling gelatine, which settling about the tube at length stopped it up completely. On analysing this substance he found it to be a mixture of water and grease. The gas itself contained a considerable quantity of this grease mechanically suspended; it was not very transparent and had a strong smell of melted fat. When left to stand it deposited a white and greasy matter. The Professor is in hopes of being able to extract alcohol from the same substances by a similar process, for the component elements of that combustible liquid are contained in them, and the conditions of the combination either exist already or may be easily procured.

A more convenient process for preparing acetate of potash than by saturating the subcarbonate with distilled vinegar, which almost always leaves the solution of a brown colour, is as follows:—Let 120 parts of subcarbonate of potash and 300 parts of super-acetate of lead be separately dissolved in as little water as possible, and the

solutions mixed together. The carbonate of lead will be precipitated and the acetate of potash will remain in a colourless solution, which may be evaporated till it becomes somewhat thick, and then set aside to crystallize.

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

THE prevailing easterly winds, which we noticed in our last Number, subsided with the close of the month; and in consequence the arrival of ships from every part of the globe has been extensive, and rendered the supplies of produce of every kind abundant; and transactions have been considerable and general without any extraordinary feature of great extent, if we except a speculation in rum, of which we shall take notice hereafter.

The very extensive sales of cotton wool in the month of August and part of September, still continue to keep the market for the raw material off its level, whilst the process of spinning and manufacture continues in full activity in almost every branch as well as in cotton. The lamented death of Her Royal Highness the Princess Charlotte will, doubtless, for a time, in some measure tend to suspend some trifling branches of employment in the manufacture of certain fancy articles, but we are confident, that as soon as the necessary documents can be obtained to enable us to produce an aggregated statement of the commercial operations of the year, they will be such as to falsify all the predictions of the pseudo-prophets and narrow-minded patriots who have continued for years to proclaim the degradation of Great Britain as the necessary consequence of those exertions that have rendered her exalted above all the nations of the earth: but without thus generalizing on the subject, as far as the commercial part of the question is concerned, the operations will be found extensive, and of a kind to produce satisfaction to every rational mind for the present, and to excite the strongest hopes for gradually increasing prosperity for the future.

By a reference to the subjoined table, No. 3, it will be seen, contrary to expectation, that the annual supply of sugars, as well as all other articles of colonial produce, exceeds the supply of last year; and as the delivery from the warehouses in London, as will be seen by table No. 2, still continues very limited, the sales are heavy, although without any material diminution in value. Brown sugars command from 73s. to 76s.; middling up to 78s. and 80s.; and fine up to 87s. to 90s.; and for fine Barbadoes 92s. to 94s.—The operations in coffee are at present very limited, whilst the holders do not appear anxious to effect sales by a reduced price. A considerable sensation was produced about the middle of the month, by a report that the French government had permitted the importation of rum into France for the supply of the allied troops, which led to an increased demand of price of 1s. to 1s. 6d. and in some instances 2s. per gallon; but as the importation of rum into Great Britain this season is nearly double what it was last season, we apprehend the excess of supply will prove more than any increased demand that may ensue: admitting that the admission into France is true, which at present again seems doubtful. We cannot, therefore, perceive any rational cause for any considerable advance on this article—the present prices being nearly double what they have been at within the last twelve months.—Low Leewards 3s. 6d. up to 3s. 11d. for good: Jamaica 4s. 2d. up to 5s. 10d. and 6s. per gallon.

The ridiculous speculation in oil, which we noticed in our last Number, is beginning to yield to the force of public opinion, the holders being now willing to take 50l. for what they last month demanded 60l.; but if the public act with justice to themselves, the speculators should take still one half less before a single cask is bought of them. Tallow, notwithstanding the abundant home supply, together with 27,000 casks of foreign up to this time imported into London, and about 9,000 more into the out-ports, and 10 to 15,000 casks more immediately expected to arrive, still continues about 15l. per ton above the price of last season.—Hemp has also rather improved in value; and flax has advanced 5l. to 6l. per ton.

There have been some very extensive importations of rice from the East Indies, both into London and Liverpool, which has commanded the very high prices of 26s. up to 32s. and 34s. per cwt. The price of grain and flour has also rather improved.—See Table, No. 1.

The exchanges remain without any variation deserving of notice. Silver in demand at a price disproportionate to the courses of exchange: dollars command 5s. 3½d. per oz.: Portugal gold 80s. 6d. per oz. The funds rather improving.

BANKRUPTS

FROM OCTOBER 23 TO NOVEMBER 23, 1817, INCLUSIVE.

Where the address of the Solicitor is not mentioned, he must be understood to reside at the same place as the bankrupt. The Solicitors' names are between parentheses.

- AARON A. Plymouth, silversmith (Bozon & Tink
Aldham W. Great Totham, miller (Tilson &
Preston, Coleman street
Allwright S. High street, haberdasher (Crafts,
Foley place
Appley R. North Shields, cabinet-maker (Robinson & Hammond, Austin Friars
Banfield E. St. Philip & Jacob, cooper (Poole &
Greenfield, Gray's Inn square
Baum J. White Hart yard, victualler (Platt, Aldersgate street
Beard W. Phoenix yard, smith (Hartley, New Bridge street
Beckett W. P. Wakefield, linen draper (Carr
Beerenbrock C. Oxford street, merchant (Smith, St. John street
Bell J. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, stationer (Kirkley & Fenwick
Belling W. Exeter, druggist (Brutton
Beaumont S. Bath, broker (Hodgson
Bolshaw J. Liverpool, plumber (Atherton
Boswood J. Brighton, tobacconist (Castle, Cursitor street
Bradford R. Bromyard, cordwainer (Dangerfield
Brandon J. T. Church street, merchant (Annesley & Son, Cateaton street
Bray J. S. Coleman street buildings, merchant (Willis & Co. Warrford-court
Bray W. Coleman street buildings, merchant (Willis & Co. Warrford court
Bridgman J. V. Tavistock, scrivener (Lambe & Hawke, Princes street
Broad T. Bury, miller (Freeman, Arundel
Butcher U. Cambridge, scrivener (Peacocke
Carlisle J. Newcastle upon Tyne, miller (Bainbridge
Collinson J. Huddersfield, boat-builder (Chew, Fenchurch street
Cooke J. Fareham, tanner (Paddon
Cooper H. Brixton, builder (Lee & Towashend, Southwark
Cooper W. Fenchurch street, merchant (Lowe & Bower, Southampton buildings
Cowen G. Great Prescott lane, merchant (Johnson, Mansell street
Cutler A. Tower street, painter (Noel, Gray's Inn place
Daniel G. & W. Cross, Birmingham, merchants (Simcox
Davies J. Canterbury, linen draper (Lewis
Davies W. Tredegar, innholder (Stokes, Caerwent
Dickenson R. & J. St. John street, brewers (Osbaldeston, London street
Dodd T. Liverpool, printseller (Bellamy, Serjeant's Inn
Downes J. J. Whitechapel road, collar maker (Smith & Henderson, Leman street
Downs J. M. Reading, cheesemonger (Robert, Greystoke place
Dyson J. Almondbury, clothier (Batty, Chancery lane
Eady T. Woolwich, horse dealer (Morgan
Edwards T. Daresbury, druggist (Chcater, Staple Inn
Emery J. Dover, draper (Jones, Sise lane
Evans M. sen. Llangernew, shopkeeper (Williams, Denbigh
Firth W. Liversedge, clothier (Eyles, Castle str.
Flack J. Old str. victualler (Duncan, Holborn ct.
Fletcher J. & W. Yeates, Brighton, tailors (Adams, Old Jewry
Glascodine J. Westbury upon Trym, carpenter (Heelis, Staple Inn
Goring T. Staines, tailor (Shepherd, Hyde street
Granville A. Plymouth, china merchant (Sole
Green J. Saltford, victualler (Wingate, Bath
Green R. Manchester, iron liquor maker (Creswell
Gregory G. Sheffield, scissor maker (Bigg, Southampton buildings
Hall J. R. Aldermanbury, merchant (Hackett, New court
Hall W. Halifax, scrivener (Alexander
Hawke W. Lamerton, merch. (Fairbank, Staple Inn
Hewitt H. Sheffield, merchant (Wake
Hildebrand C. Coleman street, picture seller (Hurd & Co. Temple
Hobbs E. Bankside, wrought iron manufacturer (Williams, Cursitor street
Hobson J. Manchester, brazier (Hewitt
Holbrook T. Bath, coach master (Wingate
Home G. Threadneedle street, wine merchant (Setree, John street
Howell J. & B. Blackfriars road, linen drapers (Farren, Threadneedle street
Hutchinson W. St. John street, cheesemonger (Robinson, Park street
Iredale W. B. Sheffield, mercer (Rodgers
Kendrick F. Holborn, & G. Tyndale, Aldgate, linen drapers (Willis & Co. Warrford court
Kendrick W. Daventry, grocer (Lawledge, Gray's Inn lane
Kent W. Bermondsey, Spanish leather dresser (Drew & Son
Kilner W. & J. Dutton, woollen manufacturers (Stocker & Co. Furnival's Inn.
Kilsby W. Borough Market, Southwark, victualler (Hannam, Piazza Chambers
Knight J. & T. Ashby, Gough square, fancy leather manufacturers (Lane & Bennet, Lawrence Pountney hill
Leigh J. jun. Manchester, calico printer (Kershaw
Marsh J. Pilkington, farmer (Bennet, Manchester
Mathieson W. & G. R. Lapraik, Bishopsgate street, tailors (Willett, Crown court
Maxfield T. Halstead, grocer (Palmer & France Bedford row
Miller J. & J. Holywell street, shoemaker (Amory & Coles, Lothbury
Minot W. Lime street, merchant (Swain & Co. Frederick's place
Mitchell J. Titchfield, linen draper (Paddon, Fareham
Moore T. Bartonsham, farmer (Smith, Austin Friars
Morse H. Charlotte street, cabinet maker (Benton, Southwark

- Nicholson J. Bow lane, pin and needle maker (Hurd & Co. Temple)
 Nicholson J. & J. Brown, Bow lane, pin-makers (Latkow, Wardrobe place)
 Noble J. Ely place, merchant (Annesley & Son, Cateaton street)
 Oates G. & G. jun. Sheffield, merchants (Parker & Brown)
 Ogden S. P. Leicester, hosier (Dalby)
 Oliphant J. Cockspur street, hat maker (Nind & Cotterill, Throgmorton street)
 Overton W. Birmingham, plater (Hughes, Dean st.
 Oxnam R. Penzance, merchant (Scobell)
 Pallatt C. & J. P. Massey, Aldermaubury, factors (Williams, Dyer's buildings)
 Parry J. Denbigh, draper (Ellis, Chancery lane)
 Patterson T. Stockport, draper (Longdill & Butterfield, Gray's Inn)
 Philp T. Newton Abbott, innholder (Darke & Co. Chancery lane)
 Pickstock T. Shrewsbury, mercer (Asterley & Jeffreys)
 Pitts L. Thorpe Abbots, merchant (Tyler & Brown, Diss)
 Powell J. Topsham, rope maker (Collett & Co. Chancery lane)
 Quint J. Tooley street, spirit merchant (Lambe & Hawke, Princes street)
 Ratchliffe H. Thornton, farmer (Blakelock, Serjeants's Inn)
 Richardson J. Great St. Helen's, merchant (Alliston & Hundlehy, Freeman's court)
 Roberts D. St. Columb Major, shopkeeper (Norway)
 Roberts J. Wood street, silk manufacturer (James, Bucklersbury)
 Robson J. Little Britain, stable-keeper (Russell & Son, Crown court)
 Rudd F. Newcastle upon Tyne, milliner (Hartley, New Bridge street)
 Samuda A. Bury street, broker (Annesley & Son, Cateaton street)
 Saunders J. G. King street, warehouseman (Emmott, Aldermanbury)
 Sharland R. Exeter, saddler (Hern)
 Shore E. Chardstock, miller (Alexander & Holme, New Inn)
 Slater J. Market street, brewer (Stratton & Allport, Shoreditch)
 Smart J. Kingsgate street, ironmonger (Williams, Red Lion square)
 Smith J. Holmfirth, clothier (Pullen, Fore street)
 Smith J. Shrewsbury, linen draper (Adlington & Gregory, Bedford row)
 Smith T. Chepstow, cabinet maker (Stokes, Caerwent)
 Smith W. Long-acre, spring blind maker (Popkin, Dean street)
 Smith W. South Shields, sail maker (Megginsons & Poole, Hatton Garden)
 Snow S. Albemarle street, milliner (Holship, Clement's Inn)
 Sowerby S. jun. Bristol, cutler (Bush & Prideaux)
 Spyer S. Great Alie street, merchant (Nind & Cotterill, Throgmorton street)
 Stanton J. Strand, apothecary (Mayhew & Price, Chancery lane)
 Sweetman S. B. Bishopsgate street, grocer (Amory & Coles, Lothbury)
 Thompson R. Chipping Sodbury, baker (Heelis, Staple Inn)
 Thurkle G. M. New street square, wine merchant, (Haynes, Fenchurch street)
 Tickner G. Portsea, carpenter (Snooke)
 Tuckett C. J. Bishopsgate street, grocer (Amory & Coles, Lothbury)
 Valentine C. St. James's walk, japanner (Hayward, Took's court)
 Wade W. Croydon, coal merchant (Penfold)
 Wainwright G. New Compton street, bottle merchant (Willett, Crown court)
 Walker C. W. Brighton, stationer (Abbett & Vives, Mark lane)
 Walker J. Bermondsey, glue maker (Drew & Sons)
 Wardle M. Manchester, paper dealer (Walker)
 Warner J. & J. Lord, Derby, ironmongers (Clarke & Richards, Chancery lane)
 West T. Gracechurch street, perfumer (Coote, Austin Friars)
 Whittington T. Trowbridge, carpenter (Cornish, Bristol)
 Wigner J. Harwich, sail maker (Chapman)
 Williams T. S. & T. Barnard, Cheltenham, mercers (Vizard & Blower, Lincoln's Inn)
 Woods G. Portsea, saddler (Poulden)
 Yandal E. Earl street, corn dealer (Harding, Whitechapel road)
 Yeoland P. Plymouth, straw hat manufacturer (Heyne)

DIVIDENDS.

- ABBOTT F. D. Powis pl. Dec. 6
 Aburrow W. East Meon, Nov. 29
 Adcock J. St. Mary Axe, Nov. 25
 Ager R. Leigh street, Dec. 2
 Anderson A. Philpot lane, Dec. 6
 Andrew M. Manchester, Dec. 3
 Annett J. Salisbury, Nov. 29
 Ansell C. A. Carshalton, Dec. 6
 Anthony R. Plymouth, Dec. 10
 Ashby R. Poultry, Nov. 29
 Baillie G. & J. Jaffray, Finsbury pl. Dec. 2
 Barrow J. Drayton, Dec. 2
 Bate J. Stenbridge, Nov. 27
 Beare J. Cneapside, Dec. 2
 Becher C. C. Lothbury, Nov. 25
 Bentley R. White Horse yard, Nov. 22
 Bishop A. Maidstone, Dec. 13
 Blackmore E. Caroline st. Dec. 13
 Black T. Paternoster row, Dec. 6
 Bosma W. Christopher st. Dec. 6
 Boyce J. Romford, Dec. 20
 Bracken R. and Co. Lothbury, Dec. 16
 Brane T. Lowestoft, Nov. 25
 Brock W. and B. Le Mesurier, Warrford co. Nov. 18
 Brooke N. Little Russel street, Nov. 25
 Broom W. Liverpool, Dec. 10
 Buck J. Hingham, Dec. 11
 Buckle M. York, Dec. 4
 Bullivant G. & R. France, Manchester, Nov. 23
 Burton T. Liverpool, Nov. 22
 Butt E. Rotherhithe, Dec. 13
 Canning W. Kidderminster, Nov. 26
 Cartwright J. Saltford, Dec. 18
 Chalk W. New Sarum, Dec. 9
 Chambers J. Coventry, Nov. 27
 Champion J. Great St. Helen's, Dec. 6
 Chapman J. Mansel st. Nov. 15
 Cheasley W. Hayes, Dec. 6
 Cohen B. Bishopsgate st. Nov. 11
 Collius T. Old Hall, Newport, Dec. 9
 Cordingley J. & F. Brown, Lawrence la. Dec. 20
 Corless W. Redford Mill, & S. Bolton, Emmet Hall, Nov. 28
 Cree R. Plymouth, Dec. 11
 Crowley J. St. James's st. Dec. 6
 Crundall J. Lambeth, Nov. 25
 Culham R. P. Lambeth, Nov. 18
 Cuming T. Castle co. Nov. 29

- Davenport J. Huggin la. Nov. 29
 Davidson J. East India Chambers, Nov. 15
 Davies J. Shoreditch, Nov. 28
 Davis W. Newbury, Nov. 25
 Davison W. jun. Heston, Dec. 9
 De Roche R. T. & Co. Lime st. Dec. 20
 Dixon E. Stourbridge, Nov. 27
 Douglas W. Sheffield, Dec. 10
 Dowdall J. Dartmouth st. Nov. 29
 Dowley T. & J. Willow st. Dec. 6
 Downer H. Bruton st. Dec. 6
 Downing R. Stockport, Dec. 20
 Drage E. jun. Bennington, Nov. 29
 Drew A. & M. Godalming, Nov. 22
 Du Bois J. Brixton, Nov. 29
 Dulau A. 8-ho square, Dec. 16
 Dunn H. Ware, Dec. 6
 Dunn T. Durham, Dec. 16
 Eggart T. Hollybourn, Nov. 29
 Eglington I. Newgate st. Dec. 16
 Elliott R. Burnley, Nov. 21
 Ellis W. Castlefield, Nov. 25
 Elmit W. Peterborough, Nov. 29
 Etheridge J. Southampton, Dec. 5
 Evans J. Tottenham court-road, Nov. 22
 Fairbairn A. Devonshire street, Nov. 18
 Farrington P. Wood st. Dec. 20
 Faulkner J. and Co. Crutched Friars, Nov. 29
 Ferreira F. Bell court, Nov. 29
 Field J. Gresham, Dec. 17
 Fles L. M. Bury co. Nov. 11
 Flower T. and J. Mainwaring, Chichester rents, Dec. 9
 Frost J. Brinkley, Nov. 21
 Gapp J. Norwich, Nov. 24
 Gernon W. Langbourn Chambers, Nov. 29
 Gillbee N. Denton, Nov. 15
 Glenny J. Red Lion st. Nov. 22
 Gompertz A. Great Winchester st. Nov. 25
 Goundrill J. Gracechurch street, Nov. 29
 Grafton J. E. & W. G. Liverpool, Dec. 2
 Gray J. Bishopsgate st. Dec. 16
 Greaves A. Queen st. Nov. 22
 Green R. & W. Crabb, Lisle st. Nov. 17
 Greening J. Crooked la. Dec. 27
 Grieve P. Essex st. Dec. 2
 Hale W. Fleet st. Dec. 2
 Hall W. Fleet st. Dec. 2
 Hamilton G. Wormwood street, Nov. 8
 Hampton J. Stourbridge, Nov. 26
 Harris H. Coventry, Nov. 29
 Headlam J. Skinner st. Dec. 18
 Hett W. Leeds, Nov. 27
 Hewitt T. Carburton st. Nov. 29
 Higgs J. Dudley, Dec. 16
 Holcroft R. Manchester, Nov. 20
 Holmes F. Vere st. Nov. 22
 Holt H. Belle Sauvage, Nov. 15
 Hopkins C. Stourbridge, Nov. 26
 Horner W. Portsea, Nov. 20
 Howard J. Manchester, Dec. 18
 Hull R. & G. Harper, Worcester, Nov. 15
 Jackson M. Santon, Dec. 20
 Jackson W. Clement's la. Nov. 29
 Jacob B. Bartholomew - close, Dec. 16
 James J. Stratford, Dec. 19
 Jefferson T. Wigton, Dec. 10
 Jeffery J. Tonbridge, Dec. 6
 Johnson C. Lever Bank, Dec. 3
 Jones G. Aston, Dec. 2
 Jordan J. Houndsditch, Dec. 27
 Kennion J. sen. & jun. Nicholas la. Nov. 15
 Kincaid D. Spital squ. Dec. 2
 Knight W. Bagshot, Nov. 18
 Koe J. H. Poplar, Nov. 29
 Lambden H. Bristol, Dec. 6
 Latham T. D. & J. Parry, Devonshire square, Nov. 18
 Laycock T. & J. Bradford, Nov. 22
 Leader C. D. Coleman st. Dec. 15
 Le Cheminant N. & J. V. Kerch-hove, Fenchurch st. Nov. 15
 Lees J. Whitehall, Dec. 23
 Leigh J. P. Old City Chambers, Nov. 18
 Lewis A. & T. St. James's street, Dec. 6
 Lister T. Hatton Garden, Nov. 25
 Lockwood W. Manchester, Dec. 16
 Loggin W. and R. Slater, Newgate str. Dec. 2
 Love C. Old Bond st. Dec. 16
 Lowcock G. jun. Crumpsale, Dec. 17
 Lowcock J. Gt. Heaton, Dec. 17
 Lynn W. W. Barton Turn, Dec. 3
 McCarthy C. Bermondsey, Nov. 29
 Mackenzie A. J. & H. Raper, Cross, Dec. 27
 McLachlan, A. & J. Galt, Great St. Helen's, Dec. 16
 Mafpas J. Stoney Stratford, Dec. 6
 Manfredi J. S. & Co. Wheeler st. Dec. 11
 Marler J. & Co. Ironmonger la. Nov. 15
 Marsh C. & Co. Reading, Dec. 6
 Mathias J. & T. Bowen, Haverfordwest, Dec. 19
 Mayring S. Manchester, Dec. 12
 Moline S. Billiter lane, Dec. 2
 Morgan D. Neath, Dec. 6
 Mowbray A. & Co. Lothbury, Dec. 9
 Muggeridge R. Kingston, Dec. 13
 Munton J. Foulsham, Dec. 6
 Nantes H. Warnford co. Feb. 10
 Neave T. & M. Brickton, Dec. 9
 Nicholls T. Bridgenorth, Nov. 28
 Nicholson J. Berkeley st. Nov. 29
 Outhwaite J. & G. Pancras la. Nov. 29
 Owen J. Stourbridge, Nov. 27
 Palmer G. Haselbury, Dec. 3
 Palmer R. Epsom, Nov. 18
 Paternoster W. Rochester, Dec. 6
 Pearson G. Macclesfield, Nov. 25
 Penney T. Lombard st. Nov. 22
 Pestel P. Great Winchester str. Dec. 6
 Peyton J. Christchurch, Nov. 18
 Pfeil A. L. & E. A. Van Voorst, Bishopsgate st. Nov. 8
 Potter G. Charing Cross, Dec. 16
 Prentice J. Shabington, Nov. 27
 Purkis W. Portsmouth, Dec. 9
 Ransom C. Salford, Nov. 19
 Ridley G. Tenbury, Dec. 10
 Roberts J. Stoney - Stratford, Dec. 13
 Robertson J. Lawrence Pountney hill, Jan. 10
 Robison G. & S. Paternoster row, Nov. 18
 Robinson J. Dorking, Dec. 13
 Robinson S. Sealcoates, Dec. 3
 Rock J. Wednesbury, Dec. 1
 Roxburgh J. Liverpool, Dec. 5
 Sampson J. D. Ipswich, Dec. 2
 Saunders W. Bristol, Dec. 6
 Sayer J. Norwich, Nov. 29
 Schroder J. F. jun. Crutched Friars, Dec. 6
 Seabrooke J. Leadenhall street, Nov. 25
 Shaw G. Pendleton, Dec. 6
 Sherwood W. Liverpool, Nov. 22
 Shirley E. J. Shelton, Dec. 17
 Simonds E. jun. Atherstone, November 28
 Sizer G. Holborn, Dec. 27
 Smith J. Marlow, Dec. 13
 Smith J. Portsmouth, Nov. 21
 Smith J. & J. Bristol, Dec. 19
 Smith J. F. Lamb alley, Nov. 17
 Smith M. Bristol, Nov. 17
 Snelson E. Congleton, Dec. 4
 Standish L. H. Bishopsgate str. Nov. 22
 Stein J. Lawrence Pountney hill, Dec. 27
 Stevens J. & J. Fitzgerrard, New Sarum, Dec. 8
 Sundius C. Devonshire square, Nov. 18
 Surtees A. & Co. Berwick-upon-Tweed, Dec. 2
 Syme G. Vine st. Dec. 9
 Taylor A. North Shields, Dec. 18
 Taylor J. sen. Old st. Dec. 13
 Thomas B. Liverpool, Dec. 10
 Thomas J. Oswestry, Dec. 8
 Tootal J. B. Minories, Nov. 29
 Tyerman J. Bristol, Dec. 16
 Varley J. Manchester, Nov. 19
 Walker J. East Ardsley, Dec. 3
 Walton J. — E. & T. Bread st. Nov. 15
 Ware J. Gravesend, Dec. 6
 Watt D. Southwick, Dec. 15
 Webber W. Exmouth, Nov. 22
 Weiler H. London st. Dec. 6
 Wells J. & W. Hamilton, Liverpool, Dec. 9
 Wheatley J. New Windsor, Dec. 2
 White T. jun. & J. D. Lubbren, Great Winchester st. Nov. 8
 Whitmarsh T. New Sarum, Dec. 10
 Wilks W. jun. Lavenham, Dec. 5
 Wilkinson J. jun. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Dec. 1
 Williams W. Dorking, Nov. 18
 Wilson J. Crosby squ. Nov. 25
 Wilson J. & A. H. Aiken, Cross st. Nov. 18
 Wilson R. Bow Church - yard, Nov. 22
 Winslip T. Mount Greenwich, Dec. 2
 Worsfold, S. L. Ramsgate, Dec. 6
 Wright T. Stourport, Nov. 25
 Young P. & J. S. Brockhurst, Nov. 25

CERTIFICATES.

ALLEN B. Guildford st. Nov. 22	Fickus T. Taunton, Nov. 22	Mercer W. Walton-le Dale, Dec. 13
Angell J. Reading, Nov. 29	Fraser J. Sloane sq. Nov. 22	Moorhouse J. Sloane st. Nov. 15
Baines M. Halifax, Dec. 9	Gapp J. Norwich, Dec. 13	Moorsong Westoe, Durham, Dec. 13
Bayliass C. W. Birmingham, November 25	Glyde B. Painswick, Nov. 22	Mudford N. jun. Strand, Dec. 13
Beal G. King's Arms Chambers, Nov. 25	Glyde T. Painswick, Nov. 22	Neale J. Wapping, Nov. 25
Becher W. Dorking, Nov. 18	Golledge S. Bristol, Nov. 13	Niven R. Manchester, Dec. 2
Best J. Birmingham, Nov. 29	Graves W. Falconbury - court, Nov. 25.	Nixon E. Manchester, Nov. 15
Biddle J. Birmingham, Nov. 22	Gray B. & Co. London, Dec. 9	Priday W. Quedgley, Dec. 6
Bird J. Bampton, Nov. 25	Gray J. & W. Pringle, Woodbank, Nov. 15	Rees W. Bristol, Nov. 25
Bird J. Church st. Nov. 29	Gregory G. Liverpool, Nov. 25	Robinson J. Belper, Dec. 6
Bone H. North Shields, Nov. 15	Griffiths W. jun. Hereford, November 22	Robinson R. Kildale, Nov. 29
Bonsall R. Broker row, Nov. 25	Hannum E. Threadneedle street, Nov. 18	Robson J. Sunderland, Dec. 9
Bottle W. Green st. Dec. 6	Harrison J. Hasket, Nov. 25	Sampson J. D. Ipswich, Nov. 18
Bourne J. London road, Nov. 29	Henry R. Jamaica, Dec. 13	Scott W. Longtown, Nov. 25
Boville R. & T. Swainby, Dec. 6	Hensman T. & W. Liverpool, Nov. 29	Shaw G. Pendleton, Nov. 15
Brennan J. Bermondsey, Nov. 22	Henson S. Nottingham, Dec. 2	Simpson G. Upper Grosvenor st. Dec. 13
Brown E. Blackburn, Dec. 6	Hill J. Reading, Dec. 13	Skyring Z. Threadneedle street, Nov. 15
Brundel B. Stockport, Dec. 13	Hinton J. L. Plymouth, Nov. 15	Stone J. Blackwater, Nov. 25
Byers A. South Shields, and W. Byers, Mile End, Nov. 22	Holroyd S. Saddleworth, Nov. 25	Stone W. Milverton, Dec. 6
Casson J. Broadhalgh, and Co. Nov. 29	Hughes R. Bleeding Hart yard, Dec. 9	Sykes J. & J. Leeds, Dec. 6
Caunce E. Chorley, Nov. 22	Irwin T. Chatham, Dec. 13	Taylor S. Birmingham, Nov. 22
Chalk W. New Sarum, Nov. 29	James C. Cornhill, Nov. 22	Thomas P. Hatfield st. Dec. 9
Chase W. jun. Gosport, Nov. 29	Johnson T. Tynemouth, Nov. 18	Thomas S. Handall Abbey, Dec. 6
Clark E. St. Pancras, Nov. 15	Joliffe T. Henley, Dec. 2	Tootal J. B. Minories, Dec. 6
Coffin J. W. Plymouth, Dec. 13	Jones E. Newport, Dec. 2	Trotman D. Wootton-Underedge, Nov. 15
Cozens W. Kensington, Nov. 25	Jones J. Blackman st. Nov. 29	Turley P. East Grinstead, Nov. 29
Cramp J. Otford, Nov. 29	Jordan W. Finch lane, Nov. 22	Vaughan W. Fall Mall, Nov. 18
Cross R. Brewood, Dec. 9	Kilshaw E. Lancaster, Nov. 22	Waller J. Manchester, Dec. 6
Cross W. Breewood, Nov. 29	Kneller W. G. Stratford, Dec. 13	Warrington, R. sen. Coventry, Nov. 25
Darwin J. Clement's co. Nov. 22	Knoeh J. Cannon st. Nov. 22	Weale W. Birmingham, Nov. 18
Deacon B. Red Lion sq. Nov. 29	Lazarus J. Houndsditch, Dec. 9	Wells T. Gedney-dike, Dec. 2
Diggles G. Newman st. Dec. 13	Little J. Bales, Dec. 2	White J. Oxford, Dec. 6
Drape J. Wigton, Dec. 9	Littlewood J. Greenwich, Dec. 9	White T. jun. Emsworth, Dec. 13
Elgar W. Maidstone, Nov. 22	Mlewelyn J. Westmoreland buildings, Nov. 29	Whiteley S. jun. Liverpool, December 9
Elmott W. Peterborough, Dec. 6	Mackenzie C. Delahay st. Nov. 29	Whitmore J. Manchester, Nov. 18
Fairbairn W. South Shields, November 15	Mann B. Bishopsgate st. Nov. 22	Wilkinson J. Sculcoates, Nov. 15
Farrington P. Wood st. Nov. 25		Young J. Bristol, Dec. 9
Ferreira F. Bond st. Nov. 25		

Prices of Canal Shares, &c. in the Month of November, 1817, at the Office of Mr. Clarke, 39, Throgmorton Street.

CANALS.		Div. per Ann.	Per share.	WATER-WORKS.		Div. per Ann.	Per Share.
		l. s.				l. s.	
Coventry	44 0	880l. ex. div.		East London	3 0	80l.	
Grand Junction	6 0	190l. a 200l.		Grand Junction		55l.	
Grand Union		22l.		Kent	2 10	50l.	
Grand Surrey Loan	5 0	par.		London Bridge	3 0	60l.	
Kennet & Avon	0 11	17l. a 20l.		West Middlesex		39l. a 45l.	
Trent and Mersey	60 0	1400l.					
Warwick and Napton	10 0	200l.		INSURANCE COMPANIES.			
Warwick & Birmingham	10½	220l.		Albion	2 10	45l.	
				Atlas		3l. 7s. 6d.	
DOCKS.				Globe	6 0	132l.	
London	3 0	72l.		Hope		3l.	
West India	10 0	205l. 10s.		MISCELLANEOUS.			
				Gas Light	3 0	54l.	
				Auction Mart		20l.	
				Russell Institution		14l.	

COMMERCIAL TABLES.

No. 1. STATEMENT of the Total Weekly Supply of GRAIN, SEED, and FLOUR, for LONDON, from the 1st to the 22d Nov. compared with the Average Weekly Supply of Five Years, viz. from Jan. 1, 1812, to Jan. 1, 1817; and of the present Year up to Oct. 25; shewing the Proportion of Foreign, with the Average Return of Prices regulating Importation.

	Wheat. Qrs.	Barley. Qrs.	Malt. Qrs.	Oats. Qrs.	Rye. Qrs.	Beans. Qrs.	Peas. Qrs.	Lins. Qrs.	Rape. Qrs.	Must. Qrs.	Flour. Sacks.
Weekly Average of Five Years	11,127	4,805	3,058	14,445	212	1,794	871	1,440	353	107	6,893
Do. of 1817, up to October 25	14,034	5,009	2,765	13,947	334	1,733	990	1,745	172	94	5,798
Week ending	5,294	2,792	1,097	2,485	91	1,159	1,049	—	7	—	4,372
" " " " " " " "	8,306	4,965	1,872	17,047	12	1,519	1,334	75	32	58	6,546
" " " " " " " "	6,586	5,336	2,423	8,003	190	1,854	1,413	1,080	25	276	7,716
" " " " " " " "	15	14,898	3,541	25,022	33	1,544	1,892	408	519	305	12,412
Total Supply of 1817 into London	623,739	231,072	194,311	627,260	14,621	75,898	46,308	76,197	7,491	437,026	7,953
Proportion of Foreign	234,869	20,436	—	256,870	13,517	390	4,013	69,061	4,862	1,090	—
Exported from the 1st to the 22d November	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Average Return of Price, for Six Weeks preceding November 15	79s. 4d.	42s. 0d.	—	25s. 8d.	44s. 6d.	45s. 11d.	45s. 3d.	—	—	—	—
Average, admitting Importation Duty Free*	67s.	33s.	—	22s.	44s.	44s.	44s.	—	—	—	—
	80s.	40s.	—	27s.	53s.	53s.	53s.	—	—	—	—

* Grain is allowed to be imported from all parts for Home Consumption Free of Duty, when the Average Return of Prices from the Twelve Maritime Districts of England and Wales for Six Weeks preceding Feb. 15, May 15, Aug. 15, and Nov. 15, shall exceed as above: but, providing the Average within the First Six Weeks from either of the above Dates should decline below the Standard, the Importation is to cease from all Ports in Europe, within the Rivers Bidassoa and Eyder, but to continue for Three Months from all other parts.

IT will be seen above that every description of Grain and Flour (except Barley) is now general importation from all parts except British North America, from whence it is still admitted duty free. The demand for Old Wheats of fine quality has been general throughout the greater part of the month, and prices have been fully supported. The heavy supply of Monday last, however, produced a general depression, and sales were effected, of most descriptions of grain, at a considerable decline. American Flour, of fine quality, is in request at 60s. to 61s. being an advance of 6s. to 8s. per barrel; and in Liverpool, where it had declined to 45s. to 47s. it is now in demand again at 60s. to 64s.

No. 2. STATEMENT of the Weekly Balance of Stock, and Delivery of SUGAR, COFFEE, and RUM, from the WEST INDIA DOCKS, LONDON, distinguishing the Proportion delivered for Home Consumption and for Exportation:—the Two First Lines showing the Average Weekly Deliveries of the years 1815 and 1816; and the Third Line, the Weekly Average of the Present Year, up to Oct. 25; and the remainder, the Progressive Weekly Delivery from that Date up to November 22.

DATE.		SUGAR.										COFFEE.										RUM.	
		Balance of Stock.					Delivered.					Balance of Stock.					Delivered.					Balance of Stock.	H. C. Expor.
		Hhds.		Tons.		Tons.	Home Consump.*		Exportat.		Hhds.		Bags.		Tons.	Home Consum.		Exportation.					
		Hhds.		Tcs.			Hhds.	Tcs.	Hhds.	Tcs.	Hhds.	Tcs.	Hhds.	Tcs.		Hhds.	Tcs.						
		Hhds.	Tcs.	Hhds.	Tcs.		Hhds.	Tcs.	Hhds.	Tcs.	Hhds.	Tcs.	Hhds.	Tcs.		Hhds.	Tcs.	Hhds.	Tcs.				
Average Delivery of	Dec. 31, 1815	44,755	11,253	2,091	600	349	101	327	108	28,924	113,208	32	290	755	2,714	25,287	279	480	25,287	279	480		
do. up to	Nov. 23, 1816	56,301	10,986	2,466	667	327	108	15,118	59,631	48	324	778	2,089	19,744	23,979	218	494	23,979	218	494			
do.	Oct. 25, 1817	62,117	10,112	2,587	620	170	51	14,205	42,482	81	281	633	1,183	23,865	232	286	23,865	232	286				
Week ending	Nov. 1, "	60,427	9,621	2,046	507	64	20	13,595	41,912	100	183	548	387	22,713	285	167	22,713	285	167				
"	" 8, "	59,050	9,655	2,184	518	104	15	13,497	44,343	36	213	573	206	23,658	308	425	23,658	308	425				
"	" 15, "	59,911	10,167	1,728	234	115		13,771	44,860	60	318	143	460	173	1,058	22,658	314	97	22,658	314	97		
"	" 22, "	58,721	10,101	1,820	419	172	11	14,000	43,926	75	96	173	1,058	22,658	314	97	22,658	314	97				
"	" 29, "																						
• In the amount of Sugars delivered for Home Consumption are included those for refining—consequently, the proportion of refined exports must be deducted.																							

* In the amount of Sugars delivered for Home Consumption are included those for refining—consequently, the proportion of refined exported must be deducted.

No. 3. STATEMENT of the Importation of SUGAR, COFFEE, COTTON, and RUM, into the Port of LONDON from the 1st January to the 26th November, 1817, compared with the Total Importation of the preceding Year, and also the Total into all the Ports of Great Britain.

No. of Ships 1816.		Sugar, Casks.			Coffee, Casks. Bags.		Cotton Bales.		Rum, Funcha.	No. of Ships 1817.	Sugar, Casks.	Coffee, Casks. Bags.		Cotton Bales.		Rum, Funcha.
167	From Jamaica	68,091	13,040	2,309	377	14,097	197	87,442	10,684	832	114	10,830				
137	" the other British Islands	75,025	8,370	588	2,289	4,380	169	67,731	2,306	91	1,736	11,197				
48	" Demerara and Berbice	12,092	6,317	20,614	3,877	2,143	60	12,412	7,124	29,284	3,432	8,455				
13	" Surinam and Guadeloupe	6,798	879	3,305	1,538	45	—	—	—	—	—	—				
8	" St. Domingo	546	—	17,958	50	—	11	39	2,007	6,263	51	—				
3	" Havannah	3,716	—	80	—	—	14	6,579	3,180	5,859	—	—				
59	" Brazils	3,316	—	6,082	22,138	—	14	2,291	900	14,458	6,072	—				
103	" East Indies	102,599	—	156,562	21,365	—	87	52,138	—	53,398	78,150	—				
598	Total into London	163,752	23,606	207,498	67,445	21,270	596	167,441	32,101	110,185	103,175	34,463				
	" Liverpool	44,800	3,500	15,800	27,122	5,500	—	38,956	6,091	22,246	276,173	9,612				
	" Glasgow	21,939	3,517	9,441	27,550	5,574	—	24,598	2,037	8,206	49,558	6,834				
	" Bristol	26,000	1,000	400	—	1,500	—	25,851	372	1,442	—	2,276				
	Grand total into Great Britain	255,791	31,623	233,139	372,117	33,844	—	250,841	41,491	149,079	423,206	53,185				

* The Sugars are exclusive of those from Havanna, Braz. and East Indies.

DAILY PRICES OF STOCKS, FROM OCTOBER 25, TO NOVEMBER 25, 1817, BOTH INCLUSIVE.

1817. Days.	Bank Stock.	3 per Ct. Redu.	3 per Ct. Cons.	4 per Ct. Cons.	5 per Ct. Navy.	Long Anns.	Irish 5 per Ct.	3 per Ct. Imp.	Imp. Anns.	India Stock.	So. Sea Stock.	O.S.S. Anns.	New S. Sea An.	5 per Ct. Ind. Bon.	3d per Day Ex. Bills.	2d per Day Ex. Bills.	3 per Day Ex. Bills.	Consols for AC.
Oct. 25		82 3/4	81 3/4	197 1/2	107 1/2	20 3/4	—	—	—	238 1/2	—	—	—	98 100 pm.	21	20 pm.	25 pm.	81 1/2
27	284	80 3/4	81 3/4	197 1/2	107 1/2	20 3/4	—	—	—	237 1/2	—	—	—	99 pm.	20	21 pm.	23 pm.	81 1/2
28		81 1/4	82 1/4	198 1/2	107 1/2	20 3/4	—	—	—	238 1/2	—	—	—	99 100 pm.	20	21 pm.	24 pm.	82 1/4
29	284 1/2	81 1/4	82 1/4	198 1/2	107 1/2	20 3/4	—	—	—	240 3/4	90 3/4	—	—	99 100 pm.	20	21 pm.	23 pm.	82 1/4
30	284 1/2	81 1/4	82 1/4	198 1/2	107 1/2	20 3/4	—	—	—	240 3/4	90 3/4	—	—	99 100 pm.	20	21 pm.	23 pm.	82 1/4
31	285 1/4	81 1/4	82 1/4	198 1/2	107 1/2	20 3/4	—	—	—	240 1/2	90 1/2	—	—	102 100pm.	19	20 pm.	23 pm.	82 1/4
Nov. 1	Holiday.																	
3	286 1/2	82 1/4	83 1/4	199 1/2	108 1/2	20 3/4	21	—	—	240	91 1/4	—	—	101 102pm.	20	18 pm.	22 pm.	82 1/4
4		82 1/4	83 1/4	199 1/2	108 1/2	21 1/4	1 1/4	—	—	—	—	—	—	101 102pm.	20	18 pm.	20 pm.	83 1/4
5	Holiday.																	
6	287 288	81 3/4	82 1/4	199 1/2	108 1/2	20 3/4	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	100 102pm.	18	20 pm.	22 pm.	82 1/4
7	289 290 1/2	82 1/4	83 1/4	199 1/2	108 1/2	21	—	80 3/4 81	—	247 250	91 3/4	—	—	101 99pm.	19	20 pm.	28 pm.	83 1/4
8		82 1/4	83 1/4	199 1/2	108 1/2	20 3/4	21	—	—	250	—	—	—	99 100pm.	20	21 pm.	22 pm.	83 1/4
10	Holiday.																	
11	290 1/2	82 1/4	83 1/4	199 1/2	108 1/2	21 1/4	—	—	—	249 248 1/2	—	—	—	99 101pm.	19	20 pm.	22 pm.	83 1/4
12	290 1/2	82 1/4	83 1/4	199 1/2	108 1/2	21 1/4	106 1/2	—	—	249	—	—	—	101 99pm.	20	18 pm.	19 pm.	83 1/4
13	290 1/2	82 1/4	83 1/4	199 1/2	108 1/2	21 1/4	—	—	—	—	—	—	83 1/4	100 99pm.	20	21 pm.	21 pm.	83 1/4
14	290 1/2	82 1/4	83 1/4	199 1/2	108 1/2	20 3/4	21	81 1/2	—	247 1/2	—	—	—	99 100pm.	20	21 pm.	22 pm.	83 1/4
15	291	82 1/4	83 1/4	199 1/2	108 1/2	20 3/4	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	98 99pm.	20	21 pm.	22 pm.	83 1/4
17	290 1/2	82 1/4	83 1/4	199 1/2	108 1/2	20 3/4	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	98 99pm.	20	21 pm.	22 pm.	83 1/4
18	290 1/2	82 1/4	83 1/4	199 1/2	108 1/2	20 3/4	21	—	—	248	—	—	—	98 99pm.	19	21 pm.	21 pm.	83 1/4
19	Holiday.																	
20	290 1/2	83 1/4	84 1/4	200 1/2	109 1/2	21 1/4	—	—	—	247 1/2	82 1/4	—	83 1/4	98 99pm.	20	19 pm.	22 pm.	83 1/4
21	290 1/2	82 1/4	83 1/4	199 1/2	108 1/2	21 1/4	—	81 1/2	—	247 1/2	—	—	—	99 pm.	19	21 pm.	23 pm.	83 1/4
22	290 1/2	82 1/4	83 1/4	199 1/2	108 1/2	21 1/4	—	—	—	—	—	82 1/4	—	99 pm.	20	21 pm.	22 pm.	83 1/4
24		82 1/4	83 1/4	199 1/2	108 1/2	20 3/4	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	99 98 pm.	21	19 pm.	22 pm.	83 1/4
25	290 290 1/2	82 1/4	83 1/4	199 1/2	108 1/2	20 3/4	21	—	—	246 1/2	—	—	—	98 99 pm.	21	19 pm.	22 pm.	83 1/4

All Exchequer Bill dated prior to the month of December, 1816, have been advertised to be paid off, and the Interest thereon has ceased.

N.B. The above Table contains the highest and lowest prices, taken from the Course of the Exchange, &c. originally published by John Castaign, in the year 1719, and now published, every Tuesday and Friday, under the authority of the Committee of the Stock Exchange, by JAMES WETENHALL, Stock-Broker, No. 7, Capel court, Bartholomew-lane, London.

On application to whom the original documents for near a century past may be read.

AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE late fine weather through nearly the whole of the last month has peculiarly favoured the Wheat seed-time ; never were greater breadths of Wheat sown, or in a more husbandman-like manner, or with a greater promise of a good crop : the early sown shews a strong and healthful plant, whose flag will give a good cover to the roots to shelter them from the winter frost.

Barley does not turn out of the straw of so fine a quality as might have been expected from the fineness of the harvest. The defect is obviously owing to the crop being of two growths from the unkind weather of last spring.

All the soiling tribes are a forward and promising crop, and the open dry weather has kept the cattle from the straw-yard.

Turnips are a very large and productive crop, as well as every species of the Brassica.

CORN EXCHANGE, NOV. 24.—Foreign Wheat, 41s. to 100s.—English do. 42s. to 100s.—Rye, 32s. to 48s.—Barley, 18s. to 52s.—Malt, 60s. to 86s.—Oats, 15s. to 41s.—Fine Flour, 75s. to 80s.—Second, 70s. to 75s.

SMITHFIELD MARKET, NOV. 24.—Beef, 3s. od. to 4s. od.—Mutton, 8s. 6d. to 5s. od. Veal, 4s. od. to 5s. od.—Pork, 3s. 8d. to 5s. 8d. per stone of 14 lbs.

Hay, 8l. to 3l. 5s.—Straw, 1l. 10s. to 2l. 2s.—Clover, 4l. to 7l.

Hops—New Pockets—Kent, 29l. 0s. to 35l. 0s.—Sussex, 28l. 0s. to 31l. 0s.—Essex, 28l. to 32l.—Farnham, 30l. to 38l.

Average Prices of Corn,

By the Quarter of Eight Winchester Bushels, from the Returns received in the Week ending Nov. 15, 1817.

MARITIME COUNTIES.

Districts.	Wheat. Rye. Barley. Oats.			
	s.	d.	s.	d.
1st Essex,	70	9	36	6
— Kent,	83	10	—	42
— Sussex,	89	1	—	42
— Suffolk,	82	6	39	0
2d Cambridge,	72	8	—	41
3d Norfolk,	76	2	37	11
4th Lincoln,	70	5	38	6
— York,	68	1	45	11
5th Durham,	72	10	—	42
— Northumb.	67	8	46	4
6th Cumberland,	77	1	59	4
— Westmorland,	84	10	56	0
7th Lancaster,	82	5	—	—
— Chester,	76	8	—	—
8th Flint,	70	11	—	—
— Denbigh,	72	6	—	—
— Anglesea,	66	0	—	—
— Carnarvon,	77	4	—	—
— Merioneth,	81	3	—	—
9th Cardigan,	100	0	—	—
— Pembroke,	97	6	—	—
— Carmarthen,	108	8	—	—
— Glamorgan,	93	0	—	—
— Gloucester,	79	8	—	—
10th Somerset,	89	4	—	—
— Monmouth,	87	6	—	—
— Devon,	97	4	—	—
11th Cornwall,	102	6	—	—
— Dorset,	83	1	—	—
12th Hants,	87	0	—	—

INLAND COUNTIES.

	Wheat. Rye. Barley. Oats.			
	s.	d.	s.	d.
Middlesex,	88	9	43	0
Surrey,	85	8	41	0
Hertford,	77	4	46	0
Bedford,	79	11	44	0
Huntingdon,	75	7	—	47
Northampton,	75	4	—	41
Rutland,	69	6	—	39
Leicester,	77	4	45	0
Nottingham,	74	0	45	0
Derby,	66	9	—	49
Stafford,	70	11	—	44
Salop,	78	9	47	0
Hereford,	75	9	54	4
Worcester,	76	8	—	45
Warwick,	69	1	—	43
Wilts,	78	0	—	47
Berks,	87	10	—	43
Oxford,	79	0	—	40
Bucks,	80	0	—	39
Brecon,	86	0	78	4
Montgomery,	76	4	—	41
Radnor,	83	8	—	39

AVERAGE OF ENGLAND AND WALES.

| 80 5 | 46 9 | 43 8 | 27 3

THE
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[Vol. VIII.]

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

BOURGOING'S LETTERS ON
SWEDEN.

SWEDENBORGIANISM—SUPERSTITION OF
GUSTAVUS III.—EXTRAORDINARY AP-
PEARITION—REMARKABLE FOREWARN-
ING OF THE DEATH OF THE HERE-
DITARY PRINCE OF BADEN.

The following is one of a series of Letters on Sweden written by BARON DE BOURGOING, whose *Travels in Spain* are well known to the English reader, and who was some years since French ambassador to the court of Dresden. As political considerations forbade the publication of them in their primitive form during the dominion of Napoleon, the author employed M. von GÖCHHAUSEN of Gotha to give them, by translation and a few alterations, the disguise of a German original. BOURGOING'S manuscript was secured by the French government, together with all his other papers, after his death at Carlsbad in 1811, and has not yet been recovered by his family. The subjoined letter, containing much curious information, is consequently selected from some fragments of the translation which are left in the hands of M. DE GÖCHHAUSEN.

To my Friend Sch. . . .

Stockholm 1803.

Whoever supposes that Swedenborg has many adherents in his native country would probably be egregiously mistaken. They are either very rare here, or conceal themselves under an impenetrable veil. In several towns where I have resided, I have become acquainted with scholars, naturalists and philosophers, (in the better sense of the term,) whose sentiments respecting Swedenborgianism invariably coincided with yours and mine. They could scarcely name a dozen persons who were known for certain to belong to that sect. Of this number three or four live at Stockholm.

Of one of these last I made enquiry on the subject myself, but he evaded all explanation and merely observed, that Swedenborg, with whom he was intimately acquainted, was a very learned and excellent man, but had many ex-

traordinary notions, which however were very excusable as they injured nobody. In his youth, he said, he had often heard Swedenborg deliver lectures on subjects of natural philosophy and natural history. "On such occasions," continued he, "it frequently happened that S. suddenly stopped, rose with a smile and look of pleasure, made a low obeisance to beings visible to himself alone.—'They are spirits,' he would then say, 'who visit me as they pass—I cannot help shewing them how highly I appreciate their attention—now they are gone again and I can proceed.' Accordingly," concluded my informant, "he would then very coolly resume the thread of his discourse."—Another and a very decided Swedenborgian was named to me, but he was almost as invisible as the spirits with whom he communed. I met with him accidentally from home. He was grave but by no means shy, and spoke with modest reserve on several serious subjects. He seemed to me to be a very worthy virtuous man; but I could not, without manifest indecorum, advert while in his company to the object of my curiosity.

Though I have not yet met with any professed Swedenborgians in Sweden, I have nevertheless discovered that out of Sweden this sect has very zealous adherents; that they are to be found in Paris and some other cities of France, in Switzerland, and particularly in England. I have even seen some letters from them, in which they very anxiously enquire whether the *sacred flame* is wholly extinct in its native home—whether the doctrine of the *new kingdom* yet has power—whether there are yet hopes of the re-establishment of the *exegetic society*, and other things of the same luminous nature to the uninitiated like myself. These letters contained this farther singularity; besides the ordinary date they had another, probably peculiar to this sect. Thus, one of the year 1802, was likewise dated, *In the year 15 since the Last Judgment*. Who would have supposed that this event happened in 1757!

From the circumstance that in 1790, one August Nordenskiöld (for the rest, a man of polished manners, and who filled with great credit the post of Swedish agent at Hamburg) dedicated to Gustavus III. a work on the *Church of the New Jerusalem*, some have pretended to infer that the King himself favoured Swedenborgianism. Nordenskiöld very seriously assures his majesty in this book, that if he protects this church, his name will live like it to the remotest ages. Gustavus however, in accepting the dedication of this book, did no more than afford an additional proof of the tolerance of his mind, which led him to treat the doctrines of Swedenborg, like all others, with indulgence: his personal creed, neither sufficiently firm nor decisive, was a problem even to those with whom he was most familiar. The king would never suffer the christian religion to be scoffed at. He seemed to number it among those things which ought rather to be respected than minutely criticized and investigated.

He was nevertheless a friend of the wonderful, and even addicted to superstition. He believed not only in a future state, but also in the possibility of holding intercourse in the present life with the powers of the spiritual world: and it is certain that he frequently consulted a prophetess, named Arfwedson, who was living till some time after my arrival at Stockholm.

It is not less certain that this same woman warned him, previously to his journey to Italy, before the year 1782—consequently not *post factum*—to beware of *red clothes*; and that the first person he afterwards met with in clothes of that colour, was the very Count Ribbing, who twenty years later belonged to the number of his assassins, but who at that time was in great favour at court, on account of the intimacy which subsisted between his mother and the mother of the monarch.

To take off something of the wonderful from this circumstance it is necessary to add, that the king went up to the count, to whom he communicated the piece of advice which he had just received, and pretended to laugh at it: but still his aversion to this favourite dated from that moment, and may partly serve to explain how Ribbing became one of the bitterest enemies of Gustavus.

The king's fears of meeting with red clothes were manifested on several subsequent occasions. During his residence at Rome, he went to pay a visit at the

Vatican, where he was received by two cardinals. At the sight of them he started back, recollecting that he had forgotten the protecting talisman which he was accustomed to wear at his breast in a little satin bag. Without venturing to advance another step, he dispatched Count Taube, one of his most confidential attendants for the tutelary amulet which he hung round his neck, and then proceeded with coolness and courage. On his return to his hotel he had to encounter a new alarm, being informed that a stranger in a red coat was waiting for him. The king however soon recovered his composure, when he recognized in the dreaded traveller Count Axel Fersen, who being just then making the tour of Italy, had come to Rome to pay his respects to his sovereign.

The preceding facts relative to Gustavus III. may perhaps have drawn from you many a smile at the weakness of the human mind; but I have something still more extraordinary in reserve.—There lived at Stockholm a Finlander named Biörnramm, who was employed in translating the ordinances written in Swedish, into his native language. He was a simple, modest man, who had nothing of the *charlatan* about him. Without the slightest knowledge of chemistry or natural philosophy, he possessed one of the most singular talents that can be conceived—that of opening doors, however securely locked, without keys or any other instrument than a sharp-pointed piece of wood. This he put into the key-hole, made the sign of the cross upon it, pronounced a few words and the door immediately flew open. Persons of the highest credibility, and consequently the very reverse of credulous, have assured me that they have witnessed this with their own eyes; and that the massive doors of churches were thrown forcibly back as soon as he had applied his charm. These witnesses merely remarked that Biörnramm held in his hand a brown polished stone, with the composition of which they were unacquainted.

The king had heard much of this extraordinary man, who, very different from the obtrusive quack, sought to avoid celebrity as much as possible, led an exemplary life in peaceful retirement, and like another Porteus, could scarcely be induced without force to exhibit proofs of his talent. Gustavus wished to become acquainted with him, and apprized him of his intention to satisfy himself respecting the reality of the wonderful property ascribed to him. The king,

at the same time intimated that, to guard against deception, he should not inform him either of the day or hour fixed for the experiment. He nevertheless signified that an old ruinous church, near the palace of Gripsholm, where the court then resided, should be the scene of operations—a piece of intelligence which it would have been wiser to withhold; but I repeat the story as I have heard it. From this moment, as may naturally be supposed, the church was strictly guarded to prevent all access. Divine service had for some time previous ceased to be held in it. In the middle of the night one of the courtiers suddenly appeared before Biörnramm's door. He was obliged to rise from his bed, to dress himself in haste, being closely watched all the time by the royal messenger, who returned to the carriage with him, and away they drove.

Early in the morning they reached Gripsholm. The king, five of his most confidential friends and Biörnramm proceeded to the church. The latter told them that he would cause a figure to appear, which should be seen by them successively: and that this figure would show itself to them all with the same features, but in a different attitude to each. He was not provided either with any instrument (at least not that could be perceived) nor with any chemical ingredient. After pronouncing some unintelligible words, he took one of the party after the other by the hand, and led them to a corner of the church, where they beheld a human figure, standing upright, motionless, but with the eyes open and all the appearance of life. It seemed to be a youth of fifteen or sixteen, and was covered with a white loose garment, nearly resembling the surplice of an ecclesiastic. One of the spectators saw only that part of the figure from the arms upward; another only the lower half: from the others different portions were concealed, as if alternately enveloped in a kind of vapour: but all six, upon comparing their observations, agreed in having seen a youth standing upright and dressed in white. Biörnramm could not have produced each of these successive changes by means of a new process, for as soon as one of the spectators had considered the apparition at his leisure—for which purpose each was allowed from six to eight minutes—time enough to guard against all delusion of the senses) B. led him back by the hand to his place and returned with another to the corner.

The youthful figure was surrounded by a luminous circle, and Biörnramm had emphatically desired the party not to approach too near, but above all not to touch it, declaring his firm conviction that a violent electrical shock would be the consequence. His earnestness made a due impression, and each complied with these directions. At length they departed; the spectators astonished at what they had seen, questioned one another on the *Cui bono?* of such a miracle, the fact of which they could not deny, and still less account for.

Shake your head as you please, my dear, cautious, incredulous friend—and to increase your surprise, I shall add that all these particulars were related to me in a very small select circle, and that too by one of the six eye-witnesses who is far from being either a gossip or an enthusiast.

The same Biörnramm, as I was assured by persons of equal credibility, possessed other extraordinary properties of this kind, for which he himself could not account, merely observing, that “they were given to him by God, and were not for the vain, dogmatic, self-sufficient philosopher, who wishes to know the bottom of every thing.” For the rest he was far from boasting of these wonderful talents, which he exercised very reluctantly, often declining solicitations to that effect, with the remark that “it is wrong to tempt the Almighty.” Sometimes, however, he complied, and what sights were then seen the following account of an eye-witness will evince.

In the middle of a dark room he placed a wooden table, which had no metal about it, and upon which were set three candlesticks of ivory or porcelain. He then pronounced some words, on which brilliant lights of different colours issued from the chinks of the doors and windows; and after dancing round the spectators, settled upon the candlesticks, and diffused in the room as strong a light as if it had been illuminated by a great number of candles.

At another time he took a flint and steel, and struck one against the other in the same manner as we do to produce fire; but instead of the latter there appeared a luminous figure, which was at first visible in one corner of the room, and at another stroke changed its place in the twinkling of an eye and was seen in another corner, at a third appeared on the ceiling, &c.

I looked stedfastly at the narrators of these wonderful stories to discover whe-

ther they might not perhaps be deranged, or attempting to impose upon my credulity; but I know for certain that they were neither the one nor the other.

The disbelief of these facts is attended with difficulties as great as the belief in them: and merely to doubt them with the incredulous philosopher is but a sorry shift. The eye-witness to whom I just now alluded, while beholding these singular sights, asked himself:—*Sogno, o son desto?* I put the same question to myself while listening to him, and you will probably repeat it when you are reading this.

It seems as if the pretended existence of miracles and the belief in them had been of long standing in Sweden. The first and a very striking instance is the vision of Charles XI. which is said to have apprised him of the melancholy fate of his sixth successor. Whether deception or not,—so much is certain, that it long preceded the announced event. I have read the report written in the Swedish language, and drawn up under that monarch, who was not considered as a visionary, respecting the wonderful spectacle which he is said to have witnessed. This document, unique in its kind, long unknown except to very few persons, has excited general sensation since the commencement of the present reign. The young king, disposed to gloomy ideas, and believing that he was born under an unlucky planet, has fancied that he discovered in this vision a prophecy which he is destined to fulfil*, and I know several here who share his uneasiness on that subject. This circumstance served only to heighten my curiosity. I have therefore procured a copy of the report which I regard as belonging to the history of superstition, and inclose it for you, that you may introduce it into your *Archives of human Follies*.†

* The reader will consider this passage as the more remarkable when he recollects that it was written six years before the deposition of Gustavus IV. to whom it relates.—
EDITOR.

† As this vision has since become more generally known by means of the public prints, it may without impropriety be omitted. It is likewise known that the authenticity of the document has been recently impugned in Sweden itself, and as it appears, on pretty strong grounds.—*Note by M. von GÖCHHAUSEN.*

MR. JAMES in his *Travels in Germany, Sweden, &c.*, published last year, has given a translation of this curious document evidently from a French version of the same.—
EDITOR.

I cannot forbear adverting to another vision of infinitely more modern date. It occurred during my residence in Sweden, and is much more authentic than the preceding: at least, as far as I have been able to learn, the facts connected with it are incontestable.

You know that the hereditary prince of Baden and his consort, together with their eldest son and one of the princesses, after paying a visit to the Empress of Russia, passed some time with their royal daughter and son-in-law, at Stockholm, where they were treated with the tenderest affection. Gladly would their Majesties have detained them for a longer period, but the season advanced and they were desirous of reaching their own dominions before the winter. They nevertheless yielded to the solicitations of their children to spend another fortnight with them at Gripsholm,* and accordingly went thither in the beginning of December 1801.

These fourteen days were a continued series of festivities; and it seemed as if both the illustrious families were desirous of thus stifling the pain of their approaching separation. One evening—it was the last but one before the intended departure of the travellers—they were still seated at dinner, which had been unusually prolonged, amidst the effusions of gaiety and the most unreserved familiarity—circumstances which I purposely mention, to prove that there was nothing likely to excite gloomy presentiments—This evening Count F*****, a man possessing a remarkable flow of spirits, was conversing with the amiable Countess G. who happened to be placed next to him. Nearly opposite to them sat the hereditary prince of Baden with a look of the utmost cheerfulness. Count F***** abruptly stopped in his discourse and turned pale. “What is the matter with you?” said the Countess, who observed him change colour. “Nothing—nothing at all!” replied the Count evasively. “For God’s sake, speak! your sudden change of colour, your abrupt stopping—all this is not natural!”—Yielding at length to the importunities of his fair neighbour, the Count spoke as follows:—“You see here before us the hereditary prince of Baden, in his uniform,

* Let me remark by the way, that Gripsholm though an ancient building, is by no means, as Acerbi says, “without doors or windows.” As the court now divides its time between Stockholm, Drottningholm and Haga, Gripsholm is very rarely visited by it.

blue and red? Well just now as I cast my eye on yonder door, I saw the prince enter at that same door in his other uniform, green with yellow. He looked pale and languid, dropped down and disappeared. It was no illusion. Engaged as I was with you, I certainly was not thinking of the prince at the moment. I pay no more regard to presentiments than yourself, but I durst wager that we shall soon lose his Highness."—The Countess was shocked: it was but too evident that the Count was not in jest. Both of them, while they remained at table were almost wholly silent, and on rising, mutually promised not to mention the circumstance for the present, to any person whatever.

Unfortunately they were bound but for too short a period by this promise. Two days afterwards the hereditary prince set out from Gripsholm for Arboga. He was driven by the most experienced of the king's coachmen. By the way the horses slipped upon some ice and fell; the coachman lashed them with his whip to make them rise; the animals threw themselves on their sides and the coach was overturned into the ditch. In consequence of this accident the prince was seized with apoplexy, of which he had previously manifested no symptoms, unless corpulence and a ruddy complexion might be considered as such.

As soon as intelligence of this event reached Gripsholm, the king and queen prepared to set out for Arboga. Count F****, conceiving that he was no longer bound by his agreement with Countess G. went to his majesty and said: "Spare yourself, sire, the pain and anguish of this journey, the prince's last hour is come." He then related to the king what he had seen two days before. Their majesties nevertheless adhered to their resolution; they flew to Arboga, but arrived too late—the prince had already expired.

Judge as you please, my dear friend, of the extraordinary in this accident—but there is no denying it. I have used all possible means to come at the truth even of the minutest circumstance. Neither must Sweden, notwithstanding all this, be regarded as exclusively the country of apparitions and visionaries. Similar cases are occurring every where, though they may perhaps make less noise. And what inference can be drawn from five or six such stories in the space of a century? Where is a country with a population of three millions, but contains a couple of hundred persons who imagine

that they see spectres, and where you might not collect a dozen inexplicable histories of this kind? Go—I will not say to Italy—but only to Munich or Cassel, and I am certain you would then be less precipitate in forming an exclusively unfavourable opinion of Sweden.

MR. EDITOR,

THE following account of a very old villager is from the pen of Mr. THOMAS SANDERSON, distinguished in Cumberland both for his prose and poetical writings:

Few counties in the kingdom have produced so many instances of longevity as Cumberland, which, perhaps, may be attributed to the salubrity of her mountain-air, to the constitutional vivacity of her inhabitants, as well as to their temperate and regular modes of life. When we walk into its church-yards, particularly in the country, we often see tomb-stones in memory of persons who have died at the age of 80 or 90 years. In Castleswerby church-yard, we find the monument of a man who, if my memory does not deceive me, had reached his 109th year; and about the middle of last century, a woman died in the eastern part of the county, at the age of 110 years, who could remember the seige of Carlisle by Cromwell's forces, when a horse's head sold for half-a-crown, about 15s. of our present money. Even in these days of degeneracy, when luxury and intemperance have so much contributed to abridge human life, we frequently observe in a summer-evening a number of grey-headed men, sitting at the thresholds of their cottages and viewing their great grandchildren at play on the village green.—As every thing which AGE has made venerable becomes an object of curiosity, the following narrative of the life of a very old man, given in all the simplicity which such a topic requires, may not be uninteresting to the reader.

ROBERT BOWMAN, the subject of these memoirs, was born at Hayton, near Brampton in 1705, and was brought up to the pursuits of a husbandman. He has resided during the last forty years of his life at Irthington, a pleasant hamlet surrounded by a tract of dry and well-cultivated land, about seven miles from Carlisle. Some time last May, accompanied by my worthy friend the vicar of the parish and his son, I paid a visit to his humble habitation, which like its aged proprietor, has withstood many a wintry blast. I found him lying on a couch near the fire-place, with the

roseate glow of health on his cheeks, and a serenity on his countenance that indicated the tranquillity of his heart. I approached him with a veneration that is due to an old man of *one hundred and twelve*; and was happy to find in the course of conversation, that *time*, though it had blanched his locks and furrowed his brow, had not impaired his hearing, his memory, or his intellects, and that though it had extended him on his couch and incapacitated him from walking, he was not without hopes of continuing the contest with the *tyrant* a few years longer. All the occurrences of his youth are still fresh in his memory. He well remembers the insurrection of the Scots in 1715, in favour of the Pretender, when the sheriff of Cumberland mustered on Penrith Fell the *posse comitatus* to stop the progress of the rebels; and can recollect the time when barley was three shillings per bushel (Carlisle measure—three Winchester), oats eighteen-pence a bushel, butter three-pence per pound, and eggs a penny per dozen. Wheat and potatoes had not then made their appearance in Cumberland, and animal food and tea were mostly confined to the tables of the opulent. If the Cumberland peasant could see an oatmeal pan-cake, and a *cowed lard* (a sort of pudding made of oatmeal and hog's lard) smoking on his board, he cast no longing eye at the flesh-pots of his more wealthy countrymen.

At the age of fifty, our venerable villager married and took a farm of *five pounds per annum* rent in his native parish, which he managed so successfully as to realize a little fortune. He had all the merit of a good farmer; he was skilful, frugal, active and industrious; and what adds not a little to his character, was well respected by his neighbours. His wife, who had been long the sharer of his toils, and by whom he had several children, died several years ago. He felt her loss sensibly; but had too much veneration for her memory to enter into a second marriage. He determined to live a chaste widower: and "the *bonniest lass*," he would say, "that ever was wooed in a corner, should never tempt him to break that resolution."

When old Parr (the *Shropshire Methusalem*) was conducted to London by the Earl Marshal of England and introduced to Charles the First, his majesty said to him rather piquantly, "You have lived longer than other men, what have you done more than other men?" He

answered "I did penance when I was an hundred years old."* If the old man of Irthington, has not like Parr left any *living* proof of his virility at the age of an hundred, it must not be attributed to the impotency and frigidity common to that period of life, but to a philosophical command over his passions, and to a heart deeply imbued with religion, that recoils at the thoughts of indulging them illicitly. Long after he had completed a century, time had made so little impression on his constitution, that he could perform the most laborious operations of husbandry, and use the spade, the flail, the scythe, and reaping-hook, with all the vigour and dexterity of a person that has not seen thirty summers. At the age of one hundred, he joined the chase and *ran* after the hounds; and at one hundred and nine he walked to and from Carlisle, a distance of fourteen miles, with an expedition that would surprise men in these degenerate times: and it is but a little more than a year since he assisted the family in the harvest field.

He has always lived abstemiously; his diet being chiefly potatoes, butter, cheese, milk, and hasty pudding.† Snuff

* Peck's *Desiderata Curiosa*. In Oldys's Notes on Fuller's Worthies, we find the occurrence thus recorded:—"1588, Etat. 105, did penance at Alderbury Church, for lying with Catherine Milton, and getting her with child."

† On this dish, called sometimes, *Thick Pottage*, the Cumberland peasant generally makes his morning and evening repast. The following anecdote from Clarke's Introduction to the Survey of the Lakes, is a sufficient evidence of its wholesomeness.—"A medical gentleman who had taken up his residence in the neighbourhood of Keswick, on being asked how he liked his situation, made the following reply: 'My situation is a very eligible one as a *gentleman*, I can enjoy every species of country amusement in perfection. I can fish, hunt, and shoot amidst a profusion of game of every kind; but as a *physician*, I cannot say that it is so alluring, for the natives have gotten the art of preserving their health without boluses or electuaries, by a sort of plaster taken inwardly, called *Thick Pottage*: this preserves them from the various diseases that shake the human fabric and makes them slide into the grave by the gradual decay of nature!' After reading so strong an attestation in favour of this meritorious dish, who will not regret that the tea-kettle should have usurped the place of the pottage-pan in many of our farm houses?"

or tobacco he never used, and seldom tasted spirituous liquors. He is no friend to tea-drinking, to the general prevalence of which he imputes the whole train of nervous disorders and mental maladies which have spread so much pain and misery over the world. He has no aversion to ale, provided it be made of good malt and hops, which, he says, was always the case before the establishment of public breweries. He was never intoxicated but once during his life; a circumstance that happened during the festivity of a marriage, when that grave virtue, *sobriety*, is generally forced to give way to jolly *Comus* and his train. His dress was generally light, even in the rigour of winter; and whether the weather were cold or tempestuous, he was seldom seen muffled up in a surtout. He rarely wore gloves, which he considered as an effeminate covering; and boots and spatterdashes were also rejected for the same reason. He made it his invariable practice to go to bed soon and rise early, and during the summer season generally took a noon-tide nap on some breezy bank, where he enjoyed the air in all its purity and elasticity.

His life in many particulars resembles that of *Old Parr*, as described by *Taylor*, the Water Poet:—

Goodwlesome labour was his exercise,
Down with the lamb, and with the lark
would rise;

In mire and toiling sweat he spent the day,
And to his team he whistled time away.

The cock his night-clock, and till day was
done,

His watch and chief sun-dial was the sun;
He entertained no gout, no ache he felt,
The air was good and temp'rate where he
dwelt,

While mavisses and sweet-tongued nightingales

Did chaunt him roundelays and madrigals.

It may seem rather astonishing in this sickly pill-taking age, that a doctor's *recipe* was never known to enter his house; for like many other old men who have enjoyed an uninterrupted state of good health, no argument could ever convince him of the utility of the medical profession. The strength of nature, and a good constitution, he thinks sufficient to withstand any distemper with whatever severity it may make its attacks; and he looks upon the increase of physicians and apothecaries as a melancholy testimony of the degeneracy of modern times. To his industrious habits and temperance, to the restriction of the

passions within the limits which virtue and religion prescribe, and to the quality and serenity of his temper, which he never suffered an over-solicitude for the perishable things of this world to destroy, as well as the native vigour of his constitution, must be attributed, in a great measure, the advanced age which he has at present attained.—His stature hardly reaches the middle size, his frame is rather slender, excepting that he has a broad chest, and his countenance is said to have had formerly much animation. He still retains a part of the vivacity of his youth, is always cheerful and sometimes facetious. He is communicative, but not garrulous, and is lavish in his panegyric on past times, without much disposition to censure the present. To a man who has attained his 112th year, it cannot be supposed that life can bring many pleasures. The companions of his youth are all gone, and a new generation has risen around him. He may well say with the author of the "*Night Thoughts*"

—My world is dead,

A new world rises, and new manners reign.
What a pert race starts up! the strangers
gaze,

And I at them; my neighbour is unknown.

But though every thing appears dreary and solitary around him, the tranquillity of his mind has not forsaken him; he believes with all the firmness of a good Christian that "there is another and a better world," where sorrow, and pain, and care, shall not enter.

November, 1817.

R. P.

MR. EDITOR,

I AM not surprised that AMBIGUITY should be anxious to know the origin of a piece of music which, I think, equal to any of that illustrious master to whom the lovers of harmony are so much indebted, and I am happy that it is in my power to afford him the desired information.

Handel one day passing by a blacksmith's shop was struck by a tune which he heard the son of Vulcan humming, apparently in unison with the strokes of the hammer on the anvil. He turned back, and requested the man to repeat it, which he did, and on his return home Handel composed the air in question, and also the variations to it. Your correspondent will doubtless have observed in it some traces of its original; and if he has not already, I think, by a more close attention to it, after this explanation, he will perceive that the air throughout

seems to imitate the blows of the hammer.

Perhaps, Mr. Editor, I shall not be deemed intruding upon your columns if I take this opportunity of relating some instances in which music and poetry have endeavoured, with the happiest effect, to impress upon the mind and ear by the cadence of their lines and tones the circumstance which the sense represents. Thus Homer, when Ulysses was in the shades below, and saw his grandfather Sisyphus rolling the large stone which was allotted as his punishment, makes the son of Laertes thus express himself:

ΑΥΤῷ ΕΠΕΙΤΑ ΠΕΘΟΝΕ ΚΥΛΙΝΔΕΤΟ ΛΑΟΣ ΑΝΑΙΔΗΣ,
in which line one imagines the stone rolling down the hill with perpetual boundings in consequence of the five dactyls introduced. Again, when speaking of Achilles heaving a fragment of rock, his labour is expressed by the cadence of the measure: but as I do not happen to have any classical books by me at present, so as to enable me to refer to the original passage, I shall quote those lines of Pope in which he mentions it, as also the speed of Camilla flying over the corn-fields, as imitated by Virgil in the same way:

When Ajax strives some stone's vast weight to throw,

The line too labours, and the words move slow,

Not so when swift Camilla scours the plain,
Flies o'er the unbending corn, and skims along the main.

I have introduced this quotation as an excuse for my inability to insert the others, as also a specimen in which Pope himself has endeavoured to produce the same effect, and I think it no small credit to him, that he should in this instance have succeeded by the very means by which, in another passage, he has represented tediousness; I, of course allude to that well known couplet:—

A needless Alexandrine ends the song,
And like a wounded snake drags its slow length along.

In the former instance this species of line which the author of the Essay on Criticism so much censures, is made to represent the velocity of Camilla; in the latter, it expresses most correctly the lagging tardiness of its kind. Virgil seems to have been very happy in his attempts at this sort of impression: his description of the canter of a horse is ably expressed by

It clamor, et agmine facto
Quadrupedante putrem sonitu quatit ungula campum:

The majesty of the magnificent Juno not less so, by

Ast ego quæ divûm incedo regina, Jovisque
Et soror et conjux.

In a succeeding book, too, the strokes of the Cyclops' hammer is represented; and it may be that line first gave Handel a desire to emulate the Mantuan. I regret that I have not a Virgil at hand to introduce the quotation here, as it would undoubtedly have been most adapted to the present enlarged remarks; but if my memory is not treacherous the following are the lines which he uses in the eighth Æneid, and also in the 4th Georgic, where he introduces them as a simile to the labour of the Bees:—

..... alii ventosis follibus auras
Accipiunt, redduntque: alii stridentia tingunt
Æta lacu: gemit impositis incudibus Ætina;
Illi inter sese multâ vi brachia tollunt
In numerum, versantque tenaci forcipe ferrum.

I am aware that I have already far exceeded the length to which this paper ought to have extended, and I shall therefore close my observations. I am sure, however, that you will pardon my inserting that beautiful passage in the 1st Georgic, in which, after having previously described the signs of an approaching storm, he sublimely traces the progress of it:

Continuo ventis surgentibus, aut freta ponti
Incipiunt agitata tumescere, et aridas altis
Montibus audiri fragor; aut resonantia longè
Litora misterii, et nemorum increbrescere murmur.

The epithets used convey such an apt and correct idea to the ear, as well as to the judgment, of the advance of the tempest, and the verb *increbrescere* expresses the extreme violence of it: so well by the harshness of the consonants, that this passage is perhaps the most correct and beautiful of any which he has written. Your's &c.

Nov. 9.

PHILHARMONIC.

MR. EDITOR,

IF any of your numerous correspondents can inform me, through the medium of your miscellany, of the name of the founder of the Free School at Newbury, Berks, with the funds by which it was supported, and the cause of its being discontinued, with the date of its commencement and disuse, it will oblige a constant reader,

B. S. L.

November 7.

MR. EDITOR,

THE pamphlet published under the title of "Abolition of the Sinking Fund," introduces with much pomp the following scheme:—

"Suppose the government, by an Act of Parliament, were to abolish the funds altogether, and pay the holders with debentures or exchequer bills bearing interest, (say at a reduced rate;) each holder would then have a kind of general circulating medium in his possession which he could use at his discretion; and instead of the funded debt lying, as it now does, a dead weight on the nation, it might become generally beneficial, by being, as it were, in double action, or in fact in treble action.

"In the first place the creditor would have his interest going on as usual.

"He would have his debt as a circulating medium to make purchases or payments of any kind.

"And by such an immense capital circulating in the country the government would have little difficulty, compared with the present, in collecting the taxes.

"Besides, the saving to the country would be great in the amount paid for the management of the debt, as every one would then be the transferer of his own property."

As it is a complete copy of my plan, except that the author ignorantly supposes government can *force terms* on the public creditor, I hope you will favour me by noticing that the subject of my publications was introduced into the House of Commons as early as July last.

I feel much obliged by your insertion of such copious extracts of my plan of finance, and beg leave to present you with a few remarks that arise from objections that have been urged.

The desideratum of *all parties* is an increase of national capital. One of my opponents says: "*This would be the greatest possible benefit to society under existing circumstances; and he who can show how the national currency is to be increased by any means, will have discovered a financial arcanum.*" Without asking for *such* a description of the object, or referring it to myself, I would unequivocally assert—stock debentures *will* produce an additional capital at all times commensurate to the exigencies of the nation. *This* will afford employment to the poor, and the Apostolic description will then be realized: "*They who will work may eat*"—not the stipendiary bread of the overseers of the poor, but

the result of the amount of their earnings. These are the sentiments that pervade the legislature; and the establishments of Saving Banks premise that such is *expected* to be the adequacy of the labouring classes.

It is obvious the funded debt of the country has risen to its present enormous amount by the succession of loans; and upon examination it will be found, that the plan proposes a new basis of public credit. Thus: a loan to the government is, a PART of the individuals lend to the WHOLE of the individuals. The loan itself neither increases nor diminishes the riches of the country, but it occasions a destruction of capital to the amount borrowed, as the uses of that capital are thereby annihilated. But by giving the stock-holders the permissive faculty of holding debentures, funded property will be *so far* reproductively consumed instead of unproductively;—that is, the riches of the country would be again restored to productive employment.

The funded capital, now above 700 millions, is emphatically pronounced the burthen of the country, claiming annually forty-four millions of taxes. How is it possible that the proceeds of industry should continue adequate to the increased payments of this amount of interest when the capital itself is unemployed and out of circulation?

A writer who signs himself "*Amicus*" truly understands the effect that I have anticipated from my plan; he appreciates the value of debentures, and authorizes fully the expectancy that they will steadily be of the value of 100*l.* sterling;—he says, it is enlisting the physical force of country in support of the stocks: that debentures will take flight to every corner of the kingdom; [true] and every British subject will be in a sense a stock-holder, and interested to support the funded system." True, very true; but then I do not draw the conclusion that all this is diabolical—"that the Bank of England is the Sybil's den, and the funded property the state rookery; that it is a rotten fabric of despotism, which, to an honest man, is not worth a groat, and the sooner it leaves not a wreck behind the better." I trust these writers will become possessed of stock debentures, and then we shall hear less of the epithets—"Dirty rags, and representatives of non-entities." On reflection they will see their error. As men of understanding, would they propose that the *national* creditor be defrauded of his property? They *must*

mean (to be consistent) that *every relation* of debtor and creditor should be destroyed. A man who possesses thirty thousand consols may owe ten thousand pounds in trade. Another man may lately have sold the stock and lent his money to the commissioners for the construction of roads, &c. Is the former person to be selected as a fit subject for spoliation? Will these writers cease to delude themselves?

It has been asserted, that capital punishments for forgeries (through the use of debentures) will be numerous. Forgeries, with respect to bank notes, only occur in the smaller ones: a tradesman never takes even a 20*l.* note but from a person of respectability, nor without possessing the means of returning it, if it is a forgery. This will apply more forcibly to debentures, none of which will be of a less amount than 100*l.* And no person would perpetrate such an act with the certainty of being detected in a few hours; besides, the construction of a debenture will give the means of examination at distant places.

I should be sorry to intrude on your columns a repetition of my former arguments: the plan is now approved of; may its faculties be employed, not (as has been libellously suggested) "in furnishing loans to the governments of other nations," but to supply the heretofore frightful deficiency in our own revenue, removing every tax that enhances the price of articles of the first necessity, and diffusing contentment and cheerfulness (which should ever accompany industrious habits) to our eighteen millions of inhabitants, and our scattered countrymen among our widely extended colonies.

I am, &c. WILLIAM DUNN.
St. Helen's Place,
Dec. 5, 1817.

MR. EDITOR,

THE subject of this address is what I consider a great evil, though some of your readers may doubtless see it in a different point of view. The evil to which I refer, is the custom in some fashionable chapels of procuring public singers (from whence it matters not) to chaunt the praises of the Deity, while attentive admirers devour those strains meet for *other amusements*. Nay, I have known this custom carried to so great a pitch, that hand-bills have actually been distributed that Mr. S— would sing the anthem; the psalms and hymns by Mrs. and Miss ——. This, sir, I consider as a pro-

fanation of the Sabbath; for, instead of hearing, instead of joining with heart and voice in one solemn song, we are intent only on the polished notes of a hireling performer. Is this like men, like Christians, like the children of one all-great, all-wise, all-powerful Parent, whom it is our interest as well as our duty to adore? We are all ready enough to exclaim, when meditating on the Sabbath amusements on the continent:—"How shocking! how depraved!" but, really, between them and us, I can distinguish only this difference—they frequent the Opera House on Sunday—we, more audacious, turn our very churches into Opera Houses!

I trust, sir, you will excuse me for trespassing thus far on your pages; but I have merely thrown out this hint to induce an abler hand to employ itself on the subject.

I am, &c.

J. Ross.

MR. EDITOR,

HAVING been a good deal disgusted at seeing the following article in one of our daily papers on the late afflicting occasion, I send it to you with a few questions which, perhaps, some of your intelligent correspondents will have the goodness to answer.

"MOORE'S ALMANAC.

"In the almanac of this year will be found an hieroglyphic which presents the true feature of England at this precise moment. At a short distance from London (for St. Paul's is in view) is seen the people personified by a bull led by the lamb, which is an emblem of the innocence and virtue of our late and deeply lamented Princess mournfully leading our affections and sorrows. Britannia sits under a weeping willow, with her face covered as absorbed in grief; and the measured and stately steps of the animal depict the universal sorrow of all mankind."

Question 1. When and how did the pretended science of astrology originate?

2. When and by whom were astrological predictions first affixed to almanacs?

3. Does not the circulation of such absurdities disgrace the intellectual character of the country?

4. Do the laws, by which pretended astrologers and fortune-tellers are suppressed, extend to the publication of their productions? and if not ought they not to be so extended?

I am, &c.

T. V.

Nov. 20, 1817.

MR. EDITOR,

YOUR correspondent, T. Q., has thought it worth his while to enter into a sort of comparison between the merits of Covent Garden and Drury Lane; and by half a page of censure on the former, and a page of encomia on the latter, has, superficially at least, proved the superiority of his favourite. He says, "Where there is such a saving of expense, the private interest of the managers is more apparent than the accommodation of the public:" and, sir, let me add, where there is such a disparagement of the merits of the one, and such a pompous eulogy on the other, private interest is more apparent than a desire for candid and liberal discussion. For my own part, I solemnly protest that the success of either house is totally indifferent to me, and I should have passed over this insidious attempt to depreciate the merits of Covent Garden, had I not deemed it better that a defence should proceed from a third and uninterested party, than from the aggrieved themselves. Now, sir, with reference to his first sentences we may be thankful that *his* differing in opinion cannot make *us* do so, for it is not the expensive decorations of a theatre we are to look to in the first instance: the drama and the means conducive to our better hearing and seeing are the primary objects to be attained: that the latter of these has been gained by the introduction of gas lights, few I think but T. Q. will deny. Next, as to his observations on the filthy state of the pit, not having been in that part of the theatre for many years, I am not competent to decide on the justice of his censure, and of course equally unable to deny it: still, sir, I think if he is not cautious in his censure of the *managers*, at least he should be so in his general assertions on the *frequenters* of a theatre, and not state that it was the remark of all present that a booth in Bartholomew fair would not have been in such a dirty condition;" thereby either making them use a comparison with an object which they had never seen, and insulting them by making them parties to scenes which, I should hope, few would frequent, or if they really had been present at them, calling his own veracity in question by an assertion which bears the strongest signs of incorrectness—I mean by making them notice and express disgust at the filth and dirtiness of *any place*, which is not at all compatible with my ideas of a frequenter of Bartholomew Fair. Backs to the seats in the pit are certainly necessary, and I wonder that the public do

not demand them; still I doubt whether they would put an end to the disgraceful practice of walking backwards and forwards on them. For my own part, (and I hope T. Q. will not think lightly of my proposed invention;) I have been thinking of recommending to the managers to make the pit a sort of hot-house, with squares of magnifying glasses, so that this "parterre of flowers" would become a choice collection of exotics, and the necessity of quizzing-glasses would be superseded; though I confess I have delayed communicating it to them through inability to prevent the effects of a gallery storm, or in process of time, when gas has been brought to an equal degree of heat and splendour with the sun, the still more melancholy consequences of an Archimedean combustion. Perhaps the penetrating genius of T. Q. will, through the medium of your Magazine, lend me his aid in the prevention of these difficulties. In this hope I shall refrain from entering into a disquisition of the means, and proceed to consider that part of his letter in which he says laconically: "The Drury Lane managers, on the contrary, deserve every encomium." I am as unwilling as unable to censure the lamented Mr. Raymond's conduct as a manager; even had it been in my power to do it with justice, I should now have abstained from doing so, since he has gone and left his regrets behind him. Still, sir, I may be allowed to ask, whether the saloon was not before but too well calculated for the purposes it answers? Was it necessary to add the attractions of Eastern splendour to allure the already too Asiatic libertine? Or can we palliate the error which has added the gaudiness of China, as a stimulus to passions already too powerful and too much indulged? Whether I am an advocate for systematic prostitution under the *surveillance* of government is one thing; whether I would dedicate a theatre to that purpose, is another: the former admits of many and plausible arguments in its favour, the latter admits of none. With this exception I approve of the improvements at Drury Lane, though not to the exclusion of Covent Garden; and, at parting, let me say a few words to T. Q.:—let me ask him if he really has himself visited both theatres this season? If he really was an eye-witness of the improvements of the one, and the alledged nuisances of the other? If he was ever at Bartholomew Fair? If the blaze of light which the gas emits at Covent Garden does not displease him through the apprehension that

he may at some time be spied in the upper boxes by his more sober acquaintance in the pit? And, finally, let me ask him, whether the comparative receipts of the two houses justify his observations on the superior claims of his client, or whether his own remarks are likely either to increase or to diminish them? Trusting you will excuse the length of this letter, I beg to subscribe myself

Φιλαμφοτερῶς.

RAMBLES IN SICILY IN 1816.

BY AN ARTIST.

PALERMO—MONTE PELLEGRINO—CHAPEL OF ST. ROSALIA.

Palermo, June 5.

WE have passed the first night in the long wished-for Palermo. At the inn called *The Page*, which is conducted quite in the English style, and stands in the *Piazza della Marine*; we found for the first time in Italy accommodations recommended by northern cleanliness. We returned yesterday evening to our quarters, fatigued indeed, but highly delighted with the beautiful objects that we had seen. The giddiness and sense of reeling, which accompanied us upon landing, from being accustomed to the motion of the packet, did not leave us the whole of the day, and absurd as it may perhaps appear to you, I must confess that in the course of the afternoon, I felt more disposed to sea-sickness on shore, than I had ever done on board. The beauty of the evening was heightened by a serenade of wind instruments before the house, which drew a great concourse of the inhabitants into the Piazza. The men wear large cloaks in which they wrap themselves at night; but the younger females are dressed in white, with long veils which reach below the knees. It was a novel scene for us to be thus carried back, as it were, all at once into ancient times. The gravity of the male attire was heightened by the moon-light, while the white flowing drapery of the females gives them the appearance of aerial figures. The one likened them to the Nymphs, the other to the Vestals of the Greeks; but we agreed on one point, that we knew not whether they belonged to the number of those who preserve the sacred fire, or of those who extinguish it—for the latter no doubt abound at Palermo, as well as in the rest of Italy. Before we retired to rest, our host brought us the agreeable intelligence that the Tunisenes and

other corsairs, in spite of treaties, were again infesting the seas; and that a young Venetian, who with three others had escaped from them, had arrived at Palermo. He had sailed from Genoa in a merchantman belonging to that city, freighted with coffee, sugar, &c. and carrying 12 guns. Being attacked on the third day of the voyage by an Algerine, he stole away in a small boat while the corsair was taking possession of the ship and securing the crew. We were no longer at a loss to account for the anxiety with which our captain was incessantly looking with the telescope at the distant vessels that appeared on the horizon.

This morning we went out to look at the city, the principal street of which, as at Naples, is called Toledo. The style of building is better than at Naples; the roofs are covered with tiles as in the rest of Italy; and it is very rarely that they are seen, as at Naples, without them and covered with a terrace only. The cathedral deserves particular notice. It is in the Mauro-Gothic style, and the distribution grandly beautiful. The edifice however is totally different from the ordinary examples, and the whole is impressed with an oriental character: here large imposing masses meet the eye, there light parts and rich arabesques in a style perfectly unique. It is a subject well worthy of the study of the architect. The interior of the church has been modernized within the last twenty years; it is rich, but in a bad taste: from some marble basins for holy-water and altars that are left, we may infer how beautiful the inside must formerly have been. Correspondent with these late internal improvements, a new cupola in the old French style, painted with various colours has been placed on the top. It looks extremely mean upon the fine antique structure, to which the red tinge of its stone imparts a solemn and majestic appearance.

At Palermo the spectator is agreeably surprised by buildings in the eastern style, some of which are decorated with great taste. Here too you meet with the same kind of small houses of two stories, having court-yards surrounded with colonnades, as at Pompeji.

The traveller, when he examines the remains of that subterraneous town, can scarcely conceive how people could live in rooms of such small dimensions, in so hot a climate. Here the difficulty vanishes:—he sees that the wants of the inhabitants of these countries are far less

numerous than those of the natives of northern regions. Luxury in furniture is more rare : sofa, table and bed, are almost the only conveniences of this kind. They require but one small room, provided with a bed, table and looking-glass, to sleep in : for in their fine climate every sort of business is performed either in the street or in the court-yard. In the centre of the latter, there is generally a fountain or basin of water, and there are seats under the piazza which runs round it. The eating or sitting room, which is the principal apartment, is about twelve feet square ; having stuffed seats round about it and a large circular table in the middle. Such a house has a very neat appearance. The floors are either of large tiles or marble ; and the walls and ceilings are tastefully decorated.

Before the Porta real we had a highly picturesque view of the city. A Turkish villa close to the road that leads to Monte reale is constructed with great care and neatness. The genuine Sicilian taste in architecture approaches very near to the Turkish ; and in many places you may fancy yourself transported to Cairo or Alexandria. In our way to Monte reale, after passing the gate, we proceeded for about half an hour through the suburbs, between luxuriant gardens crowned with trees, in which the oranges, which are here of excellent flavour, appeared like balls of fire enveloped in the dark green foliage. Where the buildings cease, the road is bordered with fine large silver poplars. Aloes of extraordinary height and beauty hedge in the fertile land, and with their stately stems from 12 to 18 feet high, adorned with yellow flowers, guard the rich fields, which have much more of the appearance of gardens.

We approached San Marino, a small town in a very picturesque situation, at the foot of Monte reale. We regretted that we could not pursue our route which at every step presented new beauties ; being obliged to attend at the police-office at ten o'clock to obtain passports—a disagreeable business—and then to call upon our banker, who is expected to be responsible for us to the police.

I must now proceed to describe a scene more beautiful perhaps than any I ever witnessed, with the exception of the evening that we spent on Vesuvius. After dinner, which was quite in the English fashion, we walked to Monte Pelegrino. The weather was hot but not oppressive. After turning through se-

veral streets, we arrived at the Porta St. Georgio, which commands a noble view of the sea, the gardens of Palermo and Monte Pelegrino. On this road, we have, this 5th day of June, seen corn cut down, ripe pears, and over-ripe cherries. We are assured that the corn generally yields from 30 to 40 and frequently more than 60 fold. We observed the same *cactus*, or Indian fig, which our ladies keep for ornament in flower-pots, rising like a wood high above the walls of the gardens, full of flower and young fruit. Some of these curious trees were from 12 to 15 feet in height and their stems two feet thick. Breathing the perfumes wafted from the orange-groves around us, we pursued our course to Monte Pelegrino, called by the ancients Eretus, where Hamilcar Barcas, the father of Hannibal, maintained a contest of nearly three years with the Romans. From the most fertile and delicious plain that imagination can conceive, studded with cheerful habitations, at the bottom of the charming gulf, the azure waters of which lead the eye to the mountains that lose themselves in the distance, we ascended the barren, dreary, desolate activity of Monte Pelegrino, whose grey, rugged rocks seem to touch the skies. With great labour and expense, a zigzag road has here been formed upon many hundred arches, to the place of pilgrimage. The higher we climbed, the more awful this bare and cheerless desert appeared, and the more lovely the subjacent valley. Several ecclesiastics with ladies at their arms and others with guns at their backs were no new sight to us. Our principal object was the chapel, which, after a fatiguing ascent we at length reached, and were rewarded for our pains by the most enchanting prospect of the city and valley of Palermo and the boundless blue expanse. The chapel of St. Rosalia groups very picturesquely with the rocks among which it stands, and displays the precise character of many other places of resort for pilgrims, which the clergy seem fond of founding in desolate regions. Accustomed at Rome and Naples to find at such places nothing but mere daubs of pictures, though possessing indeed the power of working miracles, we contented ourselves with viewing the exterior of the chapel, of which we took a drawing, and with listening to the history of St. Rosalia, who in the time of the Saracens, rendered highly important services to the people of Palermo. We watched the sun sinking behind the mountains into

the sea; and just before we started again we desired the keeper of the chapel to shew us the grotto of St. Rosàlia, of which I had lately read in a periodical work at Rome, what I considered a highly exaggerated description.

He conducted us through a small ante-room into the sacristy, and with a solemnity at which we could not help smiling, took the key out of a brown polished chest. We entered a dark apartment, and on turning round, and looking through an ancient Gothic arch adorned with slender pillars and figures, beheld a scene which in the first moment of surprise deprived us of speech and motion. Overpowered with awe, I knew not, except by the respiration of my companions, that I was not alone. Whether it was the magic of the illusion, or the "dim religious light" shed by departing day, or whether it was because we had expected no such thing, I cannot tell—but so much is certain, that neither myself nor any of those who were with me can remember to have ever experienced so powerful an impression. We stood before the gloomy entrance; the evening-red of the reflected sky fell upon the damp green rock, that formed a natural grotto, the farthest extremity of which was enveloped in total obscurity. One single lamp threw a feeble gleam upon the rugged sides of this cavern, once the abode of the lovely Rosàlia, and displayed in "darkness visible," the delicate effigy of the saint. It is of marble and covered with a light golden drapery: Genii stand around in the attitude of prayer. A large silver grating, which is again surrounded by another of iron prevent it from being conveniently viewed. The saint is represented of the natural size, in a half-recumbent posture, supported by her right arm, her face turned towards heaven and her left hand gently resting on her breast. What master produced this exquisite performance I have not yet been able to learn. We gazed in mute astonishment at the figure on which heaven seems to have bestowed all the charms of celestial sweetness and exalted piety. It resembled an angel transformed into marble—or rather the work of Pygmalion at the moment of receiving animation—it seems to move, while the half-open breathing mouth expresses a longing after that blessed Eden upon which the eye is wishfully fixed. We had been seated a considerable time before it in pensive contemplation, when the keeper reminded us that the moon was already shining

and that we had a walk of an hour and a half to our quarters. We silently descended the mountain, which often exhibited singular appearances in the flickering moon-light; and it was not till we reached its foot, that a fine echo, which at first responded only to our footsteps, broke our silence. G. himself who is an obstinate infidel and has no taste for such scenes, could not the whole evening get the better of the impression which this had made upon him.

June 6.

We went this morning to the *Flora*, a kind of pleasure-garden, which is situated near the harbour and commands fine views. The trees and plants are as fresh and as perfect here notwithstanding the intense heat, as they are to be seen any where, especially the elms and the tall silver poplars: and the southern plants are here found perhaps in their greatest beauty. You walk through umbrageous alleys of orange-trees where blossom and fruit delight the senses at one and the same time; shady bowers are adorned with fig-trees, festoons of vines and pepper-trees (but not the same kind that yields the spice); and the St. John's bread-tree, which is here indigenous displays beautiful forms and colours.

As you look down the alleys you have sometimes views of the sea, at others of the lofty blue mountains above you. The garden is adorned with a tasteful building devoted to botany, and several small temples; and a bath with a circular public-room, enticed us from the arms of *Flora* into those of *Neptune*. The sea is not yet warm enough for bathing, and beyond the harbour it is said to be very dangerous on account of the fishes; we enjoyed ourselves so much the more in the copper basin.

The inhabitants of Palermo, like all those of southern countries, are fond of dress and parade; and are particularly profuse in magnificent equipages.

MR. EDITOR,

IT is a curious circumstance that your correspondent CLERICUS should refer us to the *Iliad* and the *Odyssey*, for the explanation of a term connected with the *Jewish Theology*! and more especially when it was particularly desirable that information should be obtained respecting it, either from the ancient or the modern *Hebrews*; who might justly be supposed more competent to explain their own writings, than the author of the *Iliad* and the *Odyssey*!

CLERICUS asks—"To what purpose shall we go to the Hebrews at all, to learn the nature of that place which, in English, we call "Hell?" and observes, that whatever their opinions might be as to the immortality of the soul, it is certain that nothing is expressly spoken in the Old Testament, as to any particular place of happiness or misery after death."

It must therefore be inferred that the meaning *now* attached to the word "Hell," is not derived from the Jews, but that it has been introduced and promulgated at some subsequent period of ecclesiastical history.

Bath, Nov. 6.

LAICUS.

MR. EDITOR,

I WAS much gratified by the article, in the last number of your valuable miscellany, on *Pradier's Remedy for the Gout*; but as the analysis of the operation of that remedy, from the pen of Dr. Johnson, resolves its effects, in a great degree, into the extrication of *gas* from the affected parts, I beg leave to call your own and your reader's recollection to *two papers* (N. M. M. No. 12, Jan. 1815, p. 502; and No. 18, July, p. 512, in the same year,) in which I have expressly argued, from a simple chain of reasoning, that the *gases* extricated from food in the stomach, if superabundant and lodged in the muscles, produce *rheumatism*, and if absorbed into the blood-vessels, are the real cause of *gout*!

In doing this, sir, I claim the discovery for my country, not for myself—I am not a professional man, and have therefore nothing to gain or lose; but give me leave to add, that whilst suffering under a most severe attack of the gout in both feet, I determined, even at the risk of life, to try an experiment founded upon my own reasoning—I plunged both feet into water nearly scalding, and kept them there for half an hour, preserving the temperature by additional quantities of hot water—thereby restored the circulation, reduced the inflammation, and at the end of the half-hour put on my shoes, which I could not do for several days, and walked about with as much facility as ever I did in my life, with the exception of a slight degree of soreness on the *exterior* of my feet. Temporary relief thus gained, I completed the cure by exercise, during which I suppose the superabundant gas to have been absorbed from the veins, and carried off by the insensible perspiration.

Your's,

Dec. 7. 1817.

IGNOTUS.

MR. EDITOR,

IN perusing your work for the last month, I find that a correspondent who subscribes himself "A. H. Larkhall Lane, Surrey," has very kindly taken upon himself the arduous task of refutation, in order to convince your readers, that what has been said by Mr. Parry in commendation of the songs sung last season, at Vauxhall Gardens, is entitled to no belief whatever.

He acknowledges himself to be a frequent visitor of public places of amusement, and also a lover of music.—That may be, but he most assuredly appears to want a sense of impartiality; and he feels not the least surprised at the failure, which the proprietors of Vauxhall Gardens have experienced for the last three seasons, the cause of which he very flatteringly attributes to their having new composers of music. This must be acknowledged to be a candid sentiment, on his part, but I would ask him, if he is not subject to a failure of memory; if so, it is undoubtedly wrong to trust to a treacherous recollection. At any rate he should not endeavour to confute, if he cannot adhere more strictly to the truth, than what he has done in his last communication.

In the year 1815, the proprietors received a very handsome support and patronage, from a liberal public.

In 1816, I will own myself, and so will every reasonable person, that a very great loss was sustained; but it was not owing to the composition of the songs sung that season, but entirely to the inclemency and the very unsettled state of the weather. As great an admirer as A. H. appears to be of our veteran Hook, I cannot believe that he would have been induced to venture from his residence, to Vauxhall Gardens, on a wet, cold, and dismal evening, had his friend been really engaged as composer—his recompense would have been inadequate to the many inconveniences to which he would have exposed himself—besides getting drenched to the skin, he might have impaired his health so materially, as never to be able again to enjoy the gratification of listening to the sweet melodious notes, "from the inexhaustible muse of Mr. Hook."

It is, I must say, an unfortunate occurrence for "A. H." that none of the recent composers retained by the proprietors of this place, have abilities sufficient to divert him for an hour or two (Shield or Bishop excepted); but I am half inclined to think this gentle-

man is bordering fast on three-score; consequently it is to an advance in years, that we must ascribe this tenaciousness, and difficulty of being pleased. There was the same magnet of attraction (as your correspondent is pleased to style her) engaged by them for the season in question, as for the last; but it had no effect. No! the people of this country, frequenting those places of recreation, had too much good sense to risk their lives on such an evening, without the probability of their receiving the smallest enjoyment, and poor Madame Saqui, with all her wonderful evolutions upon the rope, amidst circles of fire, was not attraction sufficient to induce them to quit their comfortable fire-sides.

I trust what I have stated will be sufficient to convince your correspondent, that he has been labouring under a mistaken idea, when he so conscientiously said, that the failure of that season arose from having dull and unmeaning compositions performed.

"The encoring of songs at this place, is no criterion of merit."—Well! well! this is admirable—he likewise acknowledges himself to have been a witness, "when constables and other persons who stand about the bar, make it a rule at the conclusion of a song, to encore it most boisterously." This is indeed but a poor artifice for supporting his charge; for supposing the lamp lighters, watchmen, waiters, officers, &c. employed by the proprietors in that establishment, were to stand all in a body in front of the orchestra, of what effect would it have been?—I would ask if any thing of this nature had taken place, would it not have been resented as highly insulting and degrading to a British public? an Englishman will not so easily relinquish his prerogatives.—Surely your correspondent will allow some of those persons resorting to the gardens, to be judges of merit, or demerit, in the talent engaged for the amusement of the public. The opinion of Englishmen is not so easily biassed, and when unanimous in evincing their dislike or disapprobation, it would not have been in the power of all that mighty force combined together, to persuade them to the contrary. Those persons receiving emolument from the proprietors, would soon have been necessitated to disperse, their avocation calling them to different quarters in the gardens; and I am well aware, that with the labouring class of mankind, the idea of gain has greater charms than all the music and singing.

Does it in fact appear reasonable, that men of this description should be permitted by the manager, to annoy the frequenters of the gardens with their vociferations? And if this were the case, is it likely that the place would be so much resorted to by the principal of the nobility, if that class of men were allowed to mingle with the audience?

I shall intrude no longer upon your attention, except to observe that I am justified in saying, that the receipts of this place for the last season, have fully answered the sanguine expectations of the proprietors; and I can truly declare, that I never yet experienced that disgust, which has apparently so soured the temper of A. H.

In what I have written, I have been guarded by strict impartiality, for I am not acquainted with Mr. Parry, or that gentleman, to whom many ought to feel much indebted for the high encomium passed by him upon the entertainments at public places of amusement.

November 21st. 1817. A. B. C.

MR. EDITOR,

YOUR respected Correspondent Mr. PILGRIM has boldly entered the lists as an apologist for the consistency of four lines from Parnell's "Hermit." He will I am sure excuse me when I say that after perusing his remarks with much attention, his proposed emendation by no means meets my mind, the inconsistency is still most apparent; in fact, I am perfectly ready to admit that after reading the lines over several times, I am totally unable to distinguish any essential difference in the obvious meaning of both the readings. The pith of the exordium to the tale, runs in the following lines:—

A life so sacred, such serene repose,
Seem'd heaven itself, till one suggestion rose,
That vice should triumph, virtue vice obey,
This sprung some doubt of Providence's sway.

And then a few lines after,
To clear this doubt to know the world aright,
To find if books or swains report it right,
For yet by swains alone the world he knew,
Whose feet came wandering o'er the nightly dew,
He quits his cell—

Now, Sir, the whole argument I think turns on this point: if Mr. PILGRIM can make it appear that the sources of information to the Hermit are not represented as books and swains, but swains alone, then the consistency of the poet is established; if not, he fails in

establishing his point, and our great lexicographer's remark remains unmoved. To me it appears convincingly clear that the Hermit is represented as troubled in his mind with doubts as to the justice of God in his providence, arising from the contradictory testimony he receives from books and men. If it is not so, why mention books at all? If the information had not proceeded from a double source, and was not contradictory, whence the doubt? This case appears so clear, that I shall waste no more of your time and space upon it.

Goldsmith Street.

T. W.

[We must acknowledge that our own opinion on this point exactly coincides with the sentiments of our correspondent. To remove the obvious inconsistency, and also the faulty repetition of the same word by way of a rhyme, we should propose the following reading:—

To clear this doubt, to know the world by sight,

To find if simple swains report it right—

EDITOR.]

MR. EDITOR.

VERY properly the committee, to whom was referred the investigation of the State of the Police, turned much attention to the state of the public houses. Hence it is to be presumed and hoped, when the new enactments take place, which the occasion calls for, these houses and their keepers will be put under some regulations. Care has been already taken that they *keep proper measures* in their house; but do they *sell measure*? I answer no: they do not; for they ought not! consistently with their pecuniary interest. You and I, sir, must descend into their cellars for the original cause of this dishonesty. In fact, I have so descended, and find brewers are to blame at the *bottom*, for I like a pun.

This was the course in which I made the discovery. Finding my porter short of measure, much below the edge, I remonstrated, and was told the wind blew it out in bringing; I adopted the plan of *sending a larger jug* of my own, but the complaint was not abated one tittle by this precaution. I complained again, and was told, "if I wanted such *capital measure*, I must deal elsewhere." Although very inconvenient, I took the advice but was no better off in that respect, and worse as to palatableness of the commodity. Hereupon my first "*Barley-corn*" and I came to an understanding; he was to send the pot as full as he could

afford it. At this interview he incidentally mentioned the butts running short of measure; and this opened my eyes, and with them my mouth. For you must know, sir, there has been in consequence a good deal of bustle among the coopers at one place, in making alterations and *improvements* in the butts. But one cannot run about like Don Quixote butting at every windmill; so I thought I might as well write it down for you in black and white, that most of the brewers do, or did sell short measure to their bound-hand-in-foot customers, poor fellows! who, durst not complain lest they might lose their houses, nor change their brewers, lest they might lose their licenses—as was the case of my neighbour at the Adam and Eve—given at large in the examination before the Commons committee of I. Greateorex. Your readers, who interest themselves in these matters, should read that examination in "*The Report*," and the others connected with it, again and again.

After years of investigation, we are now I presume to have some new laws on the police—as to licensed victuallers, among the rest. If this is to be so, let us hope a clause respecting the butts will be inserted, enabling any one to seize and condemn such as are under one hundred and eight gallons, with a penalty. One brewer's casks ran just one hundred and six, as regularly as if that were the proper size; but I am happy, I say, to see some alterations making in his butts. There is another regulation I should mightily like to see enacted—for we Englishmen are very fond of binding one another: and that is, where a publican chooses to change his brewer that man shall not [therefore] lose his license. It has never been said, nor breathed, that this is so; but however, it is not less true! It is proved before the committee of the House of Commons, that men are thus dis-served without other allegation than a change of brewers.

Now, sir, the way that I would come at this desirable end might seem strange, but for the reasons I shall give you out of the mouths of those very brewers and the magistrates themselves, as their apology for *private influence*, that bane of every public good! In answer to the question, "And was *that* house licensed again? (i. e. an *infamous house*)" Answer, It was; "I thought the walls and floors had done no harm; and as the new landlord had painted it and done it up hand-

somely, I gave my consent. I did not like to hurt *the property*, which was the brewer's.*

There is one quotation to the point, which I could encrease to a dozen; and upon the same footing, if a publican changes his brewer, I would take that as *prima facie* evidence that he has confidence enough in himself to have one more enemy, and a powerful one too, and I would enact that having so done, he should at any rate receive his license *the next time* at the least, taking "the change" in extenuation of any special charge that may be brought against him.

Moreover, how easy, how simple, is the remedy for the grand complaint about brewers' houses! If a publican finds himself aggrieved as to quality or measure, or other grave matter, let him lay his complaint before any one magistrate, upon whose certifying thereto after six months delay, let the publican have the right to retain his premises to the end of the brewer's lease in spite of his teeth, at the old rent. Two magistrates might spoil the business, by varying in opinion, and the danger of publicity would be encreased to the great detriment of the applying publican, should he fail in his application or the complaint abate. To prevent the so much-to-be-deprecated *private influence*, no magistrate should be allowed to certify against more than one house of the same brewer within — months (say twelve).

You see, Sir, I have a "salve for all sores," but although I am not a positive man, I persuade myself I am in the right, and am mightily pleased with the thought, or I should not have communicated the matter to you.

The foregoing exposition, and what I said in my last relates to police regulation and private property. In making the inquiries which led to it, I found a glaring absurdity prevail as to the revenue; and I have accordingly caused to be communicated to the Board of Excise, that their officers are in the habit of performing other functions, that run counter to their duty, encroach upon their time, endanger the collection, and actually subtract from the receipts, by infringing a positive clause, or clauses.

Those "changes" to which I before alluded, are very frequent; persons dying or retiring from business, disgusted with their houses, partly ruined, or grown rich enough to ascend a step higher occur

often, and occasion those *moves* or *removals* daily, in every *division*; and these are consequently accompanied by a fresh valuation of the property. The exciseman, who has the duty of surveying the premises, is generally employed for him *going out*. Without the necessary qualification of a licensed broker he nevertheless performs these functions in the face of positive laws, without license or affidavit. He registers his name as attending his duty elsewhere (palpably a lie); but not only this, they know at that *elsewhere*, whereabout he is then engaged, and how long he will be, and they can soon enlarge that time by adding to the hubbuboo dispute that usually accompanies public-house changes, and they have thus the means, if they have the will, to defraud the revenue.

In the next place, his remuneration must be in proportion to the services he can render his employer. One of the means made use of is to pass and value spirits that are seizable by statute, those that are 1 in 5 below hydrometer proof! But it enhances the valuation; and is sanctioned by the exciseman, in direct contradiction of a positive Act of Parliament. The new *comer-in* has thus some hold of the exciseman for the like offence at his pleasure, and when men embark in crime, who shall say where they will stop? A CONSTANT READER.

Tottenham Court, Nov. 1817.

MR. EDITOR,

IF, in the present state of society, when every necessary of life has attained a price very disproportioned to the earnings of the lower classes of our population, the gratitude of the country is due to the man who makes two blades of grass grow where only one grew before, surely those are no less entitled to the thanks of their contemporaries who teach them to derive a nutritious aliment from a substance hitherto thrown away as useless. The pressure of want, which notwithstanding the loud and just complaints from many quarters of the British islands, was last year felt much more severely in almost every part of the European continent, stimulated scientific men to make a variety of experiments with a view to the means of relieving it; and it has thus been discovered that bare bones are capable of supplying a very wholesome and invigorating species of food.—It is obvious that in a country like England, where the consumption of butcher's meat is so immense, this discovery might be rendered peculiarly beneficial; but

* Vide *Police Report* ordered to be printed.

waving all farther observations on this point, I recommend to the attention of my countrymen, rich as well as poor, the following account of the processes followed with complete success here at Geneva for extracting human sustenance from what we are in the habit of consigning as refuse to the dogs or the dust-hole.

Preparation of Broth or Jelly from Bones.

The bones intended for broth or jelly require little or no selection; the more veal bones there are among them, the more readily the broth assumes the form of a jelly, but it is not on that account better or more nutritious. The only preparation requisite is to break them with a hammer into pieces three or four inches long. The boiler employed is of the common kind, well-tinned, or at least kept very clean, and placed upon a Rumford furnace, which exceedingly facilitates the graduation of the fire, and produces a great saving in fuel. The boiler must be provided with a lid having a vent for the escape of the steam; for the heat should not be raised beyond the ordinary temperature of ebullition, and when that is attained only a gentle fire should be kept up, otherwise it is liable to spoil the jelly. Put into the boiler as much water as it will conveniently hold, with one sixth of its weight of broken bones. When it boils, skim and put on the lid, which is occasionally removed for the purpose of stirring the bones with a large stick or wooden shovel. When any quantity of fat is seen floating on the surface, take it off with a flat ladle, lest it should be spoiled by long ebullition. This fat which soon congeals, is one of the alimentary products, and may either be used separately, or put afterwards into the broth. After boiling three hours, check the fire, take out the bones with a strong iron strainer having a handle like a shovel, and put them into a basket to drain. If the broth is to be carried to a distance it is best in the state of jelly. Try a spoonful or two on a plate; if it assumes that form when cold, empty the liquid out of the boiler into portable earthen pans holding from ten to fifteen pounds and set them to cool: but if it be found too thin, continue the boiling and evaporation till it has attained a proper thickness. By this first operation the bones furnish a weight equal to their own of strong jelly. The process is much simplified when the soup is made in the same cauldron in which the bones are boiled; for after they have been taken out as directed above, the farina-

ceous substances or vegetables may be put in; the whole is then boiled up again and properly seasoned. In either case the fat skimmed off at the commencement of the ebullition may be distributed among the pans of jelly or added to the soup. This process may be repeated thrice with the same bones, which will each time furnish about the same quantity of broth or jelly as at first; for it appears that water cannot dissolve more than a certain proportion of extractive matter, and that when this liquid is once saturated, it must be renewed, if the extraction shall go on. *Thus ONE POUND OF BONES will yield at four successive boilings of three or four hours each, FOUR POUNDS OF JELLY, containing as much nutritive matter as the broth usually made with SIX POUNDS OF MEAT.*

On the Method of Preserving Bones, and the Nature of the Broth obtained from them.

Should it happen, as it often may in summer, and in a populous town, that the quantity of bones collected is greater than can be used in one day, the following method of keeping them which has been found to answer very well at Geneva, may be employed.

After they have been washed and broken as directed above, boil them for an hour or an hour and a half to extract the fat and marrow, which amount to 8 or 10 per cent. of the weight of the bones and the value of which amply repays the expence of extraction. Having thus partly cleared them of fat, boil them half an hour in a caustic alkaline ley, made as follows. To 100 lbs. of bones take 1½ lb. of potash of commerce, and the like quantity of quick lime broken in pieces: put them into a large wooden vessel capable of holding 50 lbs. of boiling water. Stir the whole; put on a wooden lid; and in an hour draw off the clear liquid by means of a cock fixed near the bottom; this is the ley. When taken out of the ley the bones are washed in pure water, laid to dry upon coarse cloths spread in airy sheds and turned occasionally. *They will then keep for any length of time in a dry place, or may be stored up for many years like corn in granaries*—an advantage, the extreme importance of which needs no demonstration.

The broth of bones is always of a whitish colour which arises from a small portion of fat that cannot be separated from it, either by refrigeration or clarification.

It is found that though the broth ob-

tained from beef and mutton bones yields no jelly, yet *cateris paribus* the quantity of dry animal matter contained in it is greater than in that from veal bones. It is also ascertained that the bones of the head, ribs, and haunches yield more nutritive product than the same weight of others.

Preparation of Dry Gelatine extracted from Bones.

Gelatine, properly so called, is very different from jelly. The latter, as we have seen, may be extracted from bones by mere ebullition, and is mixed with fat and perhaps other ingredients foreign to gelatine; which is united by chemical affinity with the calcareous earth, and phosphoric acid of bones. This union is so intimate that it withstands the longest boiling; so that the bones from which the jelly and other soluble nutritive parts have been extracted by the process described above, still contain nearly the whole of their gelatine. These, however, are not to be preferred, because they are too small and not all fit for the purpose. Thus, veal bones which yield the most jelly, furnish the least gelatine; and though beef and mutton bones are preferable for making the latter, yet those of every part of the animals are not equally good. The *tibia* or leg bone only of mutton should be taken; and in beef the vertebrae and all those bones which contain more or less spongy matter must be rejected.

The most proper being sorted out, the same preliminary operations as have been described for the extraction of jelly, to the alkaline ley inclusive, are indispensable for obtaining pure gelatine; because fat, marrow, and extractive matters in general, oppose more or less immediately the action of the acid: therefore, bones which have lain a shorter or longer time in water are very suitable to the fabrication of gelatine.

The mechanical preparation of the bones after they come out of the ley, consists of splitting lengthwise those that are of a cylindrical form, to allow the acid access to the interior of them.—This is easily accomplished with a mallet. Then follows the chemical process for dissolving the earth of the bones by an acid which does not attack their gelatine, and leaves the bone of the original form, but deprived of its consistence and flexible as leather. To this end the bones are steeped in large wooden tubs in muriatic acid diluted with three parts of water; on 100 lbs. of bones, pour 50 lbs. of muriatic acid of

commerce, and 150 lbs. of water. Here they remain immersed about three weeks, during which time they must be frequently stirred with wooden peals. The temperature of the place in which the tubs stand should not be lower than 15° R. otherwise the operation requires more time; the proper warmth may be kept up by stoves in cold weather. If, at the end of a fortnight the bones are found to be sufficiently softened, they are taken out, and thrown into a second mixture of 20 lbs. of acid, and 60 lbs. of water, which carries off all the calcareous salts that may have escaped the first. Six or eight days soaking, with frequent stirring in this second bath, are generally sufficient to soften them to the proper degree, after which they are taken out, put into wicker baskets, and thrown for 24 hours into clean water, which removes whatever acid or saline matter may be left upon them. After this washing, the crust or external pellicle of the bones is removed with a knife, and this yields a gelatine of inferior quality, which is used for making glue. The bones themselves are spread to dry upon hurdles or nets extended in a well-ventilated place; the desiccation is very speedy, and the bones then are the gelatine itself. In this state it looks like semi-transparent pieces of horn, and will keep for any length of time in a dry place.

Four or five tubs are constantly at work in the manufactory at Geneva which is situated on the bank of the Rhone. One intelligent man and his daughter, a girl of 12 or 13, are sufficient for all the operations here described.—Their mean result is as follows:—

ONE HUNDRED POUNDS OF BONES, principally beef, yield TWENTY FIVE POUNDS OF DRY GELATINE, the nutritive quality of which, compared with meat, may be thus estimated. Experience proves that one pound of meat will make two of broth. From the analysis published at Munich, it appears that 100 lbs. of beef contain 74 of water, 6 of dry gelatine, and 20 of dry fibre, which serves only to fill the stomach and not for aliment; so that the 6 per cent. of dry gelatine may be considered as the only parts that are really nutritive. The published Instructions add, that eight ounces of beef per day are sufficient for the ordinary nourishment of a man; these eight ounces of meat are scarcely equivalent to half an ounce of dry gelatine. Double the quantity of meat that is to say, take a pound to make broth for

a good ration of soup, and one ounce of dry gelatine will produce the same effect.

The dry gelatine is perfectly insipid and does not dissolve very easily in water. When it is wanted for use it is advisable to soak it over-night in water in a warm place. Being then set over a slow fire for four or five hours, it is wholly converted into a nutritious but insipid broth, with which the seasoning and vegetables intended for the soup may be mixed. To give it the flavour of the meat which it has lost, instead of four ounces of gelatine, take but three; add a pound of meat and 16 pounds of water. Boil it down to one half, and you will have 8 lbs. of broth, like that made with meat only, and half a pound of bouilli.

Directions for Making the Gelatine into Cakes.

Infuse for 12 hours in a tinned boiler provided with a lid, one pound of dry gelatine in 50 lbs. of cold water. Put fire underneath it, and keep up a gentle ebullition till the solution is complete.—Strain the broth through a hair sieve to separate the insoluble albumen, and any particles of bone which may have escaped the action of the acid. One pound of dry gelatine leaves about 3 drams of insoluble matter. When the broth is reduced by a gentle evaporation to one half, clarify it with a small quantity of white of egg beaten up and thrown in from time to time. Take off and set aside the scum that rises. Continue the evaporation in a smaller boiler. It is to be observed that the scum which appears on the surface towards the conclusion of the operation must not be removed; and when the liquid has attained the consistence of a thick syrup, it is emptied into tin moulds slightly greased. To hasten the desiccation these moulds are set for four or five days in a stove: the cakes are then taken out of the moulds, and left to finish drying in the air.

The scum taken off with the white of eggs is afterwards thrown into hot water in which the gelatine attached to it dissolves, and the white of eggs floating on the top is removed with a skimmer, or is left after straining in the hair-sieve. The liquid, clarified if necessary, is then concentrated and emptied out into moulds as before.

These cakes broken and thrown into boiling water dissolve very speedily. As this solution is insipid, seasoning and herbs must be added, or a small quantity of meat; the broth is then highly tonic and nutritious. **ONE POUND OF**

these cakes will furnish **FORTY POUNDS** of excellent broth; and one ounce of the same dissolved in 20 ounces of water, furnishes a jelly for table which may be seasoned to the palate.

With these cakes of gelatine, sugar and orange-flower water, the apothecaries make a compound for coughs, of a very agreeable taste and extremely nutritious.

Gelatine in cakes may be used with advantage as a substitute for isinglass (which is much dearer) in all its applications.

The dry gelatine is sold at Geneva at the rate of 4 francs (3s. 4d.) and in cakes at 6 francs 50 centimes (5s. 5d.) per pound of 18 ounces.

Your readers will learn with becoming pride that during the distress which prevailed last winter in and near Geneva, the wonted benevolence of the British character was honourably displayed. A subscription raised for the relief of the poor amounting to about 23,000 francs (nearly 1000l.) owed one-third of its funds to English generosity. The idea of establishing a Rumford kitchen in one of the villages where the dearth was most severely felt originated with an English gentleman, Mr. Poyntz, who moreover contributed 1200 francs (50l.) to this object; and 600 portions of soup were daily distributed at Geneva for six successive weeks at the expence of 50 francs (about two guineas per day) defrayed by Lord CARRINGTON.

Upon the whole *one hundred and fifty thousand* rations of soup were distributed during this season of scarcity. The poor people fetched it sometimes from a distance of five or six miles, and often doubled the quantity by the addition of water which the strength and consistence of the soup permitted. These qualities were owing to the use of bone broth or jelly, as the animal ingredients. To the great saving afforded by this jelly which cost only 1-13th of a franc (about $\frac{1}{3}$ d.) per pound of 18 ounces, it was likewise owing that, notwithstanding the high price of the farinaceous ingredients, which were three times as dear as usual, these soups could be made highly savoury and nourishing at the average rate of two Geneva sols ($\frac{1}{3}$ d.) per portion of 22 ounces.

To your hands, Mr. Editor, and those of your readers, I consign these facts, and without lengthening this letter, perhaps already too long, by any comments on the benefits that might confidently be expected from the general adoption of

the practice here detailed, I subscribe myself,

PHILANTHROPOS.

Geneva, Nov. 1, 1817.

MR. EDITOR,

IT should appear that we have now less reason to complain of restraints imposed upon the press than of a want of freedom in the human mind. Truth may be maintained with impunity, but how difficult is it to force conviction through party and sectarian prejudices! No sooner are any suggestions submitted to the world than the question of their propriety is less considered than what set of opinions they belong to; and from their supposed partiality they are attributed to a mistaken bias and suffered to pass by unheeded. Those who are neither influenced by a name nor attached to a party would survey with indifference the strifes of political contention, if it was not observed that they too frequently involve the happiness of our fellow-creatures, and retard that melioration of mankind which the benevolent and disinterested are anxious to promote.

I am not aware whether the controversy among the physicians relative to the existence of typhus fever in the metropolis has yet terminated, or on which side truth is said to lie; but at all events that man must be a bold adventurer who would step forward to maintain that misery and wretchedness, arising from the want of employment, do not abound to a very serious extent, especially as the fact is attested by undeniable proofs—such as the frequency of crime, the state of our poor-houses, and the general condition of the labouring classes in all parts of the country. As I cannot agree with those who deny the existence of this evil, neither do I concur with others in ascribing it wholly to taxation or the misconduct of ministers. It has been doubted whether the abolition of taxes would bring extensive relief to the poor, inasmuch as they could not, in any considerable degree, be more employed; and the public mind is too much enlightened to enable ministers, if they were so disposed, to carry any measure in opposition to the general voice of the people; and as for those who account for the distresses by referring to the transition from war to peace, they must permit us to enquire, what limit they assign to the operation of their favourite cause? It is surely fair to presume, that by this time commercial relations have been re-established, and after the lapse of 2 years and a half since the cessation of war, we might reasonably

hope to enjoy the balcyon days of peace. The real cause, however, has been incontrovertibly proved to lie chiefly in the increased use of machinery within the last twenty years in almost every branch of manufactures and in agriculture, but principally in the former; in consequence of which human labour has been superseded. It has been truly said, in allusion to the use of machinery: "We and all countries are already so placed by it, that a very large portion of human beings are thrown idle greatly against their will, and they must be supported or starve, or be so placed as to be enabled to create their own subsistence. Something, therefore, must be done for them, and done soon, or society will speedily be in a confusion of which the mind can previously form but an inadequate conception." Is not this prediction alarmingly verified by the accumulating facts which surround us, by the wretchedness that fills our streets, and by the rapid increase of crime. Now as it must be obvious that we cannot, in our manufactures, relinquish the aid of scientific improvement and invention without sacrificing a considerable share of our foreign commerce, it becomes a subject of the most serious enquiry, what relief can be afforded to our suffering countrymen, consistently with the general welfare of the community.

To employ the poor in any manufactures would serve only to transfer misery from one class of sufferers to another, as it would tend still more to saturate markets already overstocked with the products of labour, and thereby compel manufacturers to dismiss some of the hands they before employed. The only practical method yet pointed out appears to be that "of enabling the poor to create their own subsistence" by means of cultivation; their support upon this principle being free from the objections that may be urged against employments that interfere with any of the existing interests of society. Without pretending to the qualifications requisite to trace out all the details of a plan formed upon this basis, I entertain no doubt that the general principle is correct, and I appeal to the numerous benevolent characters of a country distinguished above all others for its beneficence, if, besides their individual efforts to succour the distressed, they might not effect a far more extensive good by their united endeavours to prevent the causes of evil of almost every description, by removing their less fortunate neighbours from a condition where want is too often the parent of crime, to

scenes more favourable to the growth of virtue, and consequently more conducive to happiness. I am, &c.

Dec. 4, 1817.

AMICUS.

MR. EDITOR,

THROUGH the channel of your literary publication, I am in hopes that some of your correspondents may be enabled to give me some information on the following subject:—

For many ages past there has existed a charity known by the appellation of the *Grand Khaibar School*, which is supported by the voluntary contribution of sixty governors. It will be requisite to give a summary sketch of the nature of the benefits arising from this institution, before I propose a question relative to this charity. It admits twenty boys from the age of eight years, provided they are the legitimate offspring of sober, honest, and industrious persons, which children are permitted to remain on the establishment until they have attained their fourteenth year. They are, during that time, instructed in reading, writing, and the principal rules of arithmetic; the governors supplying them with the books and other necessities for their instruction, from the fund belonging to the charity: they are likewise instructed in the principles of the Christian religion; so that when they have arrived at years of maturity they may be useful members of the community. At the expiration of their fourteenth year they are apprenticed out to tradesmen, with the approbation of the governors; and each master receiving a boy from this institution, receives with him the sum of *5l.*, which is given by way of a premium.

When this charity was first instituted, or by whom founded, I am unable to lay before your readers; but it certainly appears to have been one of a very ancient date. We have at this moment in our possession the minute books of the proceedings for nearly two hundred years, but from which we cannot ascertain why or upon what grounds it was denominated *The Grand Khaibar*. Much time has been occupied, as well as expense incurred, by the successive committees which are appointed annually to superintend it, in endeavouring to trace out from what source it derived its origin, but to no purpose whatever. We have also had recourse to many learned men, for their sentiments upon it, but we have never obtained any satisfactory solution. The books, prior to the time that I have stated, were unluckily lost by fire, at an hotel in Union-street, not many yards

from Westminster Abbey, where the members of this institution used frequently to meet, and where the books and papers belonging to the establishment were always deposited. It was not till within the last eighteen or twenty years that this charity was conducted where it now is, previous to which I have been credibly informed that the children belonging to this fraternity received their education in the chapel belonging to the late Rev. Emery Hill's almshouses, but for what length of time it was continued there is unknown, there having been no mention of this recorded in the transactions of this charity: and where it was before those periods I am unable to ascertain from the oldest inhabitant now existing in this parish. The school is now held at the school-house belonging to the Blue coat children, in Chapel-street, Westminster.

Upon an investigation of the rules of this institution for a century back, it appears that the number of children to be admitted into the school was, on no consideration, to exceed twelve; and each subscriber or governor paid *12s.* per year, as a support to the charity; but by the amended rules of some years since it was unanimously agreed, that the number of boys received into the school should be augmented to twenty, and that the subscription of each brother should be increased to *30s.* per annum.

Every gentleman belonging to this fraternity is called a brother: the principal officers of this charity for the time being, are the grand master, deputy grand master, and secretary, which officers are annually elected previous to the anniversary of the brothers, on the 13th November. Each governor officiates in the above offices in his turn by seniority, and has the prerogative of admitting a youth into the school, accordingly as his right of presentation comes by rotation.

From the titles bestowed upon the officers of this institution, it is very evident that it had, at its foundation, something of the masonic principles appertaining to it; but how or in what manner it derived its name cannot now be accounted for. The word *Khaibar* is believed to have some affinity to the Hebrew language. Your insertion of this in your Magazine will, I trust, have the effect of eliciting the desired information, and also be the means of bringing from obscurity what the absolute meaning of *Grand Khaibar* is, which will much gratify

Yours, &c.

Market Street,
Dec. 2, 1817.

A GOVERNOR.

MR. EDITOR,

YOUR correspondent, MRS. AGOS, (vide Number for September, p. 200,) enquires how the existence of moral evil, and the equality of animals to each other, can be reconciled with the benevolence of the Deity? That a part of the animal creation should be formed for the express purpose of devouring each other, and that what we denominate "evil," should exist in the world, are subjects that must ever mock the enquiry of finite beings, and shew the weakness of human reason, when it attempts to overleap its narrow bounds and to investigate the nature of an incomprehensible and Omnipotent Being.

It may be observed, that the terms "evil" and "cruelty," however applicable to our conceptions, cannot, with propriety, be applied to the works of the Deity; and that when we speak of the "cruelty of a tiger," we mean neither more nor less than the nature of that animal implanted by its Creator, who appointed certain other animals for its subsistence; and to devour whom, is simply to maintain its own existence, and cannot, therefore, be justly denominated "cruelty." Many calamities are also designated as "evil," which, being in the ordinary course of nature, and instituted by Almighty Power, cannot, in the sense we generally use the word, be applicable to the Supreme Being. So, likewise, the idea of reconciling these things with what is termed the "benevolence" of the Deity is equally erroneous, and arises from a supposition that the Creator of the universe possesses passions like ourselves. It is true that "good and evil"—"cruelty and benevolence" do exist, as they regard created beings; but they cannot, as abstract terms, be consistently applied to the Creator. Mankind are apt to form an image of the Supreme Being in their own minds, and afterwards endeavour to make every thing in nature conform thereto; but this presumption is soon detected and exposed, as in the instances at present alluded to.

I shall conclude by asserting, that it would be as easy for a man to contain the ocean in the palm of his hand, as for the limited powers of human intellect to comprehend the nature and properties of Omnipotence: and that although we are endowed with reasoning powers to a certain extent, yet, whenever they attempt to flow beyond their proper bounds, their progress is arrested by the great fiat—*"Hitherto shalt thou come, and no further."* Yours, &c. E. T. PILGRIM.

Widcombe Crescent, Bath.

MR. EDITOR,

I HAVE heard many persons express their surprise that after the benefits of vaccination have been so clearly proved by experience, there should still be so many medical practitioners who denounce that invaluable discovery as a new scourge and calamity to the human race. A closer acquaintance with the history of medicine would teach all those whose minds are so affected by this phenomenon, that the most obstinate enemies to innovations of every kind, in matters more immediately or remotely connected with health, have invariably been found among physicians themselves; and that there is no hypothesis too absurd to be maintained by men of that profession when blinded by prejudice and a spirit of system. That this species of infatuation is by no means confined to any particular age or country, may be deduced from a very recent example.

It is well known, that on the introduction of coffee into western Europe, a great outcry was raised against that beverage, which was pronounced to be an absolute poison. It was with reference to this opinion that Fontenelle, whose favourite drink was coffee, and whose life was prolonged to very near a century, observed:—"If coffee is a poison, it must be a very slow one, for it has been above eighty years killing me." Your readers need not be told that a great deal has been written since that period both for and against that beverage, some prescribing it as a medicine, others proscribing it as pernicious.

This last notion has been revived by a Hungarian physician, Dr. Michael Petoez, in a work just published by him at Presburg; and the pertinacity with which he supports it reminds us of the paradox of the French advocate, Linguet, who, forty years ago, undertook to prove, with Hippocrates in his hand, that bread is also a slow poison, but who nevertheless continued to eat it like all the rest of the world. A similar inconsistency has been noticed in the precepts and practice of the eminent German physician, Dr. Hufeland, who, in his *Macrobiothik*, or *Art of Prolonging Life*, strongly condemns the eating of cheese, though there is not a day on which he does not consume an immoderate quantity of it himself. In like manner Dr. Petoez will probably continue to drink the liquor which he condemns, and it is to be hoped that it will cure him of that hypochondria with which he seems to be afflicted. A few specimens of the declamations and

arguments of this new enemy of coffee may amuse your readers:—

“Coffee is a real poison, pernicious to all persons without exception; neither age, nor sex, nor temperament, nor constitution, can authorize the use of it which inevitably produces the most dangerous consequences.”—Page 4.

“Would you see a miserable wretch who grew old in the abuse of coffee?—look at the bust of Voltaire. Would you learn what direction he gave to his ideas by exalting his imagination by means of coffee?—read his works.”—Page 11.

“The train of diseases which are the usual consequences of poison, manifest themselves sooner or later in every coffee-drinker:—vapours, palpitation of the heart, restless nights, hæmorrhage, painful and excessive menstruation, hæmophthisis, trembling, vertigo, convulsions, asthenia, fainting, head-ache—such are the disorders observed in all drinkers of coffee. An infinite multitude of other chronic diseases, such as obstructions, stranguary, cancer, consumption, eruptions of the face, excessive sterility or fecundity, abortion, prove to what a degree the use of coffee vitiates the humours of the human body.

“It is so true that all these diseases are occasioned by coffee, that the physician who wishes to calculate beforehand whether he shall have much to do in a family which he is summoned to attend, need only enquire whether this is their habitual beverage: if he finds that all its members, young and old, drink strong coffee, he may confidently anticipate frequent calls to exercise his art, and he will have no occasion to pay them visits of ceremony.”—Page 15.

“There is an astonishing difference between the diseases of persons who drink coffee, and those who do not. It is coffee that gives to epidemics a malignant character which they never had before this beverage was known; it is coffee that produces scrofula, inflammatory disorders, now so severe that they require frequent bleeding, a method which formerly was employed scarcely twice for that complaint; it is coffee that generates nervous fevers, and in short all other diseases. Did we not know that Pandora had emptied her box before coffee was discovered, we should say that in order to afflict mankind with every species of malady, that charming female, the work of the crafty Prometheus, would have had occasion only to pour out coffee.”—Page 23.

“The plague cuts off a great number

of the inhabitants of the Levant, but it spares the most sober Mussulmans—those who scrupulously obey the precepts of the Koran, and abstain not only from wine, but also from every other agreeable beverage, and consequently from coffee.”—Page 24.

“The Arabs are the most famous coffee-drinkers; for this reason, that nation which formerly produced philosophers who studied Aristotle and Plato, whose physicians in the middle ages were so superior to those of all other countries, is now buried in the profoundest ignorance:—the heat of coffee has paralysed its intellectual faculties, the fire of coffee has burned up the delicate flowers of the understanding.

“Arabia Felix, a land to which nature has been so bountiful, is now inhabited only by wandering hordes, instead of being studded with flourishing towns and smiling villages which ensure competence and happiness to the industry of their inhabitants. To what influence does this nation owe its miserable condition?—To the use of coffee.”—Page 44.

Your readers will be ready to exclaim:—Physician heal thyself!—and they will agree with me that the author might have employed himself more beneficially for his fellow-creatures, had he acquainted them with the causes of that aberration of mind under which he evidently labours.

KUPHIFRILLOS.

Hampstead, Nov. 25, 1817.

MR. EDITOR,

A Friend to the Living in the last number of your Monthly Miscellany proposes a tax upon funerals and tombs.

Permit me to make a few observations upon what has fallen from your correspondent on this subject.

I sincerely and confidently hope that the return of peace to this nation, and to nearly all the world, cannot be considered as a proper period for the introduction of new or additional taxes of any kind, much less of such extraordinary ones as those proposed by *A FRIEND TO THE LIVING*.

It may be necessary to acquaint your correspondent, that the furnisher of hearses with their mournful appendages is already taxed; but it is almost unnecessary to observe, to those who have had occasion (and who has not?) to pay for the hire of such conveniences, that the expense attending them is at present very considerable, and that in the event

of any additional impost being levied upon coach-masters or undertakers, it would ultimately fall upon the parties employing them.

From the subsequent suggestion of your correspondent, that "tomb-stones may come under the excise, and be taxed so much in the pound, &c." I can scarcely suppose him to be serious. Why not extend his idea of taxation to the record of those that are gone before us, to epitaphs, &c.?

I am far, very far from advocating the pomp and emptiness of show in performing this last sad ceremony to relatives and friends. It is however natural at such awful situations in families to expect that the feelings of the living should become ameliorated; and although it may be a mistaken idea, it is at least an amiable one which induces the living to show respect to the dead, by supplying what is usually termed, a decent funeral.

I should, Mr. Editor, be sorry to see this outward respect to departed friends, diminished either by taxation or custom. I remain your occasional correspondent,

J. C.

Throgmorton Street, Dec. 10, 1817.

MR. EDITOR,

THE frustration of their dearest hope—the remote perspective of an admired and beloved maternally cherishing Queen, hath involved the British Empire in depressing gloom; and the amiable heiress of royalty is mourned with a tender esteem, which proves how much the splendours of her exalted rank were eclipsed by rare accomplishments, dignified by genuine active virtues. But the unhappy and destitute, with peculiar anguish bewail the discriminating, the unwearied benefactress, who with superiority to self gratification truly regal, enlarged the sources of charity, and made them to flow through numerous channels, diffusing happiness over a wide expanse of her presumptive dominions. Departed excellence leaves a luminous track to enlighten and to guide the philanthropic efforts of the survivors; and we cannot so worthily honour the venerated memory of the deeply lamented Princess, as in humbly emulating that self-denial, and that wisely directed bounty, which christian faith allows us to believe hath brightened the glories of an immortal crown.

Though the price of provisions could be fixed to the lowest standard, it will be impossible for public functionaries effectually to relieve the physical ne-

cessities, far less to compass the moral reformation of the lower orders, unless assisted by the extensive co-operation of private benevolence. We mean not to recommend that theoretical superficial philanthropy, which by the undiscerning gratuitous gift of money, encourages the indolent and idle to levy a tax upon the enterprising and industrious. Employment and instruction are the only true helps and benefits for the vigorous poor. If tradesmen who cannot afford to purchase materials should be furnished with a small apartment, which the sale of their work may subsequently replace; or if able-bodied mendicants could obtain slips of waste ground to bring into tillage with potatoes, the poor's rates would diminish by means congenial to the moral sense and honest pride of human nature. It has been justly remarked, that to take capital from prosperous concerns, to be hazarded in the doubtful speculation of meliorating commons, moors, and mosses, would be a venture incompatible with the perspicacity of British prudence. Granting the validity of this objection, we crave an impartial consideration of the self-evident truth, that waste lands are a dead stock; the poor a heavy encumbrance; and the million sterling expended in transferring paupers to their respective parishes, would suffice to erect cottages, and to furnish implements for digging potatoe gardens to some thousands of destitute men and women.—Were it even necessary at first to break up stubborn soil with the plough, farmers would gladly give a day to that service if it might reduce the demands upon them for subsisting unproductive members of the community, and the ultimate advantage to proprietors must be incalculable. The reports of the *Society for Bettering the Condition, and Increasing the Comforts of the Poor*, sold by Hatchard, Piccadilly, and Cadell and Davies, Strand, should be attentively studied by all who are desirous to exalt their own enjoyments and character by similar pursuits. May the writer presume to express an earnest wish, that reports of another admirable institution of mercy, the Guardian Society, shall be circulated, so as to reach those whom doleful narratives of error punished by its consequences may premonish against levity, or rouse from apathy fast approaching to obdurate depravity. The practicability of counteracting evil custom even in the dregs of our populace has been satisfactorily manifested, since Mrs. Fry, with the

Society of Friends, seconded by the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of London, supplied work for the prisoners in Newgate; and if all who are able could find opportunity for earning their own livelihood; if multiplied expedients were adapted for inciting ruined females to ponder their dreadful enthrallment, and more appalling prospects; and if to these indubitably attainable improvements was superadded an early preference for harmless and edifying domestic recreations, how many penal offences would be prevented! Ideas often presented to the understanding will affect the heart, and influence the conduct; and books where morality assumes the gay aspect of amusement may engage young persons at home, when without those pleasing resources they would abuse intervals of leisure in the haunts of vice.

To establish the virtues and the comforts of our labouring population upon a permanent basis, precautions against a scarcity of the prime aliments seem indispensable. You, Mr. Editor, in your zeal for the public good granted a place in your columns to my first crude hints on this momentous subject, and I hope the more mature observations will not be rejected. Give me leave to repeat an axiom, tremendously enforced by recent and severe experience, in the most fertile regions of the old and new continents, that "without accumulated stores to prepare for contingencies, neither fecundity of soil, nor a genial atmosphere can secure the bulk of a people from extreme privation, by the failure of a single crop. These prevalent measures must be referred to the territorial proprietors and farmers, but it would be unreasonable to expect them to invest capital in amassing corn, till rationally convinced that the speculation may be lucrative, or at least safe. Sir John Sinclair has calculated, that the produce of one hundred thousand acres, in addition to those usually under crop, would be quite adequate to our consumption of farinaceous food, and to supersede all necessity for taking specie from our circulating capital, to exchange with other states for the fruits of their agriculture. The cultivation of four hundred thousand acres, would give opportunity to numbers of our peasantry to maintain their families, and the greater the extent, the better for all conditions; but that now stated would create a surplus of grain for perennial preservation, and bringing to market after a bad harvest. But to render this system acceptable and efficient, experiments in different parts of

the three kingdoms must ascertain the best and cheapest method for securing stores from the depredation of vermin, or the corruption of humidity, with the loss or gain upon a specified quantity, sold in times of scarcity, during a given term of years. In the currency of this year 1817, we should have found such stores an immense relief; and could we have spared a part to other countries, the dormant capital might have been realized with fifty per cent. compound interest. With all deference the writer suggests, that by subscription to constitute a fund for these experiments will allow scope for British liberality, without being burthensome to individuals, and secure the high influence and talents of distinguished personages, to guard against the deceptions of overweening partiality for our own project. For this purpose the writer offers a manuscript to be published by subscription, and earnestly hopes the chapters may prove doubly beneficial by '*Warnings of Bitter Experience*,' intended for deterring innocent but imprudent girls of inferior station, from hazarding the progress from idleness, vanity, and indiscretion to irremissible immorality. If the volume falls into the hands of undone, but unhardened beings, they may be alarmed, and stop short in a career, which pursued must terminate in temporal or eternal perdition to themselves and others.

We may fairly estimate that with each female saved or reclaimed from infamy, several of the other sex are exempted from debasing licentiousness, extravagance, or atrocious crimes, and many peaceable members of the state protected from annoyance or injury. How harrowing to every good mind is the consideration, that a magistrate, whose intelligence and correctness cannot be questioned, has affirmed that since the commencement of the last century, there have been annually in London increasing from twenty to forty thousand females, enslaved to the utmost wretchedness of abandoned vice! To complete the dismal catalogue, we must include the numerous appropriated bond-women of libertines in the metropolis, and all of both descriptions in cities or provincial towns throughout Great Britain and Ireland. Deplorable indeed is the amount, especially if we contemplate the very small deduction that can be made for those whom christian compassion has extricated from ever aggravating calamities. The Magdalen Hospital has been instituted since 1758, and from that period to the present date, only 1012 peni-

tents, have been extricated from the galling fetters that enchain them to corporeal and mental tortures. Ten years hath the London Penitentiary offered an asylum to all who would escape from misery, by renouncing sin; yet no more than 265 outcasts have through the ministrations of that charity regained a blameless course. The heart sickens in conjecturing how lived! how died the hundreds of thousands who persisted in their afflictive vocation!—or what must be the catastrophe of multitudes now in the bonds of iniquity! Even a slight view will dispose the benevolent to bestow any trouble or expense to guard the unblemished, or to deliver the perverted from a captivity fatal to all that gives value to existence; and political wisdom urges the conservation of national morals, which in all stages of civilization are powerfully influenced by the purity or frailty of woman. We cannot penetrate into the bosom of families to rectify errors of education, and to compensate for parental neglect to form right principles for confirming the instinctive recoil of feminine delicacy. It is only by circulating suitable books that the understanding can be enabled to corroborate native susceptibility and common sense, to produce the only invulnerable guard of innocence—uniform circumspection. The writer has long, very long been anxious to collate and abridge the most applicable trials for seduction, authenticated by the registers of our courts of justice, to make known by the clearest evidence, that in a few months, perhaps in a few weeks or days, the victims of credulity, whether single or married, are deserted to famish in shame and repentance, or to petrify every remnant of good dispositions in the last degradation of profligacy. It has been the sad misfortune rather than the fault of many beautiful girls, born the daughters of industry, but trained for the *harem*, rather than the work-room or warehouse; and when disappointed of the elevation by marriage the ambitious parents had expected, they are unfit to give or receive satisfaction in business. Their attractive figure and superfluous acquirements engage the notice of affluent ensnarers, and unhappy prejudices against industry mislead them to exchange the tolerable inconvenience known, for a dire infliction untried. This is a delicate theme; but it may be treated without offending the most fastidious nicety, and unless the causes and cure of this most perilous moral gangrene shall be minutely investigated, and its progress strenuously opposed by anti-

dotes and remedies, the contaminations will gain a portentous ascendancy.—The respected and esteemed lady patronesses of the Guardian Society have proved that the most perfect refinement can sincerely pity and make great sacrifices to reform the most profoundly lost of the sex—and can promote the interests of religion and virtue even upon trembling ground.

The purport of these pages has been in diversified forms conveyed to the Editors of several newspapers and magazines, as an attempt to prevent the recurrence of national distress depends upon publicity; and should no other advantage be obtained but exciting the attention of enlightened readers, it may become the ground-work of schemes better arranged and supported.

Dec. 2, 1817.

B. G.

[For preceding notices of the intended publication of our benevolent and disinterested Correspondent, whose endeavours to effect a two-fold public benefit of the most important kind cannot be too highly commended, or too extensively encouraged, we beg leave to refer the reader to p. 364 and p. 329 of our present volume, in which latter place her work is by a misprint called *POPULAR NOVELS*, instead of *POPULAR MODELS*.
EDITOR.]

MR. EDITOR,

IN your number for November, a correspondent requests some information respecting the progress made by Dr. Sickler in unrolling the Herculean Manuscripts. If you have received no better account, the following will perhaps be found worth inserting in your valuable miscellany.

Dr. Sickler arrived in London in the beginning of June 1817; the rolls presented by the King of Naples to the British government, which were still unpacked, were opened in the presence of the commissioners appointed by the House of Lords and himself. At the very first glance Dr. Sickler perceived that all the rolls sent hither were of the worst kind, (that they were damaged by the sea water, as well as by the heat) and that all had suffered more or less by mould. This of course greatly depressed his hopes at the very outset. The rolls were all very uneven in their surface, deeply wrinkled, and with sharp angles, and had in several places large or smaller holes, some of which went into the middle of the roll: their colour was not a bright black, but a reddish brown, (indicating the imperfect state of the carbonisation,) and marked with many small

spots of white mould, and in the folds there was a quantity of coarser or finer sand—a clear proof of the effects of the sea water.

However, as the chief object was to prove in the presence of the parliamentary commissioners the practicability of his new method of unrolling, and its superiority to the Neapolitan method, he began his operations towards the end of July on one of the rolls destined for him. It was 9 inches long, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ or $1\frac{3}{4}$ in diameter, of a brown colour, with spots of mould, showed a great many very sharp creases, several holes one inch long and more, and was already in such an advanced state of decomposition that a considerable quantity of black dust remained upon the fingers: it was clearly to be seen that the texture of the papyrus was wholly destroyed; in short, the Neapolitan method would not have been in any way applicable. After eight days' labour Dr. Sickler was enabled to lay before the commissioners results which exceeded all the expectations of those gentlemen; for he had succeeded in separating from the roll five or six pieces, from 3 to 5 inches in breadth, and about as many in length, and shewed them upon the muslin which served as the foil. Unfortunately none of these pieces shewed the smallest trace of writing: the sea-water, it must be presumed, had destroyed all the colour and form of the letters. Between those lamellæ Dr. Sickler had found a considerable quantity of sea sand—nay, even small stones, such as are often found mixed with sea sand. But the farther he proceeded towards the middle the more strong and disagreeable was the mouldy smell of the roll. The commissioners not only required Dr. Sickler to communicate to them his whole secret, but also to unroll a part in their presence. All these communications and examinations turned out very much to his advantage: the commissioners were convinced of the excellence of his method, and requested him to continue his labours, in order to see whether he might not perhaps be more fortunate in the prosecution of them. The opinion of the commissioners appears to me to be of far greater weight, because, besides the members appointed by the Upper House, men had been named who were able to judge of the matter in its whole extent and in all its bearings:—the celebrated chemist Sir HUMPHRY DAVY, the great Greek scholar Dr. BURNES, the learned antiquary Mr. HAMILTON, and the venerable Sir JOSEPH BANKS, were all appointed of the committee.

After Dr. SICKLER had made several fruitless attempts to discover any writing in this first roll, and it being perceived that the farther he proceeded the less connection there was in the pieces separated, it was resolved to proceed to a second. The external appearance of it was not very promising: the creases were deeper if any thing than in the first, but the colour was somewhat darker. The reader may best form an idea of its shape, if he conceives a piece of cloth 10 or 12 inches broad rolled up in a cylindrical form pressed together to the length of about 7 inches, or a very unequally rolled up roll of canaster tobacco. Though the prospect was so far from cheering, the result exceeded expectation. On the very first piece separated were seen traces of lines, and single beautiful Greek capital letters; but this was all that could be said: neither connection nor any words clearly indicating the contents of the rolls were found. Among the single words discovered, the following are perhaps the most remarkable. In one of the first lines appears the word ME...OC (probably μένος); in one of the following is the word ΑΠΟΛΑ...ν, and in another place ΠΕ...ΔΕC (παιδείς); from this nothing appears but that the roll contained a Greek work, and that it was probably a hymn to some deity, Apollo, or the like. Though this result was so far from satisfactory, it however revived the courage of the operator, and he continued with indefatigable zeal his difficult and fatiguing labour. In several of the rolls which had been tried at Naples, they found at the beginning upon the first lamellæ no writing, but the farther they penetrated into the inside of the roll, the more numerous were the traces of letters; and not unfrequently it was not till they arrived at the heart of the rolls that connected lines were discovered. Concluding analogically from this fact, respecting the present roll, it was thought that very favourable hopes might be entertained of the success of the operation. But they were deceived; the first eight or nine lamellæ that were separated shewed single letters, half words, and the traces of lines; but the farther they advanced the more rare did they become, till at last they entirely ceased. A singular observation made on this occasion was the following: In the generality of Herculean rolls, in which writing has been discovered, the letters were all a little raised, as if they were written with a thick ink; but in this roll they were rather indented; it would probably not be easy to account for this difference, but the letters clearly

shewed that they had been written with great care. When, therefore, after repeated unrolling no farther traces of writing was to be seen, this roll was also laid aside.

The third roll, which it was now determined to attempt, was in dimension the largest, and in appearance the most promising: it might be above 2 inches in diameter, and 8 or 9 inches in length; at the lower end, upon which it had stood, it was considerably thicker than at the upper end; and on the whole its form was rather bent like a bow. In the concave of the bend, the creases were deeper and more irregular than in either of the others; but on the convex side there was a place 5 inches long and $2\frac{1}{2}$ in breadth which appeared to be quite even and unimpaired. The colour was however brownish red; that is, it showed an imperfect carbonisation, impeded by the effect of the water. Dr. Sickler, indeed, separated several lamellæ, but except some single letters there was nothing upon them.

At the same time with this last roll, Dr. Sickler, having caused some additional machines to be made, began his operations upon a fourth roll; but his endeavours were not more fortunate than with the first. All the rolls were numbered, and had the numbers 1480, 1500, or 1509; that is to say, numbers which give reason to conclude that all of them belong either to the last found or the worst in quality. The commissioners begin now to be convinced that all the rolls here, as Dr. Sickler said at the very first, are of the worst and of the most hopeless kind. What particularly contributed to produce this conviction earlier, was the circumstance that Sir William Drummond, formerly ambassador at Naples, lately examined the rolls and the operations of the Doctor, and fully confirmed the opinion previously given by him on the quality of the rolls,* while what he had performed in so short a time greatly excited his admiration.

Having thus endeavoured to give, as far as I am able, a complete account of the late attempts made by Dr. Sickler in London to unroll the *Herculanean M.SS.* I may be allowed to conclude with some general observations upon his method.

This method seems without any doubt

to be the best hitherto known; but in order to judge of, and appreciate it in its full extent, it is necessary that we first see it applied to rolls that are acknowledged to be good. What it will perform upon them must give the true standard of its value. Applied to the bad rolls, e. g. those in London, it performs, indeed, more than any other method; but yet it is not able to unroll the whole surface of the *M.SS.* together, probably owing to their unevenness: neither can it always prevent several lamellæ from being detached at once, which may proceed from the abovementioned decomposition by the water. It therefore appears to be a most ungrateful and useless toil to attempt to unroll the bad *M.SS.* which are damaged both by fire and water, since, according to all reasonable grounds of probability and inductive certainty, it may be foreseen that the result will not be more favourable than that described in the above narration.

But if we could take it for granted, that the Neapolitan government might one day adopt more liberal principles and be induced to part with better preserved rolls, and as on the other hand Dr. Sickler's method is in its infancy, and doubtless susceptible of many improvements, we might entertain the fairest hopes of seeing literature enriched by its means with new and unlooked-for treasures.

In order to judge of the goodness of a roll (that is, the less or greater ease in unrolling it) by the mere outward appearance, the following would perhaps be the principal points to be considered:—
1st. The least fallacious sign is the colour: let this be clear, shining black, without spots of white mould: the nearer the colour approaches to reddish brown the worse is the roll carbonised. 2d. The surface of the roll should have as few unevennesses as possible, no sharp corners, no holes, nor any dust in the plaits. 3d. The more of the texture of the papyrus is to be seen on the surface, the better is the roll preserved. 4th. When you look transversely at the roll, i. e. at the base of the cylinder, and can discover small intervals between the lamellæ, you may be assured that the *M.SS.* will be easy to unroll. I am, &c.
London, Dec. 5, 1817. H. E. L.

MR. EDITOR,

THERE is probably no condition in life so entirely favourable as to fulfil every wish; and consequently temptations to envy may sometimes ruffle many a bosom where better principles will,

* When he saw the first of the rolls, he started, as it were, at its shapeless appearance, and exclaimed involuntarily—"That is a villainous one!" or words to that effect. At Naples he was a very zealous explorer of antiquity.

notwithstanding, maintain the mastery. There are, however, in this varied world, some who seem to derive a pleasure from the exercise of unfriendly tempers; who never appear satisfied except they can engage in censure, and are at home only when they are exciting disgust against their neighbours; while, at the same time, they claim for themselves the merit of superior minds. This is a disposition which appears to pervade our modern patriots more, perhaps, than any other class of persons; and it may be because of its connection with the profession they have adopted; but, nevertheless, as it is not the less dangerous on that account, and, as

“Public censure speaks a public foe,
Unless a zeal for virtue guide the blow.”

I propose to lay before you a recent instance in which facts have been distorted for a malevolent purpose, hoping, that by means of your extended circulation, it may reach the hands of some who may have been prejudiced by the publication to be referred to.

It will probably be remembered by your readers, that among the afflicting cases of suffering which have recently occurred in this our great city, so universally the centre of attraction to the unhappy and the destitute, one unusually distressing befel an unknown, friendless individual, formerly a seaman, who had been for some time observed begging near Covent Garden, and who (as it has since appeared) remained during three nights among the market standings, and in consequence of being thus exposed and destitute died soon after his having been discovered.

This circumstance, it appears, caught the Editor of *The Examiner's* attention, (a weekly paper distinguished for its rancour and irreligion,) and by one of its numbers which came into my hands, I find furnished matter for sundry essays (as I suppose they are to be called) during several successive weeks. Having read the conclusion of these remarks at the time, I considered them of such a nature as to demand some comment, and accordingly procured those of the preceding dates; on which, as they now lie before me, I shall offer you some general remarks in a necessarily concise form.

In *The Examiner*, bearing date Oct. 12, the distressing account alluded to is introduced. It has this title in capital letters:—“FELLOW CREATURES SUFFERED TO DIE IN THE STREETS.” Now although I cannot pretend to understand this title, (unless it is intended to convey a charge against his Majesty's minis-

ters, or the people of London, or the nation;) yet it is perhaps clear to those for whom it is more directly intended, for they are immediately addressed thus:—“We make no apology for introducing such a subject under the head ‘politics.’ Our readers* have long been accustomed, we flatter ourselves, to look at politics with a broader and more comprehensive eye than the readers of most newspapers: they know that every thing which regards the community in its social character ought to be one of the very first objects with statesmen, though the latter would generally have us believe, that politics are grave, exclusive, and difficult things, fit only to be discussed by a few flourishing gentlemen.” To which it might be answered; that probably statesmen know quite as well as this rash accuser, that, like the king whom they serve, they are liable to become

“The table talk of clubs up stairs,
To which th’ unwash’d artificer repairs
T’ indulge his genius, after long fatigue,
By diving into cabinet intrigue:—
(For what kings deem a toil, as well they may,
To him is relaxation and mere play).”†

For all this statesmen are accustomed to calculate upon. Thanks, however, to their foresight, they also know the value of controul, and when and where to place it. But our author now proceeds, after a little more amplification, to state the case at large, which he follows by these words:—“Now this is a most disgusting—most afflicting account. It would be most astonishing too, to any being who lived out of the pale of a money-getting country, and who did not know what a quantity of habitual hard-heartedness is produced upon creatures whom a different system, or in other words, a little better knowledge *might render indeed human*,” &c.—and then in his next paper pours forth such a plenitude of abuse upon the several persons present on the melancholy occasion (each by name) as might indeed alarm those who are to be

* What a brilliant compliment! and still better it seems to have produced its effect, for a fortnight after the Editor acquaints his readers that he has received an abundance of congratulations, which is all probable enough, for it is not difficult to conceive of such dialogues: it may be running thus:

Editor. Gentlemen, readers of the *Examiner*, you are certainly the only sensible people in the world.

Readers. Sir; since the merit is not our own we will not doubt it; because we recollect that you taught us both how to read and how to judge!

† Cowper.

frightened by sound, and which he liberally bestows also on the overseers and medical gentleman, whom he describes (by name) as "grossly ignorant and grossly unfeeling," &c. &c.

These degrading epithets, it appears, occasioned this medical gentleman to visit the writer of them, and he very condescendingly proves by evidence the falsity of the slander thus uttered; as does also the overseer;—then it is that all this mighty storm subsides, when once it is proved past contradiction that some persons really possess what some talk about.

Thus this subject occupies a portion of three successive papers. The application employs a fourth and a fifth, where (for I must be brief) a charge is advanced which is so notoriously void of foundation that it is really astonishing that any man should think of preferring it—(and it is to this that I chiefly refer)—namely, that those persons who habitually attend religious worship grow into a spirit of selfish uncharitableness, and go to church or meeting on Sundays to hear the very things recommended which they resent—to make up for not practising them, by saying to themselves: "We believe they ought to be practised." Now surely, sir, this is an aspersion not to be endured in a country distinguished through the whole earth for its public and private bounty, and especially from one who is himself so much indebted to it.*

* It is rather a curious fact, that this very gentleman, who affects to know nothing of religious benevolence, received his education in that noble establishment the school of Christ's Hospital!—Vide *Biographical Dictionary of Living Authors*.

But perhaps he may have forgotten this; owing to some of those "wretched mistakes

It may perhaps be true that all this and much more, which cannot now be noticed in these papers, may do well enough with those who like to get their *examinings* ready framed to their hands, and who slip on opinions as they do their coats; but such dotings will hardly be acceptable to those who really investigate what they see.

The friends of religion, sir, are neither afraid nor ashamed to be known as such, either in their principles or practice—on the contrary they court enquiry, and are happy when it is excited. But conscience will forbid their enemy to risk himself on such a ground: he knows in the bottom of his heart that he is wrong, and he must therefore be content to watch the borders of the camp, to speak half words, and advance distant inuendos; to talk of moral sentiments, of the fitness of things, of improper habits, of an erroneous system of education, and, in short, to attempt the pulling down of all, and yet erect nothing.

But, can such a person be a fit patriot?

"Can he love the whole

Who loves no part? He be a nation's friend
Who is, in truth, the friend of no man there?
Can he be strenuous in his country's cause
Who slights the charities for whose dear sake
That country, if at all, must be beloved?"†
Surely not; and to oppose such, whenever they attempt to fix on an enlightened and generous people the foul stain of infamy, must be the duty of every man who feels the value of our social and civil institutions, and is privileged to call himself
A BRITON.

we are in with regard to our duties in consequence of the bad translation which selfishness makes from the language of nature."—
See *Examiner*, Oct. 19. † Cowper.

MEDICAL MISCELLANIES.—BY A PHYSICIAN.

NUMBER VII.

PROLONGED ABSTINENCE.

THE celebrated importance of the Tutbury fasting woman must yet be fresh in the recollection of our readers. By ourselves, the assertion of Ann Moore and her accomplices in the iniquitous deception were never, for a moment, credited. Not only did the system of petty though obvious artifice which she hourly practised appear utterly inconsistent with the open and unsuspicious deportment naturally resulting from consciousness of integrity, but we never could persuade ourselves that the exter-

nal signs of health and vigour, which she exhibited, would be long sustained during a perfect suspension of the process of nutrition. The possibility that this process might be well nigh subverted in the animal economy, *when suffering from disease*, without extinction of the vital principle, we need not attempt to deny. There is nothing in the notion at all repugnant to reason or experience. Indeed, the history of medicine presents several facts of this kind, so cautiously observed and recorded, and sustained by such an overwhelming weight of evidence, that no honest and enlightened

mind can hesitate to admit them. But what is the state of existence, if existence it can be termed, which the wretched victims of prolonged abstinence have commonly displayed? They can scarcely be said to have lived; they have rather vegetated amid the total destruction of sensation and of thought, of all the attributes and propensities which once distinguished them from the plant, and the death-like torpor of the organs by which they were before connected with the external world. Of this dreary condition, however, the following account* will afford a more striking and expressive portrait than any language of ours can supply. It was transmitted by M. de Varennes, mayor of Coulomiers, to Professor Chaussier; and by the latter communicated to the Society of the Faculty of Medicine of Paris. We see no reason to doubt its authenticity.

While residing at Aire, in 1783, M. de Varennes heard of a woman, named Marie-Joseph Dahl, a native of the neighbouring village of Disongin, who, for several years, had taken no solid aliment. Incited by this extraordinary rumour he repaired to the spot, and found the wretched woman, then aged 41, stretched, or rather squatted, on a bed of straw. The trunk was inclined forward, the limbs much bent, and the head supported on one of the knees. A large and coarse napkin, spread upon the straw, served her for a sheet, and a second for a coverlet: she had no other clothing. The skin was whitish—the emaciation extreme. For ten years the poor creature was reported to have been in this immovable condition, completely destitute of sensation and consciousness; and to have taken, during the whole time, no nutriment except water slightly sweetened with honey, and there called *petit-lait*. Never had she once, in those ten years, of herself altered her position, nor exhibited any sign of life, except an

* Sur une fille qui a été pres de onze ans sans prendre aucun aliment solide, &c. *Gazette de Santé*, Mars, 1817.

almost imperceptible respiration, and an occasional motion of deglutition. In any attempt to separate the arms from the body, or one knee from the other, the same resistance was experienced as is met with in separating a branch near its origin from the trunk of a tree. The permanence of this state was attested by some respectable persons of the place, particularly by the curate, a very intelligent man. M. de Varennes visited the woman three times, at intervals of three days, without remarking any change in her condition; which appears to have been the effect of excessive labour and disappointed love. She had formerly been the servant of a farmer, between whose son and herself an attachment subsisted. The father was averse to the connection; but one day, in harvest-time, pointing to a field of wheat, he jocosely told Marie, that if, within three days, she could cut the whole without assistance, he would no longer oppose his son's inclination. The poor girl fell instantly to work; laboured night and day, and at last fell into the melancholy state which has been here described.

At the period of M. de Varennes' visits, two spoonfuls only of *petit-lait* were given to the woman night and morning; and part of this was spilt. In the event of its being neglected she never evinced any sign of want. A slight flushing of the face was remarked in a few minutes after this beverage had been swallowed. At times a yellowish matter, somewhat less liquid than the aliment, was voided by stool. As the jaws were closely locked three teeth had been driven out to facilitate the introduction of liquids, and, during this operation, and the repeated employment of blisters and cupping-glasses, poor Marie never exhibited the slightest sensibility. She died in 1784, one year after M. de Varennes' visit, in which he had been accompanied by M. Gilet, surgeon of the regiment, and eleven from the commencement of the afflicting malady.—*Vide MEDICO-CHIRURGICAL REVIEW*, Dec. 1817.

CABINET OF VARIETIES.

AN EASTER TALE.

IN Roman Catholic countries it was a very ancient custom for the preacher to divert his congregation in due season with what is termed a *Fabula Paschalis*, an *Eastern Tale*, which was becomingly received by the auditors with peals of

Easter-Laughter (*Risus Paschalis*).

During Lent the good people had mortified themselves and prayed so much, that at length they began to be rather discontented and ill-tempered; so that the clergy deemed it necessary to make a little fun from the pulpit for them, and

thus give as it were the first impulse towards the revival of mirth and cheerfulness. This practice lasted till the 17th and in many places till the 18th century. Here follows a specimen of one of these *Tales* extracted from a truly curious volume, the title of which may be thus rendered:—*Moral and Religious Journey to Bethlem; consisting of various Sermons for the safe Guidance of all Strayed, Converted, and Misled Souls: by the Rev. Father ATTANASY, of Dilling.*—Sulzbach, 1700. 4to. pp. 153.

Christ our Lord was journeying with St. Peter and had passed through many countries. One day he came to a place where there was no inn and entered the house of a blacksmith. This man had a wife, who paid the utmost respect to the strangers and treated them with the best that her house would afford. When they were about to depart, our Lord and St. Peter wished her all that was good and heaven into the bargain. Said the woman: "Ah! if I do but go to heaven, I care for nothing else."—"Doubt not," said St. Peter, "for it would be contrary to the Scripture if thou shouldst not go to heaven. Let what will happen, thou must go thither. Open thy mouth. Did not I say so? Why, thou canst not be sent to hell where there is wailing and gnashing of teeth—for thou hast not a tooth left in thy head. Thou art safe enough; be of good cheer." Who was so overjoyed as the good woman? Without doubt she took another cup on the strength of this assurance.

But our Lord was desirous to testify his thanks to the man also, and promised to grant him four wishes. "Well," said the smith, "I am heartily obliged to you, and wish that if any one climbs up the pear-tree behind my house, he may not be able to get down again without my leave." This grieved St. Peter not a little, for he thought that the smith ought rather to have wished for the kingdom of heaven. But our Lord with his wonted kindness granted his petition. The smith's next wish was, that if any one sat down upon his anvil he might not be able to rise without his permission; and the third, that if any one crept into his old flue he might not have power to get out without his consent.

St. Peter said: "Friend smith, beware what thou dost. These are all wishes that can bring thee no advantage. Be wise, and let the remaining one be for everlasting life with the best in heaven." The smith was not to be put out of his way; and thus proceeded:—"My fourth

wish is, that my green cap may belong to me for ever, and that whenever I sit down upon it no power or force may be able to drive me away." This also received the fiat.

Thereupon our Lord went his way with Peter, and the smith lived some years longer with his old woman. At the end of this time grim Death appeared and summoned him to the other world. "Stop a moment," said the smith; "let me just put on a clean shirt, meanwhile you may pick some of the pears on yonder tree." Death climbed up the tree; but he could not get down again; he was forced to submit to the smith's terms and promised him a respite of twenty years before he returned.

When the twenty years were expired, he again appeared and commanded him in the name of the Lord and St. Peter to go along with him. Said the smith: "I know St. Peter too. Sit down a little on my anvil for thou must be tired; I will just drink a cup to cheer me and take leave of my old woman and be with thee presently." But Death could not rise again from his seat, and was obliged to promise the smith another delay of twenty years.

When these had elapsed, the Devil came, and would fain have dragged the smith away by force. "Halloo fellow!" said the latter, "that won't do. I have other letters and whiter than thou with thy black *Carta bianca*. But if thou art such a conjuror as to imagine that thou hast really any power over me, let us see if thou canst get into this old rusty flue." No sooner said than the devil slipped into the flue. The smith and his men put the flue into the fire, then carried it to the anvil and hammered away at the old one most unmercifully. He howled, and begged, and prayed; and at last promised that he would have nothing to do with the smith to all eternity, if he would but let him go.

At length the smith's guardian-angel made his appearance. The business was now serious. He was obliged to go. The angel conducted him to hell. The Devil whom he had so terribly belaboured was just then attending the gate; he looked out at the little window, but quickly shut it again, and would have nothing to do with the smith. The angel then conducted him to the gate of heaven. St. Peter refused to admit him. "Let me just peep in," said the smith, "that I may see how it looks within there." No sooner was the wicket opened than the smith threw in his cap and said: "Thou

knowest it is my property, I must go and fetch it"—then slipping past, he clapped himself down upon it and said: "Now I am sitting on my own property; I should like to see who dares drive me away from it." So the smith got into heaven at last.

ANECDOTES OF DR. FRANKLIN.

(From his MEMOIRS, just published.)

Dr. Franklin, when a child, found the long graces used by his father before and after meals very tedious. One day after the winter's provisions had been salted: "I think, father," said Benjamin, "if you were to say *grace* over the whole cask—once for all—it would be a vast *saving of time*."

In his travels through New England, Franklin had observed, that when he went into an inn every individual of the family had a question or two to propose to him, relative to his history; and that, till each was satisfied, and they had conferred and compared together the information, there was no possibility of procuring any refreshment. Therefore, the moment he went into any of these places he enquired for the master, the mistress, the sons, the daughters, the men-servants, and the maid-servants; and having assembled them all together, he began in this manner:—"Good people, I am Benjamin Franklin, of Philadelphia, by trade a printer, and a bachelor; I have some relations at Boston, to whom I am going to make a visit: my stay will be short, and I shall then return and follow my business, as a prudent man ought to do. This is all I know of myself, and all I can possibly inform you of: I beg, therefore, that you will have pity on me and my horse, and give us both some refreshment."

When Franklin came to England, previous to the breaking out of the American war, he went to Mr. Hett's printing office, in Wild court, Wild street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, and entering the press-room, he went up to a particular press,* and thus addressed the two men who were working: "Come, my friends, we will drink together: it is now forty years ago since I worked like you at this press as journeyman printer:" on this he sent for a gallon of porter, and they drank "*success to printing*."

In one of the assemblies in America, wherein there was a majority of Presbyterians, a law was proposed to forbid the praying for the king by the Episcopalians, who, however, could not conveniently

* This press is now in the possession of Messrs. Cox and Baylis, Great Queen street.

omit that prayer, it being prescribed in their Liturgy. A member (Dr. Franklin) who saw that such a law would occasion more disturbance than it was worth, said, that he thought it quite *unnecessary*: "For," said he, "those people have, to my certain knowledge, been praying constantly these twenty years past, that '*God would give to the king and his counsel wisdom*,' and we all know that not the least notice has ever been taken of that prayer; so that it is plain they have no interest in the court of heaven." The house smiled, and the motion was dropt.

In Philadelphia, where there are no *noblesse*, but the inhabitants are all either merchants or mechanics, the merchants, many years since, set up an assembly for dancing, and desiring to make a distinction, and to assume a rank above the mechanics, they at first proposed this among the rules for regulating the assembly: "That no *mechanic or mechanic's wife or daughter should be admitted on any terms*." These rules being shown by a manager to a friend (Dr. Franklin) for his opinion, he remarked, that one of them excluded God Almighty. "How so?" said the manager. "Because," replied the friend, "he is notoriously the greatest mechanic in the universe, having, as the Scripture testifies, made all things, and that by *weight and measure*." The intended new gentlemen became ashamed of their rule, struck it out, and no such distinction has ever since been made there.

About the year 1752, Dr. Franklin having entered into a correspondence with Samuel Johnson, Doctor in Divinity in the University of Oxford, and afterwards President of the King's College, in New York, and having endeavoured to induce the latter to accept the Presidency of the College at Philadelphia, and as an additional motive to his doing so, having offered to procure the erection of a new Episcopal church for him in that city; and Dr. Johnson having expressed some doubts respecting the propriety of such a measure, Dr. Franklin wrote a letter for the purpose of removing his scruples, of which the following extract has been preserved, viz. "Your tenderness for the church's peace is truly laudable; but, methinks, to build a new church in a growing place is not properly *dividing*, but *multiplying*, and will really be a means of increasing the number of those who worship God in that way. Many who cannot now be accommodated in the church, go to other places, or stay at home; and if we had another church, many who go to other

places, or stay at home, would go to church. I had for several years nailed against the wall of my house, a pigeon-box that would hold six pair, and though they bred as fast as my neighbour's pigeons, I never had more than six pair; the old and strong driving out the young and weak, and obliging them to seek new habitations. At length I put up an additional box, with apartments for entertaining twelve pair more, and it was soon filled with inhabitants, by the overflowing of my first box, and of others in the neighbourhood. This I take to be a parallel case with the building a *new church* here."

Dr. Franklin was so immoderately fond of chess, that one evening at Passy, he sat at the amusement, from six to sun-rise. On the point of losing one of

his games, his *king* being attacked, by what is called a check, but an opportunity offering at the same time of giving a fatal blow to his adversary, provided he might neglect the defence of his king, he chose to do so, though contrary to the rules, and made his stroke. "Sir," said the French gentleman, his antagonist, "you cannot do that, and leave your king in check."—"I see he is in check," said the Doctor, "but I shall not defend him. If he was a good king like yours, he would deserve the protection of his subjects; but he is a tyrant and has cost them already more than he is worth.—Take him, if you please; I can do without him, and will fight out the rest of the battle, *en Republicain*—as a Commonwealth's man."

PROCEEDINGS OF PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETIES.

ROYAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES AT PARIS.

We here present our readers with the remainder of the important *Memoir* of M. RIGAUD DE L'ISLE *On the Physical Properties of Bad or Unwholesome Air*.

I have shown that the aqueous vapours part from the miasmata which they have carried away as soon as they attain an elevation at which their combined weight surpasses that of the atmospheric air.—We have seen that these miasmata are much less subtle than the air or than the principle of smells; since air and odorous effluvia penetrate into every place, whereas miasmata are stopped and expelled by various obstacles. I shall now proceed to shew that

Sect. 4. *The interposition of a forest, a mountain, a high wall, or even of a mere cloth, may also co-operate in this separation and preserve us in a variety of circumstances from the pernicious effects of the air charged with deleterious miasmata.*

Upon Mount Argenteil, above the village of St. Stephano, there is a convent which has lost all the reputation for salubrity which it once enjoyed, since the lofty trees by which it was surrounded have been cut down.

I have been informed by persons worthy of credit, that in consequence of the felling of the wood before Asterna, near the Pontine Marshes, Veletri was visited for three successive years by diseases which made much greater havoc than usual throughout the whole country, and penetrated to many places

which they had not previously been accustomed to reach.

I have seen poor fishermen who had taken up their abode near the canal which runs from Campo Salino to the sea; they had built their hut close to a wood that screened them from the direct access of the infected winds which pass over that morass; and declared that they never suffered any inconvenience from them so long as they remained under that shelter.

Volney states a very remarkable fact relative to this subject. "Bairaut" says he, "formerly very unhealthy, has ceased to be so since the Emir Fakr-el-din planted a wood of fir trees which still exists a league below the town. The Monks of Marh-anna, who are not systematic natural philosophers have made the same observation respecting different convents."

Lancisi, a physician of sound judgment and veracity, cites a great number of examples which prove the utility of woods situated between inhabited places and marshes; and several that demonstrate the dangers resulting from the destruction of them.*

* He asserts in one of his works that the consecration of woods and groves had originally no other motive than this.

Bapt. Donus, in his work, *De restituenda Salubritate Agri Romani* (1667) recommends the planting of pines and other trees between Rome and the Pontine Marshes to intercept the miasmata wafted from them by the south-west winds.

About the end of 1810, I was at Civita Vecchia. Passing through St. John's Place which is a pretty regular square, I was shown one whole side where the inhabitants had been much afflicted with diseases occasioned by bad air, while those on the opposite side had almost all escaped. What could be the cause of such an extraordinary difference between houses so near to one another? Dr. Nucy an intelligent physician, pointed out to us that the former faced the south, so as to receive directly the south-east winds which arrive saturated with miasmata from the marshes on the coast.—The latter, on the contrary, which fronted the others, received those winds only in an indirect manner and by reflection.—When those winds blew they were certainly inhaled by all the inhabitants of the place alike, so that there could be no other difference between them in this respect than that which has just been mentioned.*

I passed some time afterwards through Nettuno, a small town likewise situated on the coast between Capes Antium and Astura, not far from the Pontine Marshes and still nearer to those of Foce verde, Folignano, &c. A striking difference was perceptible between the look of the inhabitants of the town itself, and those of the suburbs; a very great proportion of the latter appeared pale and sickly.—I was puzzled to account for this circumstance, when the mayor desired me to observe that the town was much nearer to the sea, that it was surrounded with high walls, and that its streets were narrow and crooked; on the other hand, the few houses forming the suburbs, standing farther inland, were more exposed to the winds, and had nothing to shelter them from their influence.†

* The following fact is of much higher antiquity but not less striking:—*Hic Varo noster cum Corciræ esset, exercitus ac classis et omnes domus repletæ essent ægrotis ac funeribus, emissis fœnestris novis acquilone, et obstructis pestilentibus, januaque permunita cæteraque ejus generis diligentia, suos comites ac familiam incolumes reduxit.*—Varo de Re rustica lib. I.

† The subjoined passage also proves that the Romans had discovered this effect of narrow and crooked streets. On occasion of the burning and rebuilding of Rome by the Emperor Nero, Tacitus says:—*Ex ea utilitate accepta, decorem quoque urbi attulere; erant tamen qui crederent veterem illam formam salubritatem magis conduxisse quoniam angustia itinerum et altitudo non perinde solis vapore perurperentur, ac*

Very near this place, in the gulf of Astura, ancient buildings or ruins are to be seen at the bottom of the water.—From Nettuno to Antium, and considerably beyond it, other buildings of considerable magnitude are observed standing close against the foot of the rocks that project into the sea. When we consider that a great number of ponds and morasses rendered this whole coast unhealthy, we are at a loss to conceive how edifices of such importance could have been erected in such situations; but we ought to recollect that as the Romans had upon this coast ports which were much frequented, and at which great part of their commerce was carried on, so it was absolutely necessary for them to reside there. They were consequently obliged to seek the means of preserving themselves from this insalubrity. Now by building upon the beach, close against the rock, they were screened from the unwholesome land winds, and received none but the sea-breezes from which they had nothing to fear. The fishermen who keep constantly upon the water, at a certain distance from this coast are never incommoded by the bad air.

In the gulf of Puzzuoli I met with a great number of other edifices of the same kind built close against volcanic rocks which run out into the sea; their foundations also are under water, and this situation was probably selected on account of the same circumstances, for on the other side, immediately behind these rocks were, and still are, very extensive insalubrious marshes.

In one of the most unhealthy corners of the Pontine Marshes, I found a man who had for several years been employed there in making charcoal from turf. During this period he had never been afflicted with any disease, and when questioned respecting a circumstance so very extraordinary in such a place, he ascribed the preservation of his health to the following precautions. He made a particular point of returning by sun-set to his hut, where he kept a continual fire; he never left it again till late in the morning, and remained near his furnaces in the day-time. It is obvious that the miasmata either did not penetrate into his hut, or if they did, the vapours combined with them were rarefied by the heat of the fire, and carried off by the

nunc patulam latitudinem et nulla umbra defensam graviore æstu ardescere.—(Ann. lib. XV.)

currents of air which this fire incessantly produced. In the day-time the exhalations were dilated by the heat, and repelled by the smoke of the furnaces about which he was engaged. This man, so well instructed by experience, had a florid complexion, and a totally different look from the people of the country, who, taking no precautions, are annually exposed to a mortal disease, and generally drag on a truly pitiable existence.

During my residence near the marshes of Languedoc, I lived near a very fine building, formerly the convent of Franquevaux, erected on the very border of the marshes. The monks in this house were perfectly healthy all the year round, though few of the inhabitants of the environs escaped disease in summer or autumn. Tradition nevertheless relates that they were accustomed in hot weather to sup on a terrace contiguous to the convent—a sure method of exposing themselves to disorders: but they were sheltered by a tent of double or triple canvass, and this simple precaution, requisite against the mosquitoes, proved, unknown to them, a still more certain protection against miasmata.

How often has it been observed at Rome that many of the convents of that city are not exposed to the bad air, and that those religious who never went abroad were invariably exempted from the diseases which it occasions! In certain hospitals there are healthy wards by the side of unhealthy ones. Dr. Michel, who has long practised physic at Rome, mentions those that are to the south and south-east as insalubrious in the hospital of Sto Spirito which is otherwise reputed to be very healthy.

The malefactors confined in the prisons of the same capital never contract there the diseases which make such havoc every where else. Volney has a similar observation respecting the prisons of Philadelphia into which the yellow fever was never known to penetrate; indeed he ascribes this effect to sobriety, temperance, and cleanliness; but these qualities cannot be attributed to the prisons of Rome. The inmates, however, are equally protected from prevailing epidemics, so that some other more efficacious and more immediate cause must operate unknown to us. This cause which an attentive examination of the properties of miasmata has unfolded to us, is seclusion.

Seclusion, so successfully practised, in cases of contagion, may be employed with equal benefit in case of the mildest epidemic fevers. It affords you a not less

salutary defence against the slightest indisposition, a cold in the head, than against the most dangerous disease. The very same preservative means by which you may protect yourself from the most serious and fatal disorders are efficacious in defending you from fever in its mildest form.

If I had to direct the inhabitants of a town attacked with alarming epidemic diseases, I would not enter into any discussion of the causes that produce or propagate the contagion; I would let all the precautions adopted in such cases remain as I found them; I would not attack any opinion or any prejudice; I would not meddle with any of the measures tending to allay the public anxiety and alarm; but if the evil were very urgent, if there were already a patient in every house, I should not think of removing them for fear of the farther spreading of the disease within; but I would immediately enjoin the general seclusion of all the citizens; I would enforce the order by the point of the bayonet; and till the purity of the atmosphere should appear to me to be completely restored, public functionaries should supply the wants of the inhabitants, and keep up such communications as are indispensably necessary.

In 1720, when the plague raged at Marseilles, M. de Vauvenargue, governor of Aix, to which town it had already penetrated “despairing,” (says M. Papon in his *Histoire generale de Provence*) “to arrest the progress of the disease by the ordinary remedies, proposed to the minister to put all the inhabitants under quarantine in their houses. No sooner had the quarantine begun than the disease considerably abated, and there were scarcely any sick when it was taken off. Joy and liberty were then restored to the citizens, but a relapse the causes of which are not known,” says the historian, “soon disturbed the public tranquillity. The quarantine was renewed with the same strictness as before, and the contagion entirely disappeared before it was over. From an unaccountable prejudice,” adds M. Papon, “the physicians whom the King had sent to Marseilles, asserted that the disease was not contagious.”

I would order such of the citizens as were not absolutely obliged by their business not to go abroad till long after sunrise, and to return home a little before sun-set. For workmen habitually employed in the open air, and soldiers who must be at their post day and night, I would devise some simple thing or other

to be placed before the organs of respiration, so as to intercept the insalubrious particles mingled with the air they breathe. This might be a piece of fine cloth or gauze, in one or more folds, and I would fasten it over the face, because I have reason to think that it is upon the pituitary membrane in particular that miasmata settle and accumulate by consequence of the repeated movements of respiration. Frictions with oil, where there is no denudation, excoriation, or wound of the skin, seem to me to be of very little benefit.

With some alterations easily made, still more easily conceived, and by no means expensive, if directed with intelligence, I would have a hospital, a prison, or even a house situated in the midst of the most unhealthy tract of country, so contrived that their inhabitants should have nothing at all to fear from the air they would breathe, so long as they kept at

home. I would leave lateral apertures, but which should admit light alone; the air should not reach them except by winding channels, and after it had been filtered: it should have no outlet but by large vent-holes in the roof, and it should be expelled through them by the very nature of the properties of that element, in which variations of temperature produce perpetual currents.

Though we are aware that many of the observations contained in this interesting paper are not strictly applicable to the circumstances of the British islands, still, at a time when epidemic disease is so unusually prevalent, we cannot help recommending it, on account of the general principles which the author seems to have successfully established, to the serious attention of all those whose duty it is to watch over the public health.

NEW ACTS,

PASSED IN THE FIFTH SESSION OF THE FIFTH PARLIAMENT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.—57 GEO. III. (1817.)

[The figure which follows the date of each Act, denotes the number of sheets of which it consists: each sheet is sold for THREEPENCE.]

CAP. CIX. To abolish the Subsidy and Alnage of the Old and New Draperies, and of all Woolen Manufactures in Ireland, and to authorize the Payment out of the Consolidated Fund of an annual Sum to John Lord de Blaquiere during the continuance of his Interest in the Office of Alnager. July 11. 1.

The amount of the annuity granted by this act to Lord de Blaquiere is 500l.

CX. To make further Regulations for the better collecting and securing the Duties upon Spirits distilled in Ireland. July 11. 3.

CXI. To suspend until the 10th day of October, 1819, a part of the Duties on Sweets or Made Wines. July 11. 1.

By this act one third of the duties on made wines is suspended.

CXII. To amend an Act of the 25th year of the reign of his present Majesty for better regulating the office of Treasurer of his Majesty's Navy, as far as respects the Mode of Applications for certain Services in the Victualling Department. July 11. 1.

CXIII. To prevent the further Circulation of Dollars and Tokens issued by the Governor and Company of the Bank of England for the Convenience of the Public. July 11. 2.

Circulation of Bank dollars and tokens to cease after March 25, 1818, upon penalty for each dollar so uttered, of forfeiting not more than 5l. nor less than 40s. but they may be presented at the Bank till March 25, 1820.

CXIV. To continue until the 1st day of August 1818, two Acts of his present Majesty allowing the bringing of Coals, Culm, and Cinders to London and Westminster. July 11. 1.

CXV. To extend the Provisions of an Act of the 12th year of his late Majesty King George I. and an Act of the 22d year of his late Majesty King George II. against payment of Labourers in Goods or by Truck, and to secure their Payment in the lawful Money of the Realm, to Labourers employed in the Manufacture of Articles made of Steel or of Steel and Iron combined, and Plated Articles or of other Articles of Cutlery. July 11. 1.

CXVI. For limiting the Time now allowed by Law for the Production of the Certificate of due Delivery of Goods removed from one Warehousing Port in Great Britain to another for the Purpose of Exportation; for altering the hours for Shipping Goods in the Port of London; and to empower Officers of the Customs and Excise to permit the Re-

removal of Goods from one Bonding Warehouse to another in the same port. July 11. 1.

Conditions of the bond for the delivery of goods under the recited act shall be to produce the certificate within two instead of three months. Goods may be taken on board vessels before and until sun-set from Sept. 30 to March 1.

CXXVII. To regulate the issuing of Ex-tents in Aid. July 11. 1.

Amount of debt due to the Crown to be indorsed upon the writ, as the sum to be levied by the sheriff. If any overplus, the Court to dispose of it on summary application. Extents not to be sued out against any simple contract debtors to the Crown except in certain cases; nor to issue on bonds for the payment of duties against any corporate body. Persons imprisoned under any writ in extents in aid may apply to the Courts of Exchequer for their discharge.

CXXVIII. For authorizing the Executors or Administrators of deceased licensed Navy Agents to receive Prize Money, Bounty Money, and other Allowances of Money upon Orders given to such deceased Agents. July 11. 1.

CXIX. To exempt British and Irish Stone Bottles made and used for the sole purpose of containing Liquid Blacking, from the Duties of Excise on Stone Bottles granted by an Act of this Session of Parliament. July 11. 1.

CXX. To authorize the Court of Directors of the East India Company to make extraordinary Allowance in certain cases to the Owners of certain Ships in the Service of the said Company. July 11. 1.

CXXI. For regulating Payments to the Treasurer of the Navy under the Heads of Old Stores, and Imprests. July 11. 1.

CXXII. To extend the Provisions of an Act of the 12th year of his late Majesty King George I. and an Act of the 22d year of his late Majesty King George II. against Payment of Labourers in Goods or by Truck, and to secure their Payment in the lawful Money of this Realm, to Labourers employed in the Collieries or in the working and getting of Coal in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland; and for extending the Provisions of the said Acts to Scotland and Ireland. July 11. 1.

CXXIII. For imposing a Duty of Excise on the Excess of Spirits made from Corn in England above the Proportion of Nineteen Gallons of spirits for every One Hundred Gallons of Wash; and for further securing the Duties on Wort or Wash made for distilling Spirits in Eng-

land, and for authorizing the Shipment of Rum for Stores in Casks containing Sixty Gallons. July 11. 3.

CXXIV. To amend an Act made in the present Session of Parliament, for authorizing the Issue of Exchequer Bills, and the advance of Money for carrying on Public Works and Fisheries, and Employment of the Poor. July 11.

Exchequer Bills advanced by virtue of this act to be made payable on the 10th October, 1820. This act chiefly relates to the recovery of sums so advanced.

CXXV. To authorize the driving and keeping a Hackney Coach or Chariot under the same Licence. July 11. 1.

CXXVI. To repeal an Act passed in the 54th year of the present Majesty, for the Punishment of Persons destroying Stocking or Lace Frames and Articles in such Frames; and to make until the 1st day of August 1820, other Provisions in lieu thereof. July 11. 1.

Persons destroying machinery or goods therein to be deemed guilty of felony and to suffer death without benefit of clergy.

CXXVII. To settle the share of Prize Money, Droits of Admiralty and Bounty Money payable to Greenwich Hospital, and for securing to the said Hospital all unclaimed Shares of Vessels found derelict and of Seizures for Breach of Revenue, Colonial, Navigation, and Slave Abolition Laws. July 11. 1.

The share of the hospital is fixed at 5 per cent.

CXXVIII. For extending the Exemptions from the Duties granted by certain Acts of the 43d and 45th years of his present Majesty's Reign; and for altering the Manner of Claiming and ascertaining the Exemptions to be granted. July 11. 1.

Houses in Scotland with four windows and not exceeding 3l. rent, also houses with six windows not exceeding 5l. rent, exempted from duty, if the inhabitants are indigent.

CXXIX. For vesting in his Majesty a certain part of the Open Commons and Waste Lands within the Manor or Royalty of Rialton and Retraighe, *alias* Retherth, in the Parish of St. Columb Major, in the County of Cornwall. July 11. 3.

CXXX. To encourage the Establishment of Banks for Savings in England. July 12. 4.

The rules of each of these institutions to be entered in a book and a copy deposited with the clerk of the peace. Officers not to have any benefit in the institution. Friendly Societies may subscribe any portion of their funds into the funds of Provident Institutions. Treasurers to give security if re-

quired. The effects of the institutions to be vested in trustees for the time being without fresh assignment, who may bring and defend actions. Money not to be placed out on personal security. The Bank of England on receiving 50l. from any Saving Bank shall open an account, in the name of the Commissioners for National Debt, who shall issue debentures in favour of such Saving Bank, bearing interest at 3d. per cent per day. To obtain the privilege of paying money into the Bank of England, no person shall be allowed to pay into the Saving Bank more than 100l. in the first year and 50l. every year afterwards. Members of Friendly Societies not liable to forfeiture by subscribing to any institution under this act.

CXXXI. For the better Regulation of Polls, and for making other Provisions

touching the Election of Members to serve in Parliament for Places in Ireland; July 12. 3.

CXXXII. For applying certain Monies therein mentioned for the service of the year 1817, and for further appropriating the Supplies granted in this Session of Parliament.

The number of public general Acts passed in this Session is	122
Local and Personal Acts declared public	76
Private Acts, printed	38
Private Acts, not printed	64
Total	300

NEW PATENTS.

DANIEL WILSON's, of Dublin, gentleman, for certain New and Improved Gas Light Apparatuses, Processes, and Philosophical Instruments. Dated March 1, 1817.

IN order to render the gas procured by the distillation of coal proper for illumination, it is necessary to free it from the sulphuretted hydrogen gas which it contains; this is usually done by forcing it through a mixture of lime and water, but from the difficulty of mixing a gas and a liquid, the purification is generally incomplete. Mr. W.'s method consists in generating ammoniacal gas by the distillation of the ammoniacal liquor (one of the products of coal) with lime; which being made to meet the air procured from the coal in its passage to the gasometer, mixes completely with it, and by combining with the sulphuretted hydrogen gas renders it soluble in water, which the whole is made to pass through. This water, when saturated with the combination of ammonia and sulphuretted hydrogen, may be employed for re-producing the ammonia, so that the same ammonia may be worked over several times. The engineer will have no difficulty in contriving the apparatus for accomplishing this process, which could not be clearly described without a drawing.

Secondly, in order to prevent an improper consumption of gas, it is necessary to restrict the aperture which conveys it to the burners; but from the tar and other impurities deposited in the restriction it very soon closes up. The patentee has the restricted aperture in a stop-cock, which has a small crank attached to its stopper; and the end of this crank, by the opening and shutting of the stop-cock, is made to enter and recede from the restricted aperture, so as always to keep it of the same size. It should be observed, that Mr. W. does not claim the whole stop-

cock as his invention, but only that part which relates to the keeping the restriction clear.

Thirdly, in order to ascertain the pressure under which the gases exist and the changes of the weight of the atmosphere, for various purposes, of science and the arts, a column of mercury oscillating in a tube, is employed. This instrument, as well known as the common barometer, is in many cases inconvenient from its want of portability. Mr. W. forms an instrument fit for all the purposes of the barometer, by placing the top of an elastic fluid in an air-tight tube, in such a manner that, by an increase or diminution of pressure, it will, by its expansion, act upon and for the fall or rise of a column of mercury. The fluid preferred by Mr. W. for this purpose is hydrogen or nitrogen, as they prevent any oxidation of the mercury.

Fourthly, to ascertain the quantity of moisture dissolved in air, he attaches the urinary bladder of a small animal, that of the rat in preference, to a glass tube, and fills it with mercury, which will rise or fall with variations of moisture in the air to which it is exposed. When the instrument is filled with mercury in order to graduate it, it is dipped in water at the temperature of 60° Fahrenheit, and the point to which the mercury sinks is marked. It is then inclosed in air exposed to the absorbing power of sulphuric acid, of the specific gravity of 1.85 degrees, and the point to which the mercury rises is marked. This space is divided into 100 equal parts, engraved on a scale attached to it—0 indicates extreme moisture, and 100 extreme dryness.

JOHN HAWES, Gateshead, Durham, iron-founder for a New Method of Making Iron Rails to be used in the Construction of Railways, which shall render

such Rail-ways more durable and less liable to be affected by such accidents than those constructed with the Rails now in Use. Aug. 5, 1817.

The rails or bars now in use are made either of cast or malleable iron, and consequently liable to be broken and rendered useless, especially in frosty weather, by the most ordinary accidents, or to be bent and put out of form by the weight or accidental jerks of the carriages. Mr. H. remedies these inconveniences by compounding rails of malleable and cast iron, so connected as to be stronger than if made of either kind alone. The surface is made of the latter, and the under part of the former. The malleable part being first prepared of such form and strength as the nature of its intended purpose requires, the cast iron is run upon it, care being taken to render the side that is to be attached to the cast iron, rough and uneven by jaggings, perforation, dove-tailing, or any other means, so that the two substances may adhere so firmly as not to be liable to be loosened by the jerks of wheels. The malleable part must be clean, warm, or at least perfectly dry when laid in the mould to receive the melted iron, as any damp upon it will endanger the soundness of the cast iron part.

By this management they will become so inseparable that the cast iron part may be broken at the nearest possible distances, even inch by inch, and yet the rail remain sufficient for the purposes of the railway, without interfering to the concern till it can be conveniently repaired. The expense, although it may be more in the first instance, will be less in the end, as the malleable part may be used again.

SAMUEL DIZI, Fleet Street, gun maker, for an Improvement in the Pan of the Locks of Guns and Fire-arms. Aug. 12, 1816.

This improvement consists in a hollow tube or chamber in the pan of the lock opposite to the touch-hole of the barrel, and lying in such a direction as that a straight line passing through the centre of such tube or chamber from one end to the other would enter the touch-hole of the barrel. This tube or chamber in its length occupies about $\frac{1}{2}$ of the length of the pan leaving the remaining part between it and the touch-hole a free space; or it may occupy in its length the whole or any part of the length of the pan. That end of the chamber nearest the touch-hole is open, the other closed, either by being made solid, or by a screw, plug, or slide, which, if capable of being removed, will facilitate the cleaning out of the chamber when foul. The chamber can be made of such proportionate size to the pan as to be wholly or partly covered with the gun-powder, and to leave either the whole or

part of the surface of the pan to be covered with gun-powder. A small hole, resembling a touch hole, is made near the exterior end of the chamber, to afford a more ready communication between the gun-powder on the surface and that within the chamber; though such hole is not absolutely necessary. This tube or chamber may be briefly described as resembling a small cannon fixed in the hollow of the pan opposite to and firing into the touch-hole of the barrel. This improvement may be applied to all sorts of fire-arms, but is more peculiarly adapted to such as prime themselves from the charge put into the barrel.

Patents recently granted.

ROBERT DICKENSON, Great Queen street, esq. for Improvements in Sea Beacons and their Moorings. Dated Nov. 1, 1817.

FREDERICK DIZI, Fulham, for Improvements on Harps. Nov. 1.

FRANCIS MARCELLIN MOLLE, Bucklersbury, merchant, for Improvements in Propelling Boats and other Vessels; communicated to him by a foreigner. Nov. 1.

HENRY MEADE OGLE, Turnham Green, esq. for Improvements in Tea and Coffee-pots. Nov. 1.

GEORGE CLYMER, Cornhill, mechanic, for Improvements in Writing Presses. Nov. 1.

THOMAS CURSON HANSARD, Peterborough Court, printer, for Improvements on Printing Presses and in the Processes of Printing. Nov. 1.

DANIEL TOWERS SHEARS, Fleet-market, coppersmith, for a Machine for the cooling of Liquids, and which may be applied to the Condensation of Vapour, and may be of great utility in the condensing of Spirits, in the Process of Distillation, and cooling Worts, Beer, and other Liquids. Nov. 1.

SAMUEL HALL, Basford, cotton-spinner, for a Method of improving Thread or Yarn, as usually manufactured, of every description, whether fabricated from Flax, Cotton, Wool, Silk, or any other vegetable, animal, or other Substance whatever. Nov. 3.

SAMUEL HALL, Basford, cotton-spinner, for a Method of improving every kind of Lace or Net, or any description of manufactured Goods, whose fabric is composed of holes or interstices, made from Thread or Yarn, as usually manufactured, of every description, whether fabricated from Flax, Cotton, Wool, Silk, or any other vegetable, animal, or other Substance whatever. Nov. 3.

MEMOIRS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

HER ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCESS CHARLOTTE OF WALES.

ON a subject which for nearly two months past has occupied the pens of so many public writers, it would be an affectation equally unworthy of ourselves and insulting to our readers to lay claim to that absolute originality which many of our contemporaries arrogate, for facts gleaned from sources which are open to all the world. If, therefore, our record of the too short life of our lamented Princess should not contain much that is new for the present generation, who have watched with solicitude her every movement from the cradle to the tomb, still we have reason to believe that it will prove an acceptable memorial to them as well as to those who come after us, and furnish some data of utility to the future biographer and historian.

The Princess CHARLOTTE AUGUSTA was the only child of the Prince of Wales, now Prince Regent of the United Kingdom, by his union with his cousin, Carolina Amelia Augusta, second daughter of the Duke of Brunswick and Augusta, the eldest sister of his present Majesty. Their nuptials were solemnized on the 6th of April, 1795. The long period during which the Prince of Wales had remained unmarried, and the disagreeable prospect of a broken succession, caused the nation to look forward with peculiar anxiety to the birth of a royal heir, which took place at Carlton House on the 6th of January, 1796, and diffused universal joy. The usual formalities were observed on this occasion, the great officers of state being in attendance: and what contributed to give a warmer character to the public self-congratulation was the danger which, at one period of her illness, threatened the life of the royal mother, and from which she is said to have been saved by the intelligent friendship of a distinguished statesman.

The estrangement that not long after this auspicious event produced a separation of the royal parents which was never more sincerely deplored than at the present juncture, served to concentrate the public attention upon their infant daughter, and to render her an object of the deepest national interest. Her first years were passed under the domestic superintendence of her royal mother, though at a very early age she had a separate establishment at Shrewsbury House, Blackheath. Here she received instructions

suitable to her years from the dowager countess of Elgin, who was appointed her governess, and Miss Garth: the fond parent limiting herself to only one day in the week which she passed with her beloved daughter, that she might not interrupt the course of her juvenile studies. Her infancy was thus spent in the most advantageous manner for a constitution naturally delicate and a mind vigorous, original, and fond of acquirement.

The late Bishop of London, Dr. Porteus, gives in his Journal the following account of a visit which he paid to her Royal Highness when only five years of age:—

"Yesterday, the 6th of August, 1801, I passed a very pleasant day at Shrewsbury House, near Shooter's Hill, the residence of the Princess Charlotte of Wales. The day was fine, and the prospect extensive and beautiful, taking in a large reach of the Thames, which was covered with vessels of various sizes and descriptions. We saw a good deal of the young Princess. She is a most captivating and engaging child; and, considering the high station she may hereafter fill, a most interesting and important one. She repeated to me several of her hymns with great correctness and propriety; and on being told that when she went to South End in Essex (as she afterwards did for the benefit of sea-bathing) she would then be in my diocese, she fell down on her knees and begged my blessing. I gave it to her with all my heart, and with my earnest secret prayer to God that she might adorn her illustrious station with every Christian grace; and that, if ever she became the queen of this truly great and glorious country, she might be the means of diffusing virtue, piety, and happiness through every part of her dominion."

The same venerable prelate, speaking of her Royal Highness at a subsequent period, describes her as possessing a most inquisitive and also a most intelligent mind: he adds, that he found her extremely well versed in all the branches of English literature, and that her progress in moral and Christian studies far exceeded his most sanguine expectation.

How early she began to manifest that truly British spirit which justified the proudest hopes of a glorious reign, in case she had been spared by Providence to ascend the throne of her ancestors, will appear from the following anecdote:

A gentleman who on the re-commencement of hostilities with France had been detained by Buonaparte in spite of the laws which regulate the conduct of civilized nations, obtained permission some time afterwards to come over to England. Lord Elgin, who trusting to his diplomatic character had ventured to return home from Constantinople through France had been in like manner arrested, confided to this gentleman some important verbal communications to his mother, who then superintended the education of the Princess. Her Royal Highness was present at their conversation in which the gentleman happened to make mention of the Emperor. This attracted the notice of the Princess, young as she then was. "What Emperor, sir," she asked, "are you speaking of? I know but two, and these are the Emperors of Austria and Russia, and I did not know that they were in France." "I spoke," replied Mr. F. "of the Emperor of France." "Sir," answered the Princess, "we know of no Emperor of France here; and if you mean Bonaparte, let me advise you never to call him Emperor again; for, you may be assured, *it will not go down here.*" Mr. F. apologised to the Princess, and said he was sorry to have offended her by using the term Emperor. "You have not offended me," replied the Princess, "but I again advise you not to call that man Emperor." The gentleman in question had several opportunities after this to know that the Princess was not offended with him, as he has since received several marks of her attention.

The early graces, the engaging qualities, and the strong indications of extraordinary genius manifested by the Princess doubly endeared her to her royal grand-sire, who in quality of guardian to the presumptive heir to the crown, in 1806 nominated Dr. Fisher, then Bishop of Exeter, now of Salisbury, to direct her education. The Rev. Dr. Nott was appointed sub-preceptor, in which situation he was some time afterwards succeeded by the Rev. Dr. Short; while the direction of her household and her improvement in the accomplishments peculiar to her sex were committed to the dowager Lady de Clifford.*

At this period of her life the health of

her Royal Highness, for three successive summers, required sea-bathing: her residence was fixed at Bognor, which was originally her own choice, and to which she became very partial. She bathed three or four times a week, and drove about to the hamlets and rides in the vicinity in a little market cart drawn by four favourite grey ponies, a paternal present, which she had learned to manage with grace and ability. At other times she rambled about on foot, free and uncontrolled, but always under the protection of proper persons at a respectful distance: and on those occasions, dressed as simply as the daughter of a country curate, the heiress of the British empire feared not to enter the humblest cottage, especially where she thought her purse might be of service. She knew of every sick person in the neighbourhood, and we know that she both expressed and felt for them the kindest and most rational concern, giving them specially in charge, particularly the children, to Dr. J. B. Davis, who then made Bognor his usual summer residence as physician. Such active benevolence excited the loyal partiality of all ranks; indeed she was not only admired, but universally beloved for her charity, affability, and easy freedom of manners, that did not disdain running, upon many occasions, to assist in the common offices of life; nay, in her green habit and little straw hat, she has often stepped forward to open the gate of a Bognor cottage to persons on horseback, who knew not the rank of their smiling attendant.

The studies of her Royal Highness were urged with extraordinary assiduity. Persons who are accustomed to consider royal life as unmixed indulgence, may perhaps be surprized to learn that with the presumptive heir to the throne of England the tuition of the day commenced at six in the morning and continued, with slight intermission, till evening. With a natural thirst of knowledge and such opportunities of acquiring it, her progress was necessarily rapid and her attainments much more extensive than those of females in general society. We are assured that she was acquainted with the principal writers in the classic languages; that she was solidly informed in the history and policy of the European governments, and especially of the constitution and distinguishing features of our native history. She spoke French, German, Italian, and Spanish with considerable fluency. She wrote gracefully and had a particular fondness for the sub-

* This lady was mother to the late lamented Countess of Albemarle, whose death, under circumstances nearly resembling those which deprived the nation of her Royal Highness, is recorded at p. 453 of our last number.

limer productions of English poetry. But the lighter accomplishments were not neglected; and she sung and performed on the piano-forte, the harp, and the guitar with more than usual skill. Nature had kindly endowed her with tastes which are seldom found united, for in addition to these talents, she had a fine perception of the picturesque in nature, and a portion of her earliest hours and subsequently of the happiest ones which she spent in the society of her illustrious consort, were given up to drawing. She possessed great taste and judgment in the fine arts in general, in which she had been formed and ably assisted by Mrs. Cosway. At the age of thirteen she sat to Mr. Bacon for a bust, and the formation of the model in her presence excited in her Royal Highness a strong desire to try her skill in the art of modelling. Her first attempt was a small model of a favourite lap-dog, and this, with other successful essays, led to the more considerable undertaking of a bust of her sub-governess, Mrs. Udney. These performances, now in the possession of Mr. Bacon, evince the ability which she displayed in that department of art. At a subsequent period she was actively engaged in collecting portraits, chiefly miniatures, of illustrious characters in English history, in which she was thoroughly well versed. This taste naturally led her to book illustration from which she derived great amusement.

These were fine and extraordinary acquisitions; in any rank of society they would have made an admirable woman: and it may be a lesson from her grave to youth and rank who turn away from exertion, through fear of difficulty or through the pride that looks upon their station as exempt from the necessity of knowledge, that this mass of delightful intellectual enjoyment and preparation for the deeper duties of life, was acquired by a female who died at the age of 21, and that female the heiress to the first throne of the world.

From the character of her preceptors it was to be expected that the pure principles of religion would be assiduously instilled into the mind of her Royal Highness. That she was deeply imbued with them, that they were not only imprinted on her understanding, but written in her heart, is evident from numerous traits which have been made public since her decease. From among them we select the following:—

The Rev. Mr. Wilcox, a clergyman of the established church, being deeply in-

terested for a young man, then under sentence of death, was induced (as the most probable means of succeeding) to solicit the royal mercy through the intercession of the Princess Charlotte.—With this view he begged, and immediately obtained, an interview with her Royal Highness; and his statement soon excited in her breast an interest equal to his own. She pledged herself to lose no time in laying the case before her royal father, and to do her utmost to obtain a remission of the sentence. Mr. Wilcox felt exceedingly grateful, and on retiring observed, that the only return he could make (a return which he assured her he should not fail to present) was, to offer up to Heaven his *poor prayers* on her Royal Highness's behalf.—“Mr. Wilcox,” interrupted she, “don’t call your *poor prayers*, for the prayer of a righteous man availeth much!” From this pleasing incident (as it has been well observed) two valuable inferences may be drawn—her Royal Highness’s intimate acquaintance with her Bible, and the sense she entertained of the value and importance of prayer.

The same divine having obtained admission to the Princess (in June last) for the purpose of soliciting her patronage of a charitable institution, was received by her with the greatest affability. She entered into familiar conversation on the subject of religion; and among other things observed, that it was her first desire so to live as to make her death-bed easy. She then asked how he thought this wish could best be realized. Her visitor expressed some surprise that her Royal Highness, who could have the benefit of much superior advice, should consult him; to which she replied that she had put the same question to several persons as she was solicitous to collect different opinions upon it. Mr. Wilcox then fully explained to her the doctrine of Christianity, and the rational hope of salvation enjoyed by those who prove their belief by works. Her Royal Highness thanked him with so much cordiality for the full attention he had given to her question, that he was encouraged to ask her one in his turn, and it was—what had particularly induced her Royal Highness to propose the subject. Her reply was:—“I have been thinking of a conversation I had with my grandfather immediately after the death of the Princess Amelia, when he urged these considerations upon me with an earnestness I have never forgotten, and I hope, with the happiest effects upon my heart.” In what

an amiable light does this anecdote place our venerable and afflicted sovereign—and how much must it increase our regret at the early loss of her on whom his precepts and practice had made so profound an impression!

Her manner to her several preceptors was always easy, attentive, and even endearing; while her strict exactness in conforming to the hours of study was most exemplary. On the other hand, she expected from her masters the same exactness as she was herself accustomed to manifest. One of her instructors being half an hour too late, she reproved him for it: he expressed his sorrow, and pleaded in excuse that he had been deceived by his watch, which was a very indifferent one. "Well then," said her Royal Highness opening a table drawer and taking out a handsome one, "see if this will prevent a similar accident."

How superior her noble spirit was to that flattery with which the minds of persons of exalted rank are but too often corrupted is proved in a variety of instances, which, considering her extreme youth, cannot but excite the warmest admiration. A foreigner, not now in England, was employed to give her Royal Highness lessons in singing and music.—One evening the Princess performed to a large party at Warwick House, and was of course highly applauded, but she was conscious she did not deserve it. Turning round to her teacher, she asked his opinion: he said that she sung delightfully and played charmingly. Her Royal Highness took no further notice of the matter then, but when the music-master called next, one of the household was desired to pay him, and at the same time to say—"that her Royal Highness could not expect to profit by the instructions of a person who was mean enough to flatter her against his reason, and who had not candour to tell her when she was wrong, but suffer her to expose herself."

On this subject we have heard another anecdote highly honourable to her own good sense, and the probity of her reverend preceptor. Sitting one day at the piano-forte when the Bishop of Salisbury was present, the Princess requested his attention while she performed a difficult sonata. This she perhaps intentionally ran over in haste, slurring the finest passages, and disregarding the time; then turning to the Bishop, asked if he was not pleased with her execution. The worthy prelate candidly replied that he was not; upon which she started up

from the instrument ran to him and seizing his hand, exclaimed:—"Now I know you are my friend; for I have convinced myself that you do not flatter me when you are pleased to approve."

When the Princess had passed the years of childhood, her royal father naturally wished to enjoy more of her society, and more frequent opportunities of witnessing her progress in those studies and accomplishments that were deemed necessary for the exalted station for which Providence seemed to have destined her. Warwick House was therefore purchased and fitted up in a suitable style for her residence, and a communication was made from it into Carlton House. At this period of her life the painful differences between the Prince and Princess of Wales exposed their lovely daughter to severe trials, which exhibited the strength of her resolution and affection. Far be it from us to revive the memory of the circumstances that attended this unhappy misunderstanding. Suffice it to say, that the intercourse of the Princess Charlotte with her mother was restricted to a visit once a week, and at length to once a fortnight. In these arrangements respect for her father induced her to acquiesce, till a farther restraint put upon her strong and natural affections, by the prohibition of all communication with the Princess of Wales, called forth those striking demonstrations which the country hailed as omens of the open, generous and noble character of its future queen.

As her Royal Highness advanced towards maturity, parental and national solicitude was very naturally directed to the selection of a prince worthy of her merits and expectations for her husband. The young Prince of Orange, who might almost be considered as a native of England, having come hither when an infant, was the person whom his Majesty, with the apparent approbation of his whole family, destined for this honour. For this purpose he was educated in England, and thus became intimately acquainted with the habits, spirit, and interests of the nation. He had undergone that more valuable education which seems so necessary to invigorate men intended for the superintendence of kingdoms. He had spent a large share of his life almost in the obscurity of a private person. His family had been exiled from their throne, like many others, and sent to be wanderers, and dependants for a precarious asylum on the tottering powers of the

continent. They had at length been invited into England the general refuge of fallen royalty.

The prince, after completing his studies at Oxford, set out for the British army in the Peninsula, and made the principal campaigns of the Spanish war as aide-de-camp to the renowned Wellington. This match was finally broken off by some circumstances which have not yet been distinctly explained. The interference of the Princess of Wales, the difficulty of adjusting the residence of the young bride, and her personal reluctance, all given as grounds, and possibly all combined, put an end to a match which seemed to offer a striking combination of public and individual advantages.

Decision and frankness seem to have equally influenced the actions of her Royal Highness; and therefore what her ingenuousness would not permit her to feign, she had uniformly the courage to avow. These qualities may perhaps best account for her resistance to this proposed union, which, how auspicious soever it might seem, yet as it did not accord with the feelings of her heart, she refused to sanction with a reluctant hand. At the very time when the nation was looking forward to the consummation of this alliance, it was surprised with the intelligence of its sudden rupture in June, 1814, when her Royal Highness addressed a letter to the Earl of Liverpool as prime minister, expressing her reluctance to be carried out of the kingdom at so critical a time, when the situation and circumstances of the Princess of Wales imperiously demanded the countenance and consolation of a daughter. She farther stated, that she had not yet enjoyed in any competent degree the means of seeing her own country, or of becoming acquainted with the people towards whom she might at some future period be called upon to discharge the most important duties. Her Royal Highness also wrote a letter to the Prince of Orange himself, containing expressions highly flattering to him, and assuring him that no personal objections had influenced her determination. Whether this determination produced any unpleasant consequences to her Royal Highness, we pretend not to decide; but so much is certain, that on the evening of the 13th of July, 1814, she quitted Warwick House privately and unattended, and hastened in a hackney-coach to the residence of her mother. She was, however, conducted back the same night, by the Duke of York to Carlton House;

her attendants and household were dismissed; the Duchess-dowager of Leeds was appointed to succeed Lady de Clifford as her governess; and in a few days she was removed to Cranbourne Lodge near Windsor, which was fixed upon for her future residence.

The usual epochs of high life passed over the Princess without any peculiar effect on her habits. Her birthday was for the first time kept at court in 1815, on her commencing her twentieth year; on May the 18th of the same year, she was introduced to the Queen's drawing-room, and attracted the universal eye and admiration. The private life of the highest rank seldom transpires in its truth. But the comparative seclusion in which the young Princess passed those years in which the character is formed, gave unusual opportunities of ascertaining her temperament. The anecdotes of her youth all give the same impression of a judgment fond of deciding for itself, of a temper hasty but generous, of a disregard of personal privation, and of a spirit peculiarly and proudly English. She frequently spoke of Queen Elizabeth as the model for a British queen; and it has been remarked, that in her ample forehead, large blue eye, and dignified countenance, there was a strong resemblance to the portraits of Elizabeth in the days of her youth and beauty.

This spirit she evinced in a striking manner during a visit to Weymouth in the summer of 1815. Being at sea in her yacht, the *Leviathan* of 74 guns; sailing near, brought to, fired a salute to the royal standard flying, and soon after, Captain Nixon, who commanded her, rowed on board the yacht, to pay his respects to the Princess. Her Royal Highness received him on deck, and after the usual ceremonies, she said, "Captain Nixon, your's seems a very fine ship of war, I should like much to go on board her." The Bishop of Salisbury standing by, asked whether she thought her illustrious father might not probably disapprove of her thus passing in an open boat through a rough sea. The immediate answer to this was: "Queen Elizabeth took great delight in her navy, and was not afraid to go on board a man of war in an open boat; then why should I? Pray, Captain Nixon, have the goodness to receive me in your barge, and let me be rowed on board the *Leviathan*, for I am not only desirous, but determined to inspect her." The necessary preparations were made, and her Royal Highness passed down

into Captain Nixon's barge, followed by her two ladies in attendance and the Bishop of Salisbury; and coming alongside the Leviathan, the yards were manned, and a chair of state let down. The Princess desired it to be rehoisted, saying, "I prefer going up in the manner that a seaman does: you, Captain Nixon, will kindly follow me, taking care of my clothes; and when I am on the deck the chair may be let down for the other ladies and the bishop." No sooner said than done; and her Royal Highness ascended with a facility that astonished the whole delighted crew. The royal suite being upon deck, the ship's officers were severally introduced. Her Royal Highness expressed great surprise at the space and strength of the ship, and remarked, "Well might such noble structures be called the *Wooden Walls of Old England!*" The Princess, after inspecting every part of the ship, presented a purse to Captain Nixon, desiring him to apply it for the crew, as a token of her respect for them, and descended the ship's side as she rose, under a royal salute, accompanied by the gratifying cheers of the loyal and hearty crew of a British man of war.

Among the distinguished personages who visited England in 1814 in the train of the Emperor of Russia and the King of Prussia, was Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg, who introduced himself to the Princess Charlotte as the bearer of a letter to her from her relative the late gallant Duke of Brunswick. She was immediately captivated with his address and manners; farther intercourse heightened these first impressions into a warmer sentiment, and love succeeded to esteem. The Princess had kindled as ardent a flame in the heart of the gallant stranger; who, on discovering that this passion was reciprocal, waited upon the Prince Regent, and in the most honourable and candid manner avowed his love, adding, that however gratified he should feel by the honour of so illustrious an alliance, yet he had come to receive the commands of his Royal Highness to quit the kingdom immediately if the prosecution of his suit had not his full and unqualified approbation. The Prince complimented his visitor on the high sense of honour which he had displayed, and assured him of his permission to continue his addresses to his daughter, if they were agreeable to her. With such encouragement Prince Leopold soon afterwards returned to the Continent; but it is asserted, that during his absence not

a fortnight was suffered to pass by the lovers without their writing to each other. At length, the Prince Regent, satisfied that their union would lay the foundation of the happiness of his beloved daughter's future life, signified his consent. The consequence was the immediate return of the Prince to England, in February, 1816, and his union with the amiable Princess on the 2d of May following. A provision, suitable to the generosity of a great nation was voted for them by parliament. An income of 50,000*l.* was settled on them jointly, and for the life of the survivor; 10,000*l.* per annum was allotted to the Princess independent of the controul of her husband; 60,000*l.* was voted for their outfit, and the mansion and domain of Claremont in Surrey were purchased for their residence.

How speedily has it been the will of Providence to dash with bitterness those joyful feelings which the whole nation cherished upon the marriage of this accomplished Princess! Concurring with her illustrious bridegroom in the preference of a country life, she retired with him soon after their nuptials to Claremont; and in this favourite retreat the greatest part of their time has since been spent. The Prince, an amiable and honourable man, has proved by his whole conduct that he sincerely loved his wife. The Princess daily increased in fondness for him whom she had chosen from the world. Their time was passed in the happiest enjoyments of active, private life. They were seldom asunder; they rode together, visited the neighbouring cottages, and relieved their industrious but distressed inhabitants together; and seemed made and prepared for the truest and most unchanging felicity of wedded life. They seldom left Claremont, and never came to London but on the public occasions which required their presence. At home they were busied in all the pursuits of diligent and accomplished minds. The morning was chiefly given to exercise, and to the embellishment of Claremont and its neighbourhood, which daily furnished fresh evidence of their taste in landscape-gardening. In the afternoon, one of her most pleasing occupations was to accompany her consort in his study of the English language, in which he soon made such proficiency as to be able to read our best writers upon history and jurisprudence. On the other hand, Leopold, who draws with the ability of a professor, assisted the Princess in her sketches of the surrounding country. The evenings generally closed with music,

She was of religious habits, and a strict observer of the Sabbath, as well as her illustrious consort, whose practice it was to read to her after the church service one of our best English sermons. In short, as a wife she exhibited a model to the rest of her sex. She looked up to her husband with the most perfect affection and respect, and he was worthy of it all. His influence over her was unbounded, though the exercise of it was of the gentlest kind.

With that truly national spirit which rendered this Princess so deserved a favourite with all classes, she manifested, from the moment that she became mistress of her own actions, an invariable determination to give every encouragement which example could afford to native industry. Thus, immediately after her marriage, it was intimated to her establishment that her Royal Highness expected them to wear in future none but British manufactures. At the same time she sent an order to her own dress-makers not to introduce any thing foreign into articles prepared for her, on pain of incurring her displeasure and being no longer employed. In the same spirit, when the distress among the silk manufacturers in Spitalfields was so pressing in March, 1817, her Royal Highness and her illustrious consort, in order to afford a solid relief to the poor artizans, ordered 1000*l.* to be expended in British silks, which were sent as presents to the various families of their continental connections. They also determined to furnish a suite of apartments with silk of British manufacture, and just before her last illness, the Princess had finished an apartment in yellow silk.

Her Royal Highness never manifested that fondness for dress which is so commonly considered as inherent in her sex. In the preparations made during her pregnancy for the expected infant, the absence of all unnecessary ornament attracted the attention of a lady of her household, who remarked that such plainness would be agreeable to very few persons claiming any rank in life. "Recollect," replied her Royal Highness, "that my child will not derive consequence from its dress." This was uttered with her usual gracious smile, which changed into some seriousness of manner when she added:—"I will teach it the useful lesson of being moderate in its desires; for the very idea of a tradesman suffering by the extravagance of me or mine would be too mortifying a degradation for me to bear."

How deservedly she was endeared to all those who were within the sphere of her influence, will appear from the following anecdotes:—

In one of her walks with Prince Leopold, in November, 1816, she addressed a decent looking person, who was employed as a day-labourer, and said: "My good man, you have seen better days." "I have, your Royal Highness," answered the labourer; "I have rented a good farm, but the change in the times has ruined me." At this reply she burst into tears, and observed to Prince Leopold: "Let us be grateful to Providence for his blessings, and endeavour to fulfil the important duties required of us to make all our labourers happy!" On her return home, she desired the steward to obtain a list of all the deserving objects of charity employed in the house and park, and in the village of Esher, with the number of each family, &c. A communication was then made to the household, that it was the wish of their Royal and Serene Highnesses to make them happy and comfortable, but that there should be no waste of a single article of provisions at the several tables, but that all the remnants should be delivered to the clerk of the kitchen, who was appointed to distribute food to the several applicants who had tickets, in proportionate quantities. This regulation was cheerfully obeyed; and for 19 months scarcely a crust of bread was wasted throughout the whole establishment. Instead of festivities on the Prince's birth-day, in December, 150*l.* was expended in supplying the honest and poor labourers with clothing, and on the birth-day of the Princess Charlotte, in January, her Royal Highness expended the same sum in clothing the poor women.

About a month before her death the Princess was walking with her consort in the pleasure grounds at Claremont, when she accosted the gardener with her usual condescension and familiarity, and among many other questions, asked him if he could read. "Yes, madam," was the reply—(for she never suffered her domestics to address her in any other manner). "Have you a Bible?" "No, madam." "Then," rejoined the Princess, "I'll give you one." She immediately went to the house, and returned with a Bible, which she presented to the poor fellow—having written his name in it, with these words subjoined—"From his friend Charlotte."

A lady who formerly held an office in the household, and had a share in the education of the Princess, called at Clare-

mont, in order to pay her respects to her Royal Highness, whom she found at a table, covered with papers relating to household accounts, bills, receipts, &c. She was instantly admitted, most kindly and heartily received, and reproached for having been so long absent.—“We were speaking of you the other day,” said the Princess, “and I was telling my husband how much I was indebted to your care.” She then spoke of her marriage, her domestic affairs, and described herself as the happiest woman, and her husband as the best of men in the kingdom.—“By the bye,” said she, “have you ever seen Coburg?” Her visitor replied, that she had never yet had that honour, which she regretted, and of which she was very desirous. “Then you shall have it directly,” said her Royal Highness; and going into an inner room, she requested her consort to come and receive her friend Hrs. H., whom she presented as the person of whom she had often spoken to him with esteem and affection. His Serene Highness expressed himself highly pleased at the introduction, and after conversing a few moments in the most courteous and affable manner, retired; regretting that his occupations would not permit him to remain longer. “He is very busy,” said the Princess, “in his department, as I am in mine, looking over and paying our monthly accounts; but I have been quicker than he, and have quite done.—This is the first Monday in the month, and when you come on that day, you will always find us employed in the same manner, for we are determined to live within our income, and not get into debt.” She then arranged her papers, and attended her visitor round the grounds of her residence.

Endeared to the nation by this exemplary performance of public and private duties, the Princess was regarded with even increased interest as soon as it was known that she was in a way to add a new scion to the stock of Brunswick. During the whole of her pregnancy she enjoyed the best possible state of health. She indulged in no dissipation; she lived in tranquil retirement, keeping the most regular hours, passing her whole time in the enjoyment of domestic life, of which the illustrious couple furnished such a striking instance, that it could not be contemplated without the most sensible pleasure.—“Indeed,” as the *Spectator* observes, “the happiness of the conjugal state appears heightened to the highest degree it is capable of, when we see two persons of accomplished minds not only

united in the same interests and affections, but in their taste of the same improvements and diversions.” To no two persons could this remark be more strictly applicable than to the Princess Charlotte and Prince Leopold. The public, who knew the manner of her Royal Highness’s life, waited, not without anxiety, but yet without dread, for the important event, all the arrangements preparatory to which were made under her own direction. She determined to await it at Claremont, and selected Sir Richard Croft and Dr. Baillie, men of the highest professional eminence, to attend her. Early in the morning of the 4th of November, 1817, symptoms of the approaching consummation of a nation’s wishes manifested themselves, and expresses were dispatched to such of the great officers of state whose presence is required on such occasions, and who immediately hastened to Claremont. The progress of the labour was very slow, but without any appearance of danger; it was, nevertheless, deemed advisable to send to London for Dr. Sims, who arrived in the following night. It was not till nine o’clock in the evening of the 6th that her Royal Highness was delivered of a still-born male infant. During this long and painful interval, Prince Leopold was constant in his attendance, and evinced the deepest solicitude. More than once he exclaimed, that “the unrepining patient endurance of the Princess, while it gave him comfort, communicated also a deep affliction at her sufferings being so protracted.” She bore the disappointment of her hopes of living offspring with equal firmness and resignation. “I regret extremely the misfortune which has occurred,” said she, “not so much on my own account as because it will disappoint the hopes of the people, and particularly so, because it will affect Prince Leopold: tell him the fatal event with tenderness; but, above all, tell him I am the happiest wife in England.” His Highness received the intelligence with the ejaculation, “Thank God, however, the Princess is safe!” Though of course much exhausted, her Royal Highness seemed so composed, and to be going on so favourably, that the great officers of state quitted Claremont about eleven o’clock. Not an hour elapsed before a change was observed; her quiet left her, and she became restless and uneasy. The medical attendants felt alarmed, and every application that art could devise was resorted to. No sooner was this unfavourable alteration intimated to Prince Leo-

pold, than he flew to her bed-side, and endeavoured, as much as possible, to disguise from his suffering consort the grief and agony which he felt at the unexpected turn that had taken place. She scarcely ever moved her eyes from the face of her beloved Prince, and frequently extended her hand to meet his. Meanwhile her pain increased; convulsions succeeded; nature was completely exhausted, and at half past two in the morning of the 6th of November she heaved a gentle sigh and expired, having remained perfectly sensible till the last moment. Thus, in the enjoyment of health and beauty, at the early age of twenty-one, was snatched from this world the lovely and accomplished Princess—

Th' expectancy and rose of the fair state,
Th' observed of all observers.

Dispatches, announcing this most afflicting event, were immediately sent off to the royal father of the lovely victim, to the Queen and Princess Elizabeth, who were at Bath, and to the other members of her illustrious family. The Prince Regent, on receiving the first news of his daughter's illness, had hastened from Sudbourne-hall in Suffolk, with the utmost anxiety and expedition to Carlton House, with the intention of proceeding to Claremont, when the Duke of York and Earl Bathurst arrived with the heart-rending tidings that his only child was no more! We presume not to describe the shock which this intelligence must have given to his Royal Highness: let those who are parents figure to themselves what would be their own feelings in a similar situation, and then they will be able to form some idea of his! Or what language can express the agony of an adoring husband and a father, bereft at one stroke of wife and child? The attempt would be alike impotent and superfluous—for sorrows such as these come home to every bosom. On the public at large the effect was little less overwhelming than if one of its members had been suddenly ravished from every family. No event within our memory ever burst upon the country more unexpectedly. When every one was listening for the signal that was to proclaim the birth of England's heir—when all were prepared for congratulation and joy, it was indeed sufficient to astound the mind with grief, to have all these expectations so signally disappointed—to have all these feelings destroyed at once—to be called upon to mourn when we were only prepared to rejoice—to have

All things that we ordained festival
Turn from their office to black funeral:
Our instruments to melancholy bells;
Our wedding cheer to a sad burial feast;
Our solemn hymns to sullen dirges change;
Our bridal flowers serve for a buried corse;
And all things change them to the contrary.

The impression produced by this reverse corresponded with the contrast. Unprecedented dismay, and the profoundest and most unfeigned sorrow, in all its varied expressions, overwhelmed a loyal people when the unexpected intelligence reached the metropolis, and ran, with almost incredible rapidity, through every part of the country. Melancholy clouded every brow, and the closing of shops, and the dumb peals of tolling bells, spoke the general depression. In town and in the country the theatres and other places of public amusement were closed: the public meetings and festivals of corporate bodies were postponed; the courts of justice deferred their proceedings; business of every kind seemed almost suspended:—indeed, one universal demonstration of pungent sorrow and disappointed hope pervaded every part of the united kingdom. Many of the churches and other places of public worship were arrayed in the sable garb of woe, and from every pulpit were paid spontaneous tributes of mingled affection, loyalty, and grief.

The sorrows of the illustrious widower were so intense, that serious apprehensions were entertained for his health. His days were wholly given up to mourning, and his nights were restless. His royal father-in-law, while he himself stood in need of sympathizing attentions, considerably endeavoured to console the affliction of the widowed husband. He sent to his Serene Highness the expressions of his sincere condolence, together with an offer of apartments at Carlton House; which, however, the Prince respectfully declined, being determined to attend the remains of his beloved consort till the tomb should separate him from them for ever. Besides the verbal message, his Royal Highness is said to have written to Prince Leopold a letter expressing the deepest sense of the manner in which he had invariably conducted himself to his daughter—a manner which had insured to him the blessings and affection of the father, and the admiration and respect of the whole nation.

These attentions, however grateful, could not alleviate the sense of his irreparable loss, and his attachment and respect to the Princess were most affect-

ingly and delicately expressed. When she expired, she had his picture suspended to her neck, and some rings which he presented to her on her fingers. These he would not suffer to be touched, and they were accordingly entombed with her Royal Highness. It was his practice every night about eleven o'clock, before he retired to rest, to visit her loved remains, and pour forth his sorrows over them. The bonnet and cloak which she wore in her last walk with him, and which were hung by her own hands upon a screen in the sitting-parlour, he would not suffer to be removed nor even touched by any person whatever. Her watch also remained by his direction on the mantel-piece in precisely the same situation in which she herself placed it: in short, the most inconsiderable articles once possessed by his beloved Princess were endeared to him by fond recollections. These details may appear trivial to some; but few of our readers need be told, that the affections of the heart are displayed much more clearly in little things like these, than on occasions of greater moment. The first step which his Serene Highness took towards consoling his own afflictions was to alleviate the distresses of others, by ordering fifty pounds to be distributed among the poor workmen who had been employed in the improvements on the grounds at Claremont, and whose labours were suspended by the sudden calamity.

The Prince Regent could not be restrained from the melancholy sight of the remains of his beloved daughter, and on the 11th repaired to Claremont for that purpose. The interview between his Royal Highness and his afflicted son-in-law was most affecting.

Conformably with the usage observed from time immemorial in regard to the royal family of England, the body of the Princess was opened and embalmed, and the intestines deposited in an urn. The corpse was then wrapped in cere-cloth, and the whole enclosed in rich blue velvet, tied with white satin ribbon. Upon opening the body, no morbid symptom that could account for the death of her Royal Highness was discovered.

Her remains were deposited in a mahogany coffin, lined and trinned with white satin, and the bolster and pillow covered with the same. The plate of silver gilt bore the following inscription:

Depositum

Illustrissimæ Principissæ CHARLOTTÆ

AUGUSTÆ

Illustrissimi Principis GEORGIÆ AUGUSTÆ

FREDERICI

Principis Walliæ, Britanniarum Regentis

Filiæ unicæ,

Consortisque Serenissimi Principis

LEOPOLDI GEORGIÆ FREDERICI

Ducis Saxoniz, Marchionis Misniæ,

Landgravi Thuringiæ, Principis Coburgi

Saalfeldensis, Exercituum Regis

Marescalli, Majestati Regiæ a

Sanctionibus Consilii, Ordinis Periscelidis

et Honoratissimi Ordinis Militaris

de Balneo Equitis:

Obiit 6ta die Novembris anno Domini

M.DCCCXVII. Etatis suæ XXII.

The body of the infant was embalmed in the same manner as that of the Princess, and placed in a separate coffin.

It was resolved that the funeral should be private, and the remains of her Royal Highness and her infant should be deposited in the vault originally constructed by Cardinal Wolsey, under St. George's chapel at Windsor, and fitted up a few years since by order of his present Majesty as the burial-place of himself and his descendants. The 19th of November was fixed for this solemnity, which Prince Leopold determined to attend in person. Accordingly, on the 18th, at six in the evening, the remains of the Princess were removed from the mansion so lately blessed with her cheering presence, and placed in a hearse drawn by eight horses, as were the coffin of the infant and urn in a mourning coach with six horses. Prince Leopold, faithful to the solemn duty which he had imposed upon himself, and with a look that sufficiently bespoke the agony of his feelings, entered another mourning coach, accompanied by Baron Hardenbrock and his physician, Dr. Stockmar. Three other mourning coaches were occupied by the principal attendants of the illustrious pair. The procession, headed by upwards of thirty horsemen, three abreast, and followed by a party of the 10th dragoons, and a great concourse of persons on horseback and on foot, took the road over Walton bridge. The bells of the different towns and villages through which it passed, tolled in solemn sounds, and the roads were thronged with spectators. At Egham the escort of the 10th regiment was relieved by a detachment of the royal horse-guards. The melancholy cavalcade did not reach Windsor till two o'clock in the morning. Till this moment the moon had shone brightly all the way from Claremont; but now the sky became overcast; the moon was enveloped in clouds, and darkness ensued—a sudden change which visibly affected thousands of spectators. The body of

the infant and the urn were immediately conveyed to St. George's chapel, where they were received by the dean, and lowered by the yeomen of the guard into the royal cemetery, and there deposited temporarily upon a shelf, previously to being placed on the coffin of the Princess. The latter was received at the Lower Lodge by the yeomen of the guard, and deposited in an apartment fitted up in a style of state. A large black velvet pall, with a broad white border, covered the coffin and reached to the floor, which, as well as every other part of the room, was covered with black cloth. Upon the coffin was the coronet, and at the head against the wall a large silk escutcheon. Three large wax candles burned on either side, and many smaller ones were attached to the walls of the apartment. To those who were acquainted with the habits of the lamented Princess when she resided in these apartments, it was a mournful reflection, that the room so solemnly dedicated to her funeral honours was formerly her dining-room. Here she

lived in a course of improving occupation, of healthful exercise, of cheerful and innocent recreations. Here she prepared herself for that career of honourable and happy duties, the performance of which, in the spirit of purity and affection, has so endeared her to the people of Britain.

In the evening of the 19th, about seven o'clock, the whole regiment of horse-guards marched into Windsor, and formed in single files on each side of the High-street and Castle-street. The foot-guards also were stationed by the outer gate of the castle within the walls, and in the interior of St. George's chapel.—The crowd assembled in the streets, at the windows, and in every situation where a glimpse of the procession could be obtained, was beyond calculation. At eight o'clock every fourth man of the horse-guards lighted a torch, and half an hour afterwards the procession began to move from the Lower Lodge in the following order:—

The band of the Royal Horse-Guards Blue, with muffled drums.

An escort of the Royal Horse Guards Blue, fifty rank and file.

Ten Servants and Grooms of the Princess and Prince Leopold, on foot, in deep mourning.

Eighty-five Servants and Grooms of the Royal Family, the Prince Regent, and their Majesties, on foot, in full state liveries, with crape hat-bands and black gloves, four and four, bearing flambeaux.

THE HEARSE,

Drawn by eight of the Prince Regent's black horses, fully caparisoned, each horse attended by a Groom in full state livery.

His Majesty's Body Carriage,

(Drawn by a full set of his Majesty's horses, each horse attended by a Groom in full state livery), conveying his Serene Highness the Prince Leopold,

Chief Mourner,

and the Dukes of York and Clarence,

Supporters to the Chief Mourner.

Mutes and Pages.

The carriages of Prince Leopold, the Prince Regent, and Royal Dukes, each drawn by six horses.

All the coaches had their blinds drawn up except the first, in which Prince Leopold moved to discharge the last heart-rending duty to the once dear source of all his hopes, but now of all his sorrows. The serenity of the night, the moon shining in unclouded majesty, and blending her mild rays with the artificial glare of the funeral flambeaux, threw an awful, a religious, and an interesting effect on the whole of the sepulchral pageant.

On its arrival within the castle-gate, an escort of the 10th hussars conducted the hearse to the south door of the chapel. The whole interior of the lower ward was lined with troops of horse and foot, bearing flambeaux. At the south

door an elegant and extensive porch had been erected, covered with black cloth, festooned at the top in deep folds. The body was here removed from the hearse by eight yeomen of the guard, and the servants and grooms filed off.—In the interior of the chapel, the foot-guards were stationed in the aisles and nave, every fourth man bearing smaller torches than those used without.

The pavement of the choir was completely covered with black cloth; the stalls of the Knights of the Garter were hung with the same, in rich draperies; the cushions, seats, and other appurtenances of the choir, as well as the altar, were also clothed in black.

At the entrance, the dean and prebendaries, attended by the choir, received the body; and the procession being formed, moved down the south aisle and up the nave into the choir, in the following order:—

Naval Knights of Windsor, in full dress uniform.

Poor Knights of Windsor, in mantles and gowns.

Pages of the Prince Leopold.

Pages of the Royal Family.

Pages of the Prince Regent.

Pages of their Majesties.

Solicitor to her late Royal Highness.

Comptroller of the Household of her late Royal Highness.

Apothecaries of her late Royal Highness. | Surgeons of her late Royal Highness.

The Curates and Rectors of the parishes of Esher and Windsor.

Physicians who attended her late Royal Highness.

Chaplains to his Serene Highness.

Equerry to her late Royal Highness.

Equeries of the Royal Family.

Equeries of the Prince Regent.

Quarter-Master-General. Adjutant-General.

Officers of the Duchy of Cornwall.

Chamberlain to the Great Steward of Scotland.

Grooms of the Bedchamber to the Prince Regent.

Pursuivants of Arms.

Comptroller of the Prince Regent's Household. Treasurer of the Prince Regent's Household.

Master of the Prince Regent's Household.

Heralds of Arms.

Privy Purse and Private Secretary to the Prince Regent.

Lords of the Prince Regent's Bedchamber.

Norroy King of Arms.

The Bishop of Exeter. The Bishop of Salisbury.

The Bishop of London.

The Ministers of Hanover and Saxony, Count Munster and Baron de Just.

The Deputy Earl Marshal.

His Majesty's Ministers.

The Archbishop of Canterbury.

Choir of Windsor.

Six Minor Canons.

Prebendaries of Windsor.

Dean of Windsor, Hon. and Rev. Henry Lewis Hobart, D. D.

Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard.

The Groom of the Stole. { The Lord Steward of his Majesty's Household. } The King's Master of the Horse.

Clarenceux King of Arms.

Gentlemen Usher. { The Coronet of her late Royal Highness, borne upon a black velvet cushion by Colonel Addenbroke. } Gentlemen Usher.

Gentleman Usher. { Garter Principal King of Arms, bearing his sceptre. } Gentleman Usher.

Secretary to the Lord Chamberlain. { The Lord Chamberlain of his Majesty's Household. } The Vice-Chamberlain.

Supporters of the Pall,
Lady Boston, Lady Grenville.

The Coffin

Supporters of the Pall,
Lady Arden, Lady Ellenborough

Covered with a black velvet Pall, adorned with eight escutcheons of her Royal Highness's Arms, and carried by eight Yeomen of the Guard, under a canopy of black velvet, borne by eight Gentlemen Ushers.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence, in a long black cloak, his train borne by two Gentlemen of H. R. H.'s Household.	<p>THE CHIEF MOURNER, His Serene Highness PRINCE LEOPOLD, in a long black cloak, his train borne by Baron de Hardenbrock and Sir Robert Gardiner.</p>	His Royal Highness the Duke of York, in a long black cloak, his train borne by two Gentlemen of H. R. H.'s Household.
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Princes of the Blood Royal, their trains borne by two Gentlemen of their Households.

Ladies of the Bedchamber to her late Royal Highness.

Women of the Bedchamber to her late Royal Highness.

His Majesty's Establishment at Windsor.

Her Majesty's Establishment at Windsor.

Ladies Attendants on their Royal Highnesses the Princesses.

Attendants on her late Royal Highness the Princess Charlotte.

Attendants on her Majesty and the Princesses.

Immediately on the entrance of the body into the chapel, the choir commenced the impressive burial service composed jointly by Croft and Purcell. The second verse, "I know that my Redeemer liveth," was played in the most tender manner, and sung in a style of pathetic solemnity, highly creditable to the gentlemen of the choir. During this most impressive part of the solemnity the procession had moved into the choir. The body was placed on a platform near the centre of the choir, concealing the entrance to the royal vault. The coronet and cushion were laid upon the coffin. The chief mourner, who moved in the mournful procession with an effort of firmness which only more painfully indicated the struggles of his heart, was conducted to a chair placed for his Serene Highness at the head of the corpse. He was supported on each side by the Dukes of York and Clarence, who had accompanied him in the procession. The supporters of the pall sat in their places near the body. The Dukes of Sussex and Cumberland, and such of the nobility who are Knights of the Garter, ascended their different stalls. The ministers of state, the officers of the household, and the other attendants of the procession, were placed in various seats, according to their respective ranks.

After the whole arrangements were made, the choir chaunted the proper psalms, viz. the 39th and 90th. The noble lesson of the burial service was then read by the dean of Windsor from the sovereign's stall; and after the lesson, the beautiful anthem, Psalm xvi. 9, 10, 11, 12, the composition of Dr. Blake, was sung by the choristers and lay clerks.

During the performance of that part of the service which commences, "Man that is born of a woman," the platform was gradually lowered by imperceptible machinery, and the coffin descended below the pavement. At the moment of its disappearance the dean read the simple prayer, "Forasmuch as it hath pleased God, &c." The effect of this part of the solemnity was most awful; the gradual disappearance of the corpse with-

out the application of visible strength, conveying a sublime and indescribable sentiment. The third part of the service, "I heard a voice from Heaven," was then sung; the dean read the remainder of the office of interment.—After the service was concluded, the Deputy King of Arms proclaimed her late Royal Highness's style, but his feelings would scarcely allow him to give utterance to the form. The *Dead March in Saul* was then exquisitely played by Mr. Sexton organist to the chapel, while the mourners and attendants slowly retired. Prince Leopold was greatly agitated as he left the choir; his pallid and agonized countenance, and unsteady step, excited the deepest sympathy in all the spectators. Immediately after the afflicting ceremony, his Serene Highness returned to Claremont with his faithful attendants.

This day, which will be memorable in the annals of the British empire, exhibited the spectacle of a whole nation prostrate before the altars of the Creator in spontaneous mourning and sorrow. The shops, and even many private houses, were closely shut up; all business was suspended; the bells every where tolled the funeral knell; the churches and other places of divine worship were universally opened and thronged; and the demonstrations of affliction were as universal as they were sincere. Well indeed may we mourn the day on which the tomb closed upon two generations, from whom we expected a long line of patriot princes to inherit the triple crown of the royal house of Brunswick!

In person the Princess Charlotte was about the middle size, inclining rather to *embonpoint*, but not so much as to impair the symmetry of her form. Her complexion was beautifully fair, her arms delicately rounded, and her head finely placed. There was a mingled sweetness and dignity in her look; a full, intelligent eye; and when she was engaged in conversation, she had much liveliness in the expression of her countenance. The resemblance to her illustrious father was striking. But to those

who have not enjoyed opportunities of seeing her, Royal Highness, the portrait which accompanies this memoir will convey a much better idea of her person than any description.*

ORIGINAL POETRY.

IN MEMORY

*Of H. R. H. the Princess CHARLOTTE, &c.
written immediately after the Funeral,
Nov. 19, 1817.*

The bell has ceased to toll;
The muffled drum to roll,
The thrilling anthem's melting strains are
The solemn rites are o'er, [done:
For Charlotte now no more;
Britannia's fairest flower, for ever gone!

The torches' lurid rays
Around no longer blaze;
The sad procession's mournful pageantry,
In high heraldic state,
Magnificently great,
Like her it honoured, all has ceased to be!

The marble tomb is closed;
Her mortal part reposed
Upon its earthy but untimely bed,
To bursting tears and sighs,
Heart-rending sympathies,
Succeeds the chilling silence of the dead!

One only lingers there
Sad image of despair;
Now wildly moved—now mute and motion-
Gazing on vacancy, [less,
As if he still could see,
Could clasp, that form he must no more
possess!

Peace to her hallowed urn,
From earth to heaven I turn
Her pure exalted spirit to behold,
Of every bliss possessed,
Bright portion of the blessed,
For ever there with sister saints enrolled.

And may one artless verse,
Though weeping, yet rehearse
What once she was, whom all with tears re-
Whose loss an Empire mourned, [gret
When joy to sorrow turned,
As Hope's bright star in sudden darkness set.

Endued with every charm,
Benevolent and warm,
She kept the noiseless tenor of her way;
With soul too dignified,
For empty pomp and pride,
She courted science, while she shunned dis-
play.

In her was dawning seen
A truly British Queen
Born to be sovereign of the brave and free;
And dear to her the fame
Of Britain's glorious name
And dear her native land of liberty.

Midst Claremont's shades retired,
Revered, beloved, admired,
A bright example to the world she stood;
Of all that rank bestows,
That better part she chose,
The glorious privilege of doing good.

Though every grace had lent
Some sweet accomplishment,
To deck a form where all the virtues dwelt;
She meekly bowed her head,
Each proud pretension fled
As at the altar of her God she knelt.

By that pure path alone,
To an immortal throne,
Eternal in the heavens, she sought to go,
Her diadem cast down,
For a far nobler crown,
Than this vain world could ever yet bestow.

But while the selfish tear,
Resistless as sincere,
Flows for a nation's hopes to dust consigned;
O let us not forget
One sad survivor, yet
To darker depths of misery resigned!

Thy griefs, O Leopold,
Cannot alas! be told— [heart,
What voice can soothe the sorrows of thy
When she, even she, is gone,
Whose accents could alone
The consolation that thou need'st impart.

Severe indeed on thee
Has fallen calamity:
Widowed and lonely, childless, hopeless left!
Of all that men desire,
Pursue, enjoy, admire,
To be in one sad, fatal hour bereft!

Thy pangs, O Prince, we share—
Yet sink not in despair:
Religion bids us meekly kiss the rod;
His high behests obey
Who gives and takes away—
That must be right which is the Will of
God! G. C.

Croly?

* To such of our readers as are desirous of possessing a more extensive account of the Life of the late Princess, we recommend A Biographical Memoir of the Public and Private Life of the Princess Charlotte Augusta of England and Saxe Coburg, lately published, from which we have gleaned a few of the anecdotes in the preceding pages.

INTELLIGENCE IN LITERATURE AND THE ARTS AND SCIENCES.

PROCEEDINGS OF UNIVERSITIES.

OXFORD, Dec. 6.—The following subjects are proposed for the Chancellor's Prizes for the ensuing year :—

For Latin Verses—"Titus Hierosolymam expugnans."

For an English Essay—"Biography."

For a Latin Essay—"Quam Vim in Moribus Populi conformandis exhibeant Rerum publicarum subitæ Mutationes?"

Sir Roger Newdigate's Prize—"The Coliseum."

Dec. 13, the names of those candidates who, at the close of the public examination this term, were admitted by the public examiners into the first and second classes of *Literæ Humaniores* and *Disciplina Mathematica et Physica* respectively, according to the alphabetical arrangement in each class prescribed by the statute, stand as follow :—

In the First Class of Literæ Humaniores.

Baring Francis, Christ-church.

Creswell W. Brasen-nose-college.

Henderson Gilbert, ditto.

Knight Henry H. Exeter college.

Mure James, Christ-church.

Sanderson S. Pembroke-college.

Shuldham, John Christ-church.

In the First Class of Disciplina Mathematica et Physica.

Baring Francis, Christ-church.

Glyn George H. ditto.

Powell Baden, Oriel-college.

In the Second Class of Literæ Humaniores.

Glaister W. University-college.

Graves J. S. Brasen-nose-college.

Hale Wm. H. Oriel-college.

Kekewich S. Christ-church.

Morrall John, Brasen-nose-college.

Owen Owen, Jesus-college.

Pitt Joseph, Christ-church.

Sullivan Frederick, Brasen-nose college.

Tristram H. B. Christ-church.

Walker John, Brasen-nose-college.

In the Second Class of Disciplina Mathematica et Physica.

Hale William H. Oriel-college.

Literæ Humaniores.

Cleaver Henry, Christ-church.

Colson John M. Balliol-college.

Duncombe Charles, Christ-church.

Glyn George H. ditto.

Grove Wm. Oriel-college.

Hall James, Wadham-college.

Hewitt Hon. J. P. Christ-church.

Hughes John G. Trinity-college.

Johnson Thos. Brasen-nose-college.

Jones John, Jesus-college.

King Moss, Christ-church.

Lewis David, Brasen-nose-college.

Merewether John, Queen-college.

Noble Robert, Brasen-nose college.

Ranken Charles, Christ-church.

Shapcott T. L. St. Alban's-hall.

Sydenham John, Exeter-college.

Troughton James, Christ-church.

Disciplina Mathematica.

Crabb George, Magdalen-hall.

CAMBRIDGE.—The subject of the Norrisian prize essay for the present year is—

What confirmation does the credibility of the Gospel History derive from the number and concurrence of the Evangelists?

Nov. 18, at a meeting of the Master and Fellows of Clare Hall, it was agreed that four of the scholarships on Mr. Freeman's foundation in that college, should be augmented to 50l. per annum each, and four on Dr. Green's foundation to 20l. per annum each, in addition to the usual weekly allowances during residence in each case; one scholarship only on each of these foundations to be filled up in any one year, by which means there will be one of each vacant at every annual examination for scholarships.

EDINBURGH.—The Botanic Garden of this University has lately received from Grenada a valuable accession to its excellent collection of plants; among others are specimens of the bread-fruit tree, *Artocarpus Incisa*; the Mango tree, *Mangifera Indica*, which produces a most delicious fruit; the Cacao, or Chocolate tree, *Theobroma Cacao*; the Avocado Pear, or vegetable marrow, *Laurus Persea*; and the Manchineel tree, *Hippomane Mancinella*, of which wonderful stories have been told about the poisonous quality of its apple, and the corrosive effects even of the drops of rain which fall from it leaves. Besides these may be mentioned the Mammee tree, *Mammea Americana*, which in its native soil grows to a great height, and produces a very large stone fruit. *Dahlia Coccinea* and *Purpurea*, two splendid species originally from Mexico, and introduced by Lady Holland, from Spain, into Britain, a few years ago, have displayed their magnificent flowers from seed this season, in

the same garden, and some of the nurseries round Edinburgh; their easy culture and hardy character will render them fine ornaments of the parterre and the shrubbery.

A correspondent of the *Dublin Evening Post* has charged the London booksellers with the falsification of the text of Tacitus in an edition of that classic, printed in the present year, 1817. It occurs in a passage in the Life of Agricola, in the second volume. This passage in preceding editions enumerated by the writer is as follows:—

Spatium ejus (*i. e.* Hiberniæ) si Britanniæ comparetur angustius, nostri maris Insulas superat. Solum cœlumque et ingenia cultusque hominum haud multum a Britannia differunt. *Melius* aditus portusque per commercia et negotiatores cogniti.

In the London edition, 1817, the words run thus:—

Spatium ejus, si Britanniæ comparetur, angustius, nostri maris Insulas superat.—Solum cœlumque et ingenia cultusque hominum haud multum a Britannia differunt, *nec in melius*. Aditus portusque per commercia et negotiatores cogniti.

“From the comparison of these passages,” continues the writer, “the perverted application of the word *melius* may be easily perceived, as it is insidiously wrested from its original place, and forced to apply to the foregoing sentence of the comparative statement of the “*Solum et cœlum*,” &c. of the two countries; and to make the distortion the more apparent, the words *nec in* are prefixed to it; which words are not to be found in the former editions I have quoted; neither could the intentions of the historian have required them; for Tacitus evidently designed to inform his readers, that when he wrote the life of his father-in-law, the ports of Ireland were “better known” *per Commercium et Negotiatores* than those of Britain, neither will his distinction of the word *melius* admit any other explanation, unless the extended one of “better in all respects,” given to it by Ainsworth, and his Editor, Young. As the English newspapers insert in their columns little concerning Ireland, except such articles as are calculated to strengthen the *hostile odium* of the generality of their readers, by exhibiting the kingdom to their contempt or ridicule—and their reviews being actuated by similar dispositions, we cannot expect that this literary fraud will be noticed by them. There are, indeed, many Englishmen, who fully compre-

hend the mighty importance of despised Ireland to the empire, and who are willing to admit, that among her natives may be found many virtuous and honourable characters. To those Britons “to whom these presents come greeting,” and to such of my countrymen as are inclined to purchase this edition of 1817, in boards, I beg leave to suggest, that they have a blank leaf bound up in the second volume, next to p. 224, which contains the criminal passage; and on that leaf to transcribe the *true Text*; for as it may possibly happen, that some of such books, thus prepared, may go down to posterity, the period can thereby be clearly ascertained, when the original words of Tacitus were corrupted by such a despicable falsification.”

We could appeal to many of our pages to prove that the conductors of this work at least are not influenced by the base and narrow motives ascribed by the writer of the above remarks to the generality of English publications. How abhorrent such feelings must be to our breasts will be evident to that writer and his countrymen, who as subjects of the same sovereign, and members of the same political family, we regard as our *countrymen* also, from an invitation which accompanied our 29th number, and which we take this opportunity of repeating:—

“IRELAND.”

“Deeply impressed with the importance of IRELAND to the general prosperity of the British Empire, we have more than once taken occasion to direct the attention of our Readers and Correspondents to that neglected country. We now beg leave to announce that we are particularly desirous to be favoured with contributions illustrative of its scenery and local beauties, natural and artificial, and also of the manners, habits, and moral character of its inhabitants. We appeal to the patriotism of our literary friends on the other side of the Channel to furnish us with the means of making the native land of our SHERIDANS, EDGEWORTHS, MOORES, TIGHES, O’NEILS—the native land of a BURKE, a GRAT-TAN, a CASTLEREACH, a WELLINGTON, better known to their English fellow-subjects.

“From the diffusion of such information we anticipate no inconsiderable benefit to Ireland itself; as we are convinced that it would tend to remove prejudices, and induce many people of fortune to make excursions to the EMERALD ISLE, rather than to spend their money

among foreigners, by whom they are beheld, if not with hatred, at least with feelings of envy and jealousy. It would afford us the highest satisfaction to be the humble means of promoting such an intercourse, the reciprocal advantages of which must be too obvious to need enumerating."

Sir RICHARD PHILLIPS, long notorious for schemes to serve himself under the pretext of benefiting others; has, in the last number of his magazine, called the attention of the public from *pure benevolence* of course to a discovery which he pretends to have made of several descendants of Shakspeare's sister Joan, at Stratford on Avon, Tewkesbury, Gloucester, and Leamington. He concludes his appeal with announcing his intention to publish by subscription an edition of Shakspeare's plays in ten volumes for the benefit of these families, not doubting "but an annuity of from 500l. to 1000l. per annum may be thus secured for several generations to the representatives of this great poet."—"He therefore invites the contributions of subscribers—hopes that the sums transmitted will not in general be restricted to the value of the edition—and pledges himself to distribute the whole of the receipts, reserving two guineas as the price of the common, and three as that of the superior edition." From such a systematic propagator of falsehood as he is known to be, nothing ought to be taken on credit; it will therefore be necessary in the first instance to verify the existence of the persons mentioned by Sir R. Phillips.—This done, let a committee of men of *undoubted respectability and integrity*, undertake the office of receiving and applying the contributions of the admirers of Shakspeare's genius, for the benefit of his representatives. Such a plan would gain the confidence and encouragement of the public, and could not fail to prove much more productive than that of the shrewd knight errant, which *smells rather too strongly of the shop*, to be received without suspicion.

The first number of a new periodical journal is announced for publication in January. The object is described to be by a methodical arrangement of all inventions in the arts, discoveries in the sciences, and novelties in literature, to enable the reader to keep pace with the progress of human knowledge. The price will be nearly double that of most of the magazines.

Mr. HENRY HALLAM will speedily

publish a View of the State of Europe during the Middle Ages, in two 4to. vols.

A complete collection of the Dramatic Works and Poems of the late Rt. Hon. R. B. SHERIDAN is preparing for the press. It will be accompanied with an Essay on the Life and Genius of the Author, from the pen of Mr. THOMAS MOORE.

Mr. BURCKHARDT's Travels in Syria, announced in a preceding number will form a 4to. volume, illustrated with maps and plates.

A Picturesque Tour of Italy in illustration of, and with references to the text of Addison, Moore, Eustace, and Forsyth, is preparing from drawings taken on the spot in 1816 and 1817, by Mr. JAMES HAKEWILL ARCH. The engravings will be executed by eminent artists; and the work will be completed in about 15 parts, imperial 4to.

The Rev. THOMAS MITCHELL, late Fellow of Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge, will soon publish a translation of the Comedies of Aristophanes, with numerous illustrative notes, in three 8vo. volumes.

The author of "Pride and Prejudice," has in the press a new novel, entitled Northanger Abbey, or Persuasion, in 4 volumes.

Speedily will be published printed in folio, uniformly with Stuart's Athens, Delineations of the celebrated City of Pompeii, consisting of 40 Picturesque Views from drawings made in 1817, by Major COCKBURN. The plates are etched by Pinelli, of Rome, and will be finished by Mr. W. B. Cooke.

The first number of a selection of Spanish plays, with the title of *Teatro Espanol* will immediately appear. This selection will comprise the most esteemed plays of Lope de Vega, Calderon, Terso de Molina, Moreta, Roxas, Solis, which will be followed by the productions of recent writers as Moratin, Cruzy, Cano, &c.; the whole illustrated by occasional notes, and preceded by an Historical Account of the Spanish Drama, and Biographical Sketches of the authors.

The Rev. CHRISTOPHER HODGSON, Secretary to the Archbishop of Canterbury is printing in an 8vo. volume, Instructions for the use of Candidates for Holy Orders, and of the Parochial Clergy, as to Ordination, Licences, Institutions, Collations, Induction, Dispensations, with Acts of Parliament relative to the Residence of the Clergy, and the Main-

tenance of Curates; and to Mortgages in Cases of Buildings and Repairs, and also to Exchanges of Parsonage Houses and Glebe Lands.

Capt. M'KONCHIE, R. N. is preparing for the press, a Summary View of the Statistics and existing Commerce of the principal shores of the Pacific Ocean, with a detail of the most prominent advantages which seem to be connected with the establishment of a central colony within its limits.

MADAME DE STAËL's posthumous work on the French Revolution is printing both in French and English, under the inspection of Mr. WILLIAM SCHLEGEL, the literary executor of the author, in three 8vo. volumes.

The Rev. DANIEL TYERMAN, of Newport, has in the press a volume of Essays on the Wisdom of God.

Mr. CORNELIUS WEBB will soon publish in a small volume, *The Reverie*, with other Poems.

Speedily will appear the first number of Excursions through Essex, Suffolk, and Norfolk; comprising brief Historical and Topographical Delineations of every town and village; descriptions of the Residences of the Nobility and Gentry, Antiquities, and all other objects of interest. The work will extend to 36 monthly numbers (12 for each county); illustrated with 300 engravings, in 8vo. and 12mo. Arrangements are made for extending the plan to the other counties of England, Scotland and Ireland.

The Rev. THOMAS HARWOOD is preparing for press, "A Survey of Staffordshire, containing the Antiquities of that County, of G. Sampson Erdeswick, esq." collated with many MS. copies of that work, with the addition of numerous notes from various authorities and embellished with plates.

Mr. HENRY SASS, student of the Royal Academy is about to publish by subscription, a Journey to Rome and Naples, by way of Paris, Lyons, Turin, and Genoa; by sea to Leghorn, Pisa, Rome, and Naples; including visits to Portici, Herculaneum, Vesuvius, which he ascended during an eruption, and the classic ground of Pozzuoli and Baia; returning by the Adriatic, Bologna, Venice, Verona, Milan, the Simplon, and Geneva.

Mr. J. PLUMLEY, land-surveyor, is preparing for publication, a copious Plan of the City of Bristol and its suburbs, with illustrative Sections.

A translation from the French of Don

Antonio Lorente's History of the Spanish Inquisition, from its original establishment, till its suppression during the late interregnum is in the press. The author was for many years secretary to that tribunal, and on its abolition all its archives and papers were placed at his disposal.

A new collection of Plays is about to be commenced in monthly numbers, under the superintendence of Mr. OXBERRY, of Drury-Lane Theatre, entitled *Oxberry's New English Drama*. Each number will contain the portrait of some distinguished living performer.

A new provincial miscellany, with the title of *The Northumberland and Newcastle Monthly Magazine*, will be commenced in sixpenny numbers.

A work on the subject of Savings Banks will shortly make its appearance, which will be found particularly useful to all connected with those institutions, entitled, "*Annals of Banks for Savings*." Part the first, containing details of the rise and progress of these institutions; Observations on their importance, tendency, and constitution; an account of the earliest establishments of this description; full particulars for their formation, management, &c.; methods of keeping accounts, and calculating interest; useful hints and suggestions, and reports and communications from the principal Banks in Great Britain, &c.

In the press, and shortly will be published, *Sensibility, the Stranger, and other Poems*, by W. C. HARVEY.

Mr. CHARLES PHILLIPS, the Irish barrister will shortly publish in one vol. 4to. with a portrait, the Life of the late Right Hon. JOHN PHILPOT CURRAN; comprising an account of his legal, political, and private life, together with anecdotes and characters of his most distinguished contemporaries, many of them collected from his own lips.

A series of Select Views in Edinburgh, etched by Mr. P. GIBSON will shortly appear. They exhibit several interesting prospects which have presented themselves during the improvements now in progress in that city, and will be accompanied with historical and explanatory letter-press, forming altogether an elegant 4to. volume.

A Walk through Switzerland in September, 1810, is preparing for publication.

The History and Antiquities of the Cathedral of Winchester with 30 engravings, just completed by Mr. BARTON,

comprises an original investigation into the early establishment of Christianity, in the south western part of the island, i. e. among the West Saxons: an essay on the origin and architectural styles of the present Cathedral, and a description of that edifice: an account of its various and splendid Monuments; Biographical Anecdotes of the Bishops, &c. with ample graphic illustrations of the architecture and sculpture of the church. The latter are chiefly engraved by J. and H. LE KEUX, from drawings by EDWARD BLORE.

Lieut.-Colonel JOHNSON is preparing for publication, a Narrative of an Overland Journey from India through Persia, Armenia, Russia, &c. in 1817; illustrated by engravings.

Mr. MAWE has in the press *Familiar Lessons in Mineralogy*, in which will be explained the methods of distinguishing one mineral from another.

"The Advertisement, or Twenty Years Ago," a Novel in 3 vols. is preparing for publication.

Mr. JOHN MITFORD, jun. has in the press, *Observations, moral, literary, and antiquarian, made during a tour through the Pyrennees, France, Switzerland, Italy, and the Netherlands in two years, 1814-15.*

Early in 1818 will be published, "The Hall of Hellingsley; or the Discovery," a Novel, by SIR EGERTON BRYDGES, bart. M. P.

Dr. ADAM NEALE, formerly physician to the British embassy at Constantinople, will speedily publish a Volume of *Travels through some parts of Germany, Poland, Moldavia, and Turkey; illustrated by views and costumes.*

Mr. MONTGOMERY has nearly ready for the press, a new Volume entitled "Greenland and other Poems."

The Rev. THOMAS R. ENGLAND is preparing for the press, Letters from the Abbé Edgeworth to his friends, written between the years 1777, and 1807; with *Memoirs of his Life*, including some account of the late Roman Catholic Bishop of Cork, Dr. Moylan, and Letters to him from the Rt. Hon. Edmund Burke, and other persons of distinction.

Mr. WILLIAM COLE will shortly put to press, *Conversations on Algebra*, being an Introduction to the first Principles of that science.

In a few days will be published, No. I. of the *British Muse*, to consist of original and select poetry, consisting of sonnets, ballads, songs, tales, epigrams,

eccentric epitaphs, enigmas, charades, similes, jeux d'esprits, repartees, &c. Each number will also contain two plates of music.

Frankenstein, or the modern Prometheus, a work of imagination, in 3 vols. will be published towards the close of the present month.

Early in January will be published *A Cruise; or Three Months on the Continent*, by a Naval Officer, illustrative of Anecdotes of which the author was a witness, embellished with coloured plates.

An edition of Sallust, editing by Mr. VALPY will shortly appear.

The Comedies of Terence, by the same, are also in a state of forwardness.

In a few days will be published, a tale in two vols. under the title of *Delusion*, by the author of a highly popular Novel.

Twelve beautiful Plates, to illustrate the smaller editions of the Book of Common Prayer, from designs by RICHARD WESTALL, esq. R. A. will be published early in the present month.

Mr. REES PRICE, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, has in the press a translation of the *Memoirs of the celebrated Dr. Galles, of Paris*, on the efficacy of Sulphurous fumigation in Cutaneous Affections, Chronic Rheumatism, Gout, Paralytic, and Scrophulous Affections, &c. It will be illustrated by several coloured engravings, a plan of an apparatus for applying the sulphurous acid gas, 120 cases, and copious observations by the translator.

In a few weeks will appear the first number (to be continued monthly) of *Views of the Seats of Noblemen and Gentlemen in England, Wales, Scotland, and Ireland*, engraved by the first artists; among whom are MILTON, WOOLNETH, LEWIS, &c. from Drawings by Mr. J. P. NEALE, whose work on Westminster Abbey exhibits some of the finest specimens of the graphic art executed in modern times. Each number will contain six highly finished engravings, accompanied by full Descriptions of the Seats they represent; so that the work will form a complete History and Delineation of the principal Mansions in the united kingdom.

Mrs. A. ÆNEAS LAMONT proposes to publish by subscription, *Poems and Tales in verse.*

Mr. THOMAS BROWN, F.L.S. has in the press in one 8vo. volume, *Zoological Elements, or an Introduction to the natural History of the Animal Kingdom,*

illustrated with 14 plates drawn from nature.

Shortly will be published, Scientific Tables, or the Student's Classical Guide to the Sciences.

A Topographical and Perspective Survey of the Campagna di Roma, exhibiting to the traveller and classic scholar every object of interest in that celebrated country; illustrated by a Plan on an extended scale, and by Views referring to the Plan, and forming a complete Panorama of the Ancient Territory of Rome, by Dr. F. CH. L. SICKLER, Member of the Academy of Antiquities at Rome, is in considerable forwardness.

Architectural Hints on Cottages Ornés, Villas, &c. with 25 coloured plates, will speedily appear in a royal 8vo. volume.

Mr. DONALD MACKAY has in the press and will shortly publish, in one volume 12mo., *The Ladies Encyclopedia*; being an Introduction to those branches of science essential in the Education of young females; comprehending Chronology, Ancient History, Geography, Drawing, Music, Dancing, &c. from the French of Madame de la Mimardiere, author of *Moral Philosophy* and *Mythology* for young ladies, with considerable additions.

In the press and speedily will be published, in one volume, *A Week's Holidays at Home, or The Townly Family*: being a Collection of Original Stories for the Amusement and Instruction of Youth.

In the month of January will be sold by auction at Chester nine full length Portraits of the Earls of Chester, from Hugh Lupus till the royal assumption of the title. They are supposed to have formed part of the stained glass which, before the Reformation, decorated the windows of the Chapter House of Chester cathedral, the burial-place of those earls. It was purchased by the Brereton family in the time of Queen Elizabeth to adorn the magnificent mansion at Brereton, built by Inigo Jones, and is considered as the most ancient perfect stained glass in the kingdom.

Early in the spring of 1818, the copper-plates and their impressions, the property of the late Messrs. BOYDELL, will be sold by auction in London. This collection, the largest ever brought to the hammer, consists of upwards of 5000 copper-plates, engraved after the most capital pictures of the first-rate masters of the various schools of painting; among which are above 900 from the Italian school; 400 from the German; nearly

200 from the Flemish; about 300 from the Dutch; above 800 from the French; and about 25000 from the English. The catalogue of this immense stock will be published with all speed.

At an extraordinary general meeting of the *Society of Arts*, held on the 11th of December, WILLIAM TOOKE, esq. was unanimously elected a Vice-president in the room of the late Duke of Northumberland.

We noticed in the provincial department of our last number the meeting held at Newcastle on the 8th of November, for the purpose of remunerating Mr. GEORGE STEVENSON for the invention of his safety-lamp. It appears, that at this meeting an attempt was made to rob Sir HUMPHRY DAVY of the honour of his invaluable discovery connected with the same subject, by the following resolution:—

“That it is the opinion of this meeting that Mr. George Stevenson having discovered the fact that the explosion of hydrogen gas will not pass through tubes and apertures of small dimensions, and having been the first to apply that principle in the construction of a safety-lamp, is entitled to a public reward.”

The investigation of this claim was undertaken by some of the most eminent scientific characters who, at a meeting held on the 20th November at the house of the venerable president of the Royal Society (who himself took the chair,) agreed to and subscribed the following resolutions:—

We, having considered the evidence produced in various publications, by Mr. Stevenson and his friends, in support of his claims, and having examined his lamps, and enquired into their effects in explosive mixtures, are clearly of opinion:

1. That Mr. G. Stevenson is not the author of the discovery of the fact, that an explosion of inflammable gas will not pass through tubes and apertures of small dimensions.

2. That Mr. G. Stevenson was not the first to apply that principle to the construction of a safety lamp—none of the lamps which he made in the year 1815 having been safe; and there being no evidence even of their having been made on that principle.

3. That Sir H. Davy not only discovered, independently of all others, and without any knowledge of the unpublished experiments of the late Mr. Tennant, on flame, the principle of the non-communication of explosion, through a small aperture, but that he has also the sole merit of having first applied it to the very important purpose of a safety

lamp, which has evidently been imitated in the latest lamps of Mr. Stevenson.

JOS. BANKS, P. R. S.

WILLIAM THOMAS BRANDE,

CHARLES HATCHETT,

W. H. WOLLASTON,

THOMAS YOUNG.

As St. Andrew's Day fell this year on Sunday, the *Royal Society* held their annual meeting on Monday the 1st December, when the President, Sir JOSEPH BANKS, after a very able speech on the determination of an invariable Standard of Linear Measure, presented, in the name of the Society, the gold medal called Sir Godfrey Copley's medal to Capt. HENRY KATER, for his Experiments for determining the Length of the Pendulum vibrating Seconds in the Latitude of London.

FRANCE.

A volume in 12mo. entitled *De Lingua latinâ colendâ, et Civitate latinâ fundandâ, liber singularis*, has appeared at Toulouse. It is indeed a singular book. The author, who is a Spaniard, devoted to the ecclesiastical profession in France, proposes to the great sovereigns assembled in congress to found a Latin, free, and Hanseatic city, to belong to all the nations of Europe. The plan may seem extravagant and difficult of execution; but at least it is explained in a novel and original manner.

M. Paris, architect to the king, who was detained by friendship at Rome till the death of M. Dagincourt, and has now retired to Besançon, his native city, is engaged in making a copy of the fine drawings that he took of the Coliseum. It is not to be expected that there will ever be so complete a delineation of this interesting monument as his; time having gradually destroyed the vestiges which enabled him to undertake its restoration, and the sub-structure, cleared by the French government, having been again covered probably for ever. He has been urgently solicited to publish this work; but he is determined to present it to the king for the purpose of being deposited in the public library.

By an ordinance of the 15th October the following patents for inventions or improvements have been granted:—

To M. PLANT, for the construction of carriages with reservoir naves.

OLLIVIER, for mechanical shoe-making.

LOTZ and SIMON, for plate iron chimneys.

GEORGE, for a geo-celestial globe, to facilitate the teaching of geography and astronomy.

ABELLARD, for an apparatus for cooling liquids, called by him *refrigerant*.

NAVIER, jun. for a windmill with horizontal sails.

DUBOCHET, for the refining of common salt or muriate of soda.

DUNNAGE and MARSHALL, for silk fur hats.

SAUVAGE DE SAINT MARR, for re-acting cylinders applicable to various machines.

THORY, for a harmonic harp.

JALLADE LAFOND, for trusses for ruptures, which he calls *renixigrades*.

COCHOT, BRUNET, and GAGNOT, for a mechanical lamp, called *la Cochot*.

MAYMAN, for a portable apparatus for distilling.

ROBIN DE LA QUINTINYE, for an iron case to surround trees.

SEVENE, for a machine for shearing cloth.

SIEVRAC, for the construction of carriages, called *Velocifères*.

PILET, for an apparatus for grinding corn without the aid of wind or water.

JACQUINET, for a plate iron vapour flue, called *la Nancy*.

HEBRÉ, for a four-wheeled carriage, called *Gondole*.

SOLICHON, for a new system of navigation, both maritime and inland.

BANSE, for a contrivance to be adapted to the silk loom, capable of determining the action of two shuttles.

TOURASSE, for a machine employed by him in making sugar-loves.

TERNAUX and Son, for the manufacture of new stuffs, called by them *asimodes*.

One of the most useful literary institutions of Paris is the *Athénée Royal*, which has now been established 33 years. It is supported by public subscription, which is 120 francs per year for gentlemen, and 60 for ladies. Here many persons in exalted situations and of high literary distinction, have given the first specimens of their talents. For six months in the year lectures are held daily on experimental philosophy, chemistry, zoology, physiology, literature, music, the English language, the Italian language, and the human understanding. Besides these lectures the *Athénée* offers to the subscribers three apartments, one for reading and the two others for conversation. They are open the whole year from 9 in the morning till half past 11 at night. The subscribers enjoy the use of a good library and of all the periodical journals, together with all the pleasures of select and intelligent society.

GERMANY.

Among the works relative to modern history, a tract published in 1813 at St. Petersburg, but which has only just found its way to Germany, is worthy of notice. It is entitled: *Versuch einer Darstellung der Verbrennung und Plünderung Mosk-*

wa's durch die Franzosen, in September, 1812. (Account of the Burning and Pillage of Moscow by the French.) The statements here given by M. HORX, German bookseller at Moscow, who was both an eye-witness and a victim of this conflagration, completely refute the notion so universally circulated by our journals that this conflagration, which in nine days destroyed 40,000 buildings, was the work of Russian heroism—a notion which during Rostopchin's late visit to Paris, afforded him occasion for many a sarcastic sally.

Dr. SCHLICHTEGROLL, of München, has undertaken the task of editing a very curious literary monument of the middle ages, TALHOFER'S *Book of Combats*, belonging to the ducal library of Gotha. It is a collection of 268 pen and ink sketches made in 1467 representing the different kinds of judicial combat, which was then the most common ordeal. All these drawings have explanatory marginal inscriptions. This work, which will be printed at the lithographic press of the public seminary called *Feyertags-schule* at München, will be rendered highly interesting by the information which it will afford respecting many manuscripts very little known in the libraries of München, Vienna, Gotha, and Wölfenbüttel, illustrative of the laws and manners of the middle ages. It will be printed in French and German, in numbers containing six plates each, and the publication will commence as soon as 150 copies are subscribed for.

Among the almost innumerable works produced by the centenary of the Reformation by Luther—one single house, that of Maurer in Berlin has 95 of them on sale—a volume by the Abbé PRECHTL in Bavaria, with the title of *Seitenstück zur Weisheit D. Martin Luther's*, seems to be the only one on the Catholic side of the question that has obtained any circulation owing to the moderation with which it is written. The author charges the works of our great Reformer with coarseness and acrimony, especially his letter to the then Pope, entitled *The Popedom of Rome founded by the Devil*—and he maintains that Luther was subject to periodical insanity.

The best German poem produced this year is printed in the *Urania*, an almanac for 1818. The title of this piece which is in three cantos is: *Die bezauberte Rose*—The Enchanted Rose. Brockhaus, the publisher, in April, 1816, offered three poetical prizes for a romantic tale, a poetical epistle, and an Idyl. The above-

mentioned piece, by ERNST SCHÜTZE, obtained the prize of 50 ducats in the first class. 'It is written in the manner of Wieland's Oberon, except that that the stanzas are more regular; the whole is more delicate, and, as it were, of pure ethereal texture. It combines all the magic tones of melody. The publisher has announced a separate edition of this poem, on which he designs to bestow every possible typographic and chalcographic embellishment. The young poet died at Celle, in the Hanoverian dominions, in his 28th year, a few days after receiving intelligence of the success of his performance, and just as he was preparing to set out for Italy. He contracted the disease which proved fatal during the siege of Hamburg, in 1813, when he served as a volunteer in the Jägers. We are promised his posthumous works, together with a memoir of his life, by Professor Bouterweck, of Göttingen.

Among the latest productions of the drama, none has had so extensive and so rapid a sale as *König Yngurd*—King Yngurd, by the highly-gifted MÜLLNER. In the course of a few months 3000 copies of it have been sold. That the author had Buonaparte in his view cannot be denied; but the allusions in this truly original composition are not very palpable. It is dedicated to the King of Saxony, who presented the author with a valuable ring. A second phenomenon in the dramatic field is *Van Dyk*, a play, by FRIEDRICH KIND, a truly original genius for comic and sentimental poetry, which is just published with six coloured plates by Götschen, of Leipzig. The poet has contrived to introduce a series of picturesque groups—nay, even whole pictures of the Dresden gallery, with great skill into the action of the piece, which is very ably performed in the theatre of that capital, where this play is a favourite with the public.

RAMBERG, of Hanover, still continues unrivalled in his designs for almanacks now multiplied almost ad infinitum in Germany. He has lately produced two exquisite pictures and exhibited them in the Museum at Hanover. The one represents a repulsed attack of French cuirassiers. In the fore-ground are seen groups of cavalry, horses plunging or fallen, desperate warriors, and officers giving orders to advance. In the background on one side appear the tranquil lines of the Hanoverian *Landwehr*. The characteristic traits in the physiognomy of the two nations are admirably preserved. This piece is the first of an in-

tended series of the battle of Waterloo.—The second is the result of a sarcastic idea generated at a moment when the painter was not perfectly satisfied with the world. It represents a demi-god hurling worlds which he has just made into the immensity of space. The creator, of super-human size, is reclined upon a cloud: an exquisite head, an antique Jupiter, or rather, from the yellow locks and light brown beard, a German Odin, or Thor. A spirit truly divine beams from the large eyes which, turned upward, seem to await the decision of a superior Being. The raised arm and hand are formed with great skill. Over him appear several stars and moons, and above groups of aerial spirits are seen turning upward in a reverential attitude. The whole most clearly expresses the idea that an inferior deity created our defective earth and system merely by way of pastime; but under the superintendence of a higher power and providence.

MR. C. K. BARTH, of Baireuth, is printing the *Ancient History of Germany* down to the time of Arminius, in two 8vo. volumes, the second of which will be devoted to the geography of the country, and the manners, religion, &c. of the inhabitants.

The first two volumes of a highly curious and important work have just been published at Cassel, by Mr. U. F. KOPP, with the title of *Tachygraphia Veterum exposita et illustrata, or the Short-hand Writing of the Ancients explained and illustrated*. These volumes contain 12 distinct plates, and about 14,000 other engravings on copper and wood. It is a truly important and classical work and has this farther peculiarity that a great portion of the mechanical department was executed by the author, who not only made the drawings of all the figures but also engraved them, and composed with his own hands the most difficult parts of the letter-press.

DR. OLBERS, of Bremen, the celebrated astronomer, discovered a new comet on the 1st of Nov. in the west shoulder of the Serpent, between the Stork and the star, 104, of Bode's catalogue. It is small, but brilliant; particularly towards the centre, and cannot be seen without a powerful telescope. At 14 minutes past 7, its ascension was $253^{\circ} 6'$, its north declination $9^{\circ} 14'$; its rotary motion in the direction of east and west.

M. GRAFE, of Berlin, has lately proved that the process by which the Italian surgeon, Taliacozzo, was enabled upwards of

two centuries since to restore lost noses, is not so absurd and fabulous as it has hitherto been generally considered. The person upon whom he has most successfully performed the operation which confirms the reality of that process, is named Michael Schubring. This man, who is 28 years old, lost his nose in the campaigns of 1812 and 1813 by the stroke of a sabre. The operation took place in the Chirurgo-clinical Institution of the University of Berlin, of which M. Gräfe is director, in the presence of the principal civil and military authorities of the capital, and a numerous assemblage of students. The nose was formed, agreeably to the process of Taliacozzo, from the skin of the arm. The success of the operation answered the most sanguine expectations, and the patient obtained a well-shaped nose, with two perfect nostrils and cartilage, which performs all the functions of a natural organ.—As this first experiment had proved so satisfactory, it became an object of considerable interest to try the method practised in India, and twice repeated with the best success by Mr. Carpue in London. By a comparison of the two methods a rational opinion might be formed of their respective merits. A fit subject for this second experiment was soon found in the person of Christina Müller, a woman of 50, who had long lost her nose in consequence of a cancerous affection. The operation was performed on the 29th of July last and a new nose formed from the skin of the forehead. It was attended with no difficulty; and the healing of the new nose and forehead was so rapid that in six weeks the patient was discharged. The formation of the new nose is so perfectly satisfactory that the woman declares herself completely compensated by it for the natural one. M. Gräfe designs shortly to publish a comparison of the two methods founded on his own experiments, which will demonstrate the superior advantages and success attending the formation of the new organ from the skin of the arm, whereby also the disfigurement arising from the scar on the forehead is avoided.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

We extract from *American papers* two paragraphs of a most inviting nature to such of our restless countrymen as feel an itch for emigration:—

A traveller on his return from the State of Ohio, where he had been to purchase a farm in that "land of milk and honey," gave this account of the State of Promise: "Sir—As I was driving my team, I observed a hat in

the path; I reached with my whip-stick to take it up from the mud. 'What are you doing with my hat?' cried a voice under it. I soon discovered under the *chapeau* a brother emigrant up to his ears in the mire. "Pray let me help you out," said I. "Thank you," said the bemired traveller, "I have a good long-legged horse under me, who has carried me through worse sloughs than this; I am only stopping to breathe my nag, as

this is the firmest footing I have found in fifty miles."—(*Federal Republican*.)

The second, of rather a more serious cast, is from the New York *National Advocate*, of November 10th.

Farmers! Look well to your farms. Those who owe taxes, or whose lands have been advertised therefore, look out for your farms! If the taxes are not paid by the 20th inst. the lands will be forfeited.

NEW PUBLICATIONS IN NOVEMBER AND DECEMBER, WITH CRITICAL REMARKS.

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BIOGRAPHY.

Memoirs of the Legal, Literary, and Political Life of the late Right Honourable John Philpot Curran, once Master of the Rolls in Ireland, &c. &c. By William O'Regan, esq. barrister. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

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Daughters of Albion! once there grew a flower
The sweetest and the fairest of the bower;—
The lovely Spring in all her radiance smil'd,
And call'd the beauteous plant her fairy child.
Day after day, with over-anxious care,
She watch'd the rising stem, and thought how fair,
How beautiful it grew:—and if a storm
Perchance too rudely shook its tender form,
Her rosy fingers curtain'd it around.
While her refreshing tears bedew'd the ground.
For this the morning shed salubrious balm,
For this the evening sprinkled holy calm,
For this the night her canopy o'erspread,
And wept the choicest drops upon its head.

Did ever such a flower so honor'd grow,
In the rude wilderness of life below?
Oh! sure some angel pluck'd it from her sphere,
While yet a bud, and bade it blossom here—
But fearful it might meet on earth a stain,
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Some forgeries bring men to the gallows, while others are carried on with impunity and lucrative advantage; though in reality the latter are infinitely more mischievous, by poisoning the public mind, and vitiating the current of historic verity. A poor necessitous mortal, in an unguarded moment, and little aware of the consequences of what he is about, executes an instrument by which he raises a few pounds to save himself from present misery, with an intention, perhaps, of reimbursing the person upon whom the injury is committed. In a great commercial country, like this, such an offence is of serious magnitude, and for the security of property cannot be too rigorously visited. But morally considered, this kind of forgery is nothing near so heinous as that of passing upon the world fictitious narratives and fabricated papers, for the purpose of rendering the proceedings of government odious, and giving a false colour to public transactions; because this is a conduct which proceeds from designs of the worst nature, is dictated by a spirit of lying, and has for its direct object the perpetuation of strife at the expense of truth and justice. Since the happy termination of the war in Europe, and the downfall of that man who might properly be designated as the *dæmon* of confusion that rode in the storm, delighting himself with the sight of the havoc which he produced, many turbulent and unprincipled beings among us have employed their genius in persuasive efforts to restore him, if possible, to the possession of that ensanguined throne, from whence issued a destructive blast, withering all the stamina by which communities flourish and individuals are improved. It is lamentable, and provoking, to witness in this enlightened country the pains taken by men who call themselves patriots, to furnish apologies for an iron despotism, that originated with the soldiery, and was upheld solely by employing them in foreign war to prevent them from creating new revolutions at home. But the usurpation of Napoleon is forgotten, and his crimes were all acts of self defence imposed upon him by necessity for the public good. So says Sir Robert Wilson, with whom agrees, if indeed the author be not one and the same, the anonymous gentleman at the Cape of Good Hope. Let this, however, be as it may, these letters carry too evident marks of having been manufactured in England by some Buonapartist to deceive any person of common intellect who has the least concern for the credit of his understanding. This pretended correspondence, which is carried on with a lady, terminates in the following blasphemous parallel, which may fairly be adduced as a specimen of the truth and modesty of the whole book. Alluding to the idol of his admiration, the exile of St. Helena, this scribbler says:—"The spectacle of persecution and injustice has been always revolting to me. You may judge then what I felt when I beheld the victor of sixty great battles, once the arbiter of many nations and their rulers, thus basely tormented. I said within myself, 'I respect thee with the crown of thorns that force has now placed on thy brow, even more than when numerous diadems encircled it.'"—*Ohe jam satis est !!*

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Two embassies to China have distinguished the present reign, but neither of them, though attended with great expense and conducted with much parade, has added any thing considerable to the stock of general information respecting that extraordinary empire, or materially advanced our interests in regard to commerce. Of the utility of such missions we have more than doubts, and the last in particular has, we fear, tended rather to throw ridicule upon the British nation than to strengthen its connexions in that remote part of the world. Among the strange circumstances relating to this unfortunate embassy, may be mentioned the precipitancy of publishing a narrative of it by one of the persons who acted in a high official capacity, and the announcement of another, both affecting to come out *cum privilegio*, almost as soon as the remnant of the mission had returned to England. This looks very like literary speculation, or rather book-making, which might be suffered to pass with impunity in the trade, but is far from being creditable either to the government or to the agents whom it has employed in this luckless concern. We feel great pleasure, however, in excepting from all the censure which we have bestowed, the ingenious and lively author of the very amusing volume now before us, and which has nothing farther to do with the embassy than in giving a brief narrative of its transit and woeful termination. The occurrences of the voyage to the Yellow Sea are detailed with perspicuity, and in a very agreeable style. According to modern craft the book might have been reasonably expanded into a quarto of respectable dimensions, but the unassuming appearance which it bears is not one of the least of its merits. A very valuable addition has been rendered to the science of geography by an account of the Cooran coast and its numerous islands ; but particularly by the animated description of the island of Lewchew, where the *Alceste* and her consort the *Lyra*, experienced the most hospitable kindness, during a stay of six weeks. What is here related of the manners of these people and their chief, forcibly brings to

mind the interesting and affecting story of the reception of Captain Wilson after his shipwreck at the Pelew islands. Our limits alone prevent us from indulging in copious extracts; but where all is excellent it is difficult to select. The following incident will suffice to exhibit the character of the inhabitants of Lewchew, and of the obligations we are under to the author of this narrative for bringing us so well acquainted with them and their country:—

“Captain Maxwell having one day invited a party to dine with him, the health of the King of Lewchew was drank in a bumper: one of them immediately addressing himself with much warmth and feeling, desired him to state how much they felt gratified by such a compliment; that they would take care to tell it to every body when they went on shore; and proposed at the same time a bumper to the King of the *Englees*. A Chinese mandarin, under the like circumstances, would most probably have *chin-chinned* (that is, clenched his fists as usual); he would have snivelled and grinned the *established number* of times, and bowed his head in slavish submission to the bare mention of his tyrant's name: but it never would have occurred to him to have given, in his turn, the health of the Sovereign of England.”

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“This chief, called by the French *Oiseau-Noir*, ruled over the Mahas with a sway the most despotical: he had managed in such a manner as to inspire them with the belief that he was possessed of supernatural powers; in council no chief durst oppose him—in war it was death to disobey. It is related of him at St. Louis, that a trader from that town arrived at the Mahas with an assortment of Indian goods; he applied to Blackbird for liberty to trade, who ordered that he should first bring all his goods into his lodge, and the order was obeyed: Blackbird commanded that all the packages should be opened in his presence, and from them he selected what goods he thought proper, amounting to nearly the fourth part of the whole; he caused them to be placed in a part of the lodge distinct from the rest, and addressed the trader to this effect:—“Now, my son, the goods which I have chosen are mine, and those in your possession are your own. Don't cry, my son, my people shall trade with you for your goods at *your own price*.” He then spoke to his herald, who ascended to the top of the lodge, and commanded in the name of the chief, that the Mahas should bring all their beaver, bear, otter, muskrat, and other skins to his lodge, and not on any account to dispute the terms of exchange with the trader, who declared, on his return to St. Louis, that it was the most profitable voyage he had ever made. Mr. Tellier, a gentleman of respectability who resided near St. Louis, and who had been formerly Indian agent there, informed me that Blackbird obtained this influence over his nation by the means of arsenic, a quantity of that article having been sold to him by a trader, who instructed him in the use of it. If afterwards any of his nation dared to oppose him in his arbitrary measures, he *prophesied* their death within a certain period, and took good care that his predictions should be verified. He died about the time that Louisiana was added to the United States; having previously made choice of a grave for his sepulchre, on the top of a hill near the Missouri, about eighteen miles below the Maha village: and by his order his body was placed on the back of his favourite horse, which was driven into the cave, the mouth closed up with stones, and a large heap was afterwards raised on the summit of the hill.”

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On the title page we find a beautiful vignette, drawn and engraved by Jones, in which is delineated the arms of her Royal Highness, overhung with willow. The language of the elegy, or funeral song, is pathetic and affecting, and the composer has displayed his usual skill in the adaptation of the music to it. We have only to add that it has already gone through two editions.

"Fair as the Morn of smiling June," an Elegy, on the Death of the Princess Charlotte of Wales; written by G. Walker; composed by T. Adams. 1s. 6d.

Mr. Walker is well known as a writer and publisher of novels and other books; and he has not been backward in contributing his mite on this mournful occasion, to the general stock. The composer, too, though a very young man, has shewn a competent knowledge of modulation in these his early efforts.

"I have set God always before me," an Anthem from the 16th Psalm, as performed at the Funeral of the Princess Charlotte, in St. George's Chapel, Windsor; composed by the late Dr. Blake; arranged by John Whitaker. 3s.

The counter-tenor and tenor parts are transformed into the treble clef, and arranged with a separate accompaniment for the organ or piano-forte. But it must be understood, that though the

parts are thus transposed for the convenience of young singers, yet the real sounds are an octave lower, as may be seen in the organ part, where they are rightly placed. This sublime composition, set in the way of verse and chorus alternately, is every way worthy of the solemn occasion on which it is performed; and, except Handel's Funeral Anthem, (which perhaps was thought too long,) nothing could have been better chosen.

The Saxe-Weimar Waltz, arranged with variations for the Piano-forte, and a Flute accompaniment; inscribed to the Duchess Ida of Saxe-Weimar and Eisenach, by J. Jay, M. D. 3s.

Here is an agreeable fingering for the junior class of young ladies; a slight sprinkle of finger-marking is interspersed to guide them on their road. The variations are few, and keep closely to the subject. On the whole this is a pleasant trifle, but we have hitherto seen nothing but *arrangements* and *adaptations*—we are in breathless expectation of something higher from the learned doctor.

"Odd Matters," a comic song, sung by Mr. Denning of Covent Garden Theatre; the words by N. Hickman, esq.; the music by Deither, of the King's Theatre. 1s. 6d.

"Odd Matters" is the oddest and most whimsical thing we have met with since the days of "O rare Arthur O'Bradley, O!" which it very much resembles—with this difference, that it is perfectly chaste, and may be put into the hands of any young lady by the most fas-

tidious parent. The music expresses the words with great precision. The whole song is too long for insertion, and a partial extract could not advantageously be made.

Three popular French Waltzes, arranged for the Harp or Piano-forte. 1s.

The waltzes are "Le Pantalon,"—"L'Été," and "La Trénoise." They are some of the best French tunes we have met with. But the French are as far behind us in the framing their dancing tunes as they are before us in the footing them.

"Maiden, treat me not with scorn;" sung by Mr. Jones in *Wanted a Governess*, at the English Opera House; composed by M. Corri. 1s.

This music, dressed up in the usual costume of ballad songs, may claim as much praise as is usually given to such productions; and as a further inducement to purchase, it is set for the flute, and again for the guitar, and all for the small price of one shilling.

"Oh England, farewell!" written on the Departure of Lord Byron from his native Isle, by Thos. James, esq.; composed and inscribed to Miss Emily V. Jones, by John Watson. 2s.

The interesting subject on which this song turns ought to have been noticed some months ago, but the press of other matter prevented it. The music, which is *andante affettuoso*, is of a most pathetic cast; some passages insensibly touching the feelings, whilst the boldness of others, and the varied style of the accompaniment, give it altogether an original effect.

"Oh! Molly, dear Molly;" the favourite ballad sung by Mrs. Alsop in *Know your*

own Mind; the poetry from Camoens; the accompaniment and symphonies for the Harp and Piano-forte composed by James Platts. 1s. 6d.

The fittings and dressings-out of this song appear to have been furnished by Mr. Platts. Who composed the tune, this deponent saith not. However, it is worthy the doer of the accompaniment, and it is worthy of the excellence of the words. We are a little sceptical with regard to their issuing from the pen of Camoens; but it is not for the college to pry into secrets, so we shall say no more.

Second Set of Quadrilles, performed by Paine's Band, and danced at Carleton House, Almack's, and the Argyll Rooms; composed by C. Böhmer. 4s.

The quadrilles are five in number—viz. "La Soirée Amusante," danced to the figure of "Le Pantalon;"—"Le Printemps" to the figure of "L'Été;"—"Les Deux Amis" to the figure of "La Poule;"—"L'Aimable," figure "La Trénoise;"—and "La Partie de la Chasse," to "La Promenade." The music is excellent, and ample descriptions of the different figures are given.

"Lips and Eyes," sung by Mr. Sinclair at Covent Garden Theatre; composed by Mr. Hook. 2s.

This is a pretty close imitation of Abraham's song of "Says a smile to a tear." The versatility of Mr. Hook's genius is well known, and it has been said, that if all the music in the world were to be swept away by a universal deluge, except Mr. Hook's, we should still retain a specimen of the style of every composer that ever wrote.

DRAMATIC REGISTER.

DRURY LANE THEATRE.

THIS house was re-opened on the 21st November with an Oratorio, for the benefit of such of the performers and attendants on the theatre as are least able to bear the loss of income from the preceding fortnight's vacation. The selection of the performances, the most prominent of which were Mozart's Requiem, the Dead March in Saul, Handel's Funeral Anthem, and the Messiah, and likewise the fitting up of the theatre with emblems of sorrow, displayed much good feeling and taste. The whole arrangement indeed was well contrived to prevent the otherwise too abrupt return of the public from mourning to amusement. After the Dead March a Monody on the Death of the Princess Charlotte, written for the occasion by Mr. Thomas Campbell, was well recited by Mrs. Campbelly.

The oratorio was repeated on the following evening and again attracted an overflowing audience.

On the 24th, owing to the sudden indisposition of Mr. Kean, the arduous part of Richard the Third was undertaken at a

very short notice by Mr. Maywood. To enter into a rigid criticism of the manner in which he acquitted himself would therefore be ungenerous. It was altogether a sound and sensible performance, free from petty stage-tricks, and not unfrequently exhibiting strong proofs of genius.

Nov. 26th, the tragedy of *Oroonoko*, followed by *The Magpie*, or *Maid of Palaiseau* was performed for the benefit of the wife and family of the late Mr. Raymond.* Wallack acquitted himself very respectably in the part of the sable prince, and Mrs. Robinson undertook for the first time the character of Imoinda, in which she obtained great applause, though she appeared to yield rather too much to the tenderness of passion. Love has its energy as well as melting softness, and the representative of Imoinda ought to display both.

On the 27th, Miss Byrne sustained for the first time the part of Clara in the opera of *The Duenna*. She executed

* We have nevertheless heard it most positively asserted, that Mr. Raymond died possessed of 15000*l.* in the funds!

the airs allotted to the character with that taste and science by which she has already firmly fixed herself in the public favour.

On the 29th a new vocal candidate appeared, as the public was given to understand, for the first time on any stage as Young Meadows in *Love in a Village*: but so unequal were his powers to the attempt that we have no doubt it will likewise be his last.

Dec. 1st, the *Castle Spectre* introduced Miss Robinson in the character of Angela. This lady, with most prepossessing external qualifications, would greatly heighten their effect, if she could learn to infuse into her performances a little more of that fire and spirit which are capable of giving fascination even to the plainest persons.

On the 2d, Mr. H. Johnston appeared for the first time on these boards as the Duke de Aranza in the comedy of *The Honey-Moon*. It was a pleasing and energetic personation of the elegant and polished Duke, and would have been still more so, had he not laboured under a severe cold and hoarseness, which prevented him from giving full effect to some of the highly poetic passages belonging to the character.

On the 3d Mr. David Fisher made his first appearance before a London audience in the character of Macbeth. Being the son of the manager of the Norwich theatre, Mr. Fisher though young in years displayed an accurate knowledge of the stage. He is of the middle stature, his person well though not elegantly formed; and his features expressive, but not of that marked character which is best suited to the tragic scene. His voice comprises two tones perfectly distinct, the one high, the other low; he does not affect much action, but what he does use is by no means ungraceful. His personation of the Scottish Thane very rarely rose above mediocrity, and not unfrequently sunk below it. His great fault was a familiar colloquial manner, which comports not with the grave, reserved, incommunicative Macbeth—and it has been well observed that he rather played with than played the character. His best effort was in the last act, from Macbeth's final interview with the Weird Sisters; where he displayed a portion of fire which he had previously given us no reason to suppose that he possessed. On the 5th this gentleman undertook the character of *Richard the Third*, in which he authorized a much more favourable opinion of his talents

than his Macbeth had excited. He appears to have attentively studied the part of the subtle tyrant; his conception is almost uniformly correct, and in embodying that conception he evinces no mean powers. His repetition of the part on the 6th, and also that of Macbeth on the 8th, displayed very great improvement, and such success, that the sub-committee of this theatre have secured his assistance by an engagement for the ensuing season.

On the last mentioned evening the tragedy was succeeded by a new farce, which takes its name of *The Man in the Moon* from the sign of a village ale-house. Wholly destitute of what we have been accustomed to consider as necessary ingredients in a piece of this kind, ludicrous situations, laughable incidents, and sprightly dialogue—the *Man in the Moon*, flat and heavy throughout, owed its rescue from damnation solely to the excellent acting of Harley, as Staff, the landlord, and Mrs. Alsop and Knight, as Betty and Joe, his servants. Though considerable opposition was manifested, this farce has been thrice repeated.

On the 10th Mr. Fisher sustained the character of Hamlet—a character more difficult, perhaps, than any in which he had hitherto appeared. This, like his previous efforts, was of a mixed kind, rather promising future, than affording present excellence. In the more level parts of the character the actor was tame and monotonous; but the more impassioned scenes were well represented. Mr. Munden made his first appearance since his recovery from a severe fit of the gout as Polonius.

The tragedy was followed by a new dramatic romance, or rather a burlesque on the drama, entitled *Lilliput*, and founded on Garrick's piece of that name. All the parts, male and female, are sustained by young ladies, from six to thirteen years of age, the pupils of Mr. D. Corri, excepting that of Gulliver, who is personated by Mr. Higman. One of these children, Miss Clara Fisher, who is said to be no more than eight years old, proved in the part of prime minister of Lilliput, and also in that of Richard the Third, in a masque represented before Gulliver, how much mimicry may be taught a forward infant. We perfectly agree with a weekly critic,* who observes, that whatever may be thought of these burlesques at such places as the

* Literary Gazette, No. XLVII.

Olympic Theatre, they cannot but be considered as a rank degradation of a patent winter national theatre—a theatre, too, the managers of which have pledged themselves to the especial encouragement of the rational, classical, legitimate drama. To hear infants prating of amours, jealousies, and mature passions, and uttering oaths and execrations, is disgusting any where—to say nothing of the horrors likely to result from such education—but to have the trash thrust upon us where we go for rational amusement, is beyond measure revolting to our feelings, our taste, and our understanding. The whole is a scandal to the theatre, and an insult to common sense. The applause bestowed and the frequent repetition of this silly conceit, prove, however, that it is relished by the vitiated taste of a large proportion of the public.

Dec. 13th, after many postponements, a new opera entitled *Outwitted at Last*, from the pen of Mr. Earle, jun. at length made its appearance. It is an *olla podrida*, every character and every scene of which is borrowed, and the materials thus procured are so clumsily put together that they only excite regret at their abstraction from the parent stock. Guileless of one particle of humour, one stroke of wit, one tolerable song, one amusing incident, one grain of consistency, it affords a rare example of prosing stupidity and insufferable dullness. Such being the case we may stand excused from entering into the details of the plot, especially as the piece must certainly be defunct before this report meets the public eye. The characters embraced much of the talent of the theatre, Miss Byrne, Miss Cubitt, Mrs. Alsop and Mrs. Bland, Dowton, Johnston, Pope, Harley, Oxberry, T. Cooke, Powell, and the two Smiths, by whom admirable singing and excellent acting were in this instance absolutely thrown away.

On the 15th Kean resumed his place and personated Richard the Third with an energy and effect which he has never surpassed, and which called forth the most enthusiastic plaudits from a crowded house.

COVENT GARDEN THEATRE.

On the 28th November, Shakspeare's comedy of *Much ado about Nothing* was revived with all the success which its intrinsic merits and excellent acting might be expected to command. Miss Brunton appeared for the first time as the gay and captivating Beatrice, in which she acquitted herself in general

with ability, though in some instances with such rapidity of utterance as to render her witticisms unintelligible. Kemble's Benedick was extremely effective, and Emery and Simmons, as Dogberry and Verge, were irresistibly amusing.

The musical play of *Guy Mannering*, performed on the 2d of December, presented a novelty in the personation of Henry Bertram by Mr. Braham—a character which, though not requiring extraordinary histrionic talents, yet from the license of introducing favourite airs at pleasure, affords full scope for the display of vocal powers of the highest excellence. These powers Mr. Braham possesses, and he exerted them with the happiest effect. All his airs were heard with rapture, but that of *Scots wha hae wi Wallace bled*, excited peculiar enthusiasm, and was thrice encored.

On the 3d, the play of *The Stranger* was succeeded by *Husbands and Wives*, metamorphosed from the French by Mr. Pocock.—Capt. Tickall (Jones) a spendthrift chased by bailiffs, and Capt. Wingem (Abbott) a duellist flying from justice, are the two principal characters. One of these by personating Humphrey Grub (Tokely) a new married farmer, and the other Sir Peregrine Peery, a country magistrate, with the connivance of their wives, contrive to escape their pursuers; while these last are apprehended as the real fugitives. The confusion originating in these assumed characters produce some excellent situations, which are well-managed. The arrival of the supposed and real Humphrey Grub at the house of the magistrate, and the return of Sir Peregrine from his captivity, lead to the denouement. The farmer and the baronet are at first alarmed at finding their wives provided with other lords in their absence; but in the end Tickall's pecuniary embarrassment is terminated by the kindness of Sir Peregrine; the duel is explained away, and Wingem and Eliza (Miss Foote) the niece of Lady Peery (Mrs. Egerton) between whom an old attachment subsists, are united. The strength of the house is embarked in this piece, and would have carried it through had it possessed far inferior recommendations. Among these, however, we are far from reckoning some coarse allusions and double entendres, which good taste and good morals must alike condemn.

The following evening was produced a very pretty pastoral ballet entitled, *Mora's Love, or the Enchanted Harp*.

REVIEW AND REGISTER OF THE FINE ARTS.

“Non ego paucis
Offendar maculis, quas aut incuria fudit
Aut humana parum cavit natura.”

HORACE.

Death on the Pale Horse, a Picture now exhibiting in Pall Mall, by BENJAMIN WEST, Esq. P. R. A.

The subject of this picture is taken from the most mystical part of the book of Revelations, and without previously reading the 6th chapter, the spectator must be unprepared to appreciate its merits or defects. We subjoin therefore such part of it as the painter himself has considered requisite, together with a description of the picture which is distributed in the gallery, and which although drawn by a partial, is nevertheless the work of an able and experienced writer.

Death on the Pale Horse, or the Opening of the first Five Seals.

1. And I saw when the Lamb opened one of the seals, and I heard as it were the noise of thunder, one of the four beasts saying, Come, and see.

2. And I saw, and behold a white horse : and he that sat on him had a bow ; and a crown was given unto him ; and he went forth conquering, and to conquer.

3. And when he had opened the second seal, I heard the second beast say, Come, and see.

4. And there went out another horse that was red ; and power was given to him that sat thereon to take peace from the earth, and that they should kill one another : and there was given unto him a great sword.

5. And when he had opened the third seal, I heard the third beast say, Come, and see. And I beheld, and lo, a black horse : and he that sat on him had a pair of balances in his hand.

6. And I heard a voice in the midst of the four beasts say, a measure of wheat for a penny, and three measures of barley for a penny ; and see thou hurt not the oil and the wine.

7. And when he had opened the fourth seal, I heard the voice of the fourth beast say, Come, and see.

8. And I looked, and behold, a pale horse, and his name that sat on him was Death, and Hell followed with him. And power was given unto him over the fourth part of the earth, to kill with sword, and with hunger, and with death, and with the beasts of the earth.

9. And when he had opened the fifth seal, I saw under the altar the souls of them that were slain for the word of God, and for the testimony which they held.

10. And they cried with a loud voice, saying, How long, O Lord, holy and true, dost thou not judge and avenge our blood, on them that dwell on the earth ?

11. And white robes were given unto every one of them, that they should rest for yet a little season, until their fellow-servants also and their brethren, that should be killed as they were, should be fulfilled.

REVELATIONS, Chap. VI.

Description of the Picture.

“The general effect proposed to be excited by this Picture is the terrible sublime and its various modifications, until lost in the opposite extremes of pity and horror, a sentiment which painting has so seldom attempted to awaken, that a particular description of the subject will probably be acceptable to the public.

“In poetry the same effect is produced by a few abrupt and rapid gleams of description, touching, as it were with fire, the features and edges of a general mass of awful obscurity ; but in painting such indistinctness would be a defect, and imply that the artist wanted the power to pourtray the conceptions of his fancy. Mr. West was of opinion, that, to delineate a physical form, which in its moral impression would approximate to that of the visionary Death of Milton, it was necessary to endow it if possible with the appearance of superhuman strength and energy : he has therefore exerted the utmost force and perspicuity of his pencil on the central figure. He has depicted the King of Terrors with the physiognomy of the dead in a charnel-house, but animated almost to ignition with inextinguishable rage—placed on his head the kingly crown, and clothed the length of his limbs with a spacious robe of funereal sable. His uplifted right hand holds no sceptre, but is entwined with the serpent who first brought Death into the world, and he launches his darts from both hands in all directions with a merciless impartiality. His horse rushes forward with the universal wildness of a tempestuous element, breathing livid pestilence, and rearing and trampling with the vehemence of unbridled fury. Behind him is seen an insidious dæmon bearing the torch of Discord, with a monstrous progeny of the reptile world—

‘All prodigious things,
Abominable, unutterable, and worse
Than fables yet have feign’d or fear conceiv’d,
Gorgons and hydras, and chimeras dire.’

“The Ministers of Hell, who had ‘power

given to them over the fourth part of the earth, to kill with sword, and with hunger, and with disease, and with the beasts of the earth."

"The next character on the canvas in point of consequence is, the *Rider on the White Horse*. As he is supposed to represent the Gospel, it was requisite that he should be invested with those exterior indications of purity, excellence, and dignity, which are associated in our minds with the name and offices of the Messiah. But it was not the Saviour healing and comforting the afflicted, or 'the meek and lowly Jesus,' bearing with resignation the scorn and hatred of the scoffing multitude, that was to be represented—it was the King of Kings going forth 'conquering and to conquer,' to bruise the head of the serpent, and finally to put all things under his feet. He is therefore painted with a solemn countenance, expressive of a mind filled with the thoughts of a great enterprise; and he advances onward in his sublime career with that serene majesty in which Divine Providence continues through the storms and commotions of the temporal world, to execute its external purposes. He is armed with a bow and arrows, the force and arguments of Truth, and leaves behind him as passing vapour all those terrible tumults and phantoms which make up the auxiliaries and retinue of Death. At the first view he seems to be only a secondary character, but on considering the business of the scene, it will be obvious that he is the great leader, and that all the others but follow in his train, and carry into effect the inferior objects of his heavenly mission, as he goes towards that glorious region, in which appear 'the souls of them that were slain for the word of God, and for the testimony which they held.'

"The third of the apocalyptic characters is the *Rider on the Red Horse*. Mr. West has represented him simply as a warrior armed with "the great sword." He is advancing in the same direction as the Messiah, thereby intimating that those wars which have accompanied the progress of the Christian religion, and of which he is the type and emblem, are a part of the divine scheme for effectually diffusing it throughout the whole earth. It will be observed, that the horse in this instance is caparisoned as a war horse; but those of Death and the Messiah are without reins, being guided only by the will of their riders. The prophetic vista beyond this character shews in one division the Romans under Titus returning with the spoils of Jerusalem, and in the other Crusaders contending with Saracens.

Behind the Messiah and the Warrior, the *Rider on the Black Horse* is seen coming forward. He is represented with the steady countenance of a man scrupulous in his estimate of things; stern in his decisions, and likely to require the execution of his judi-

cations with the unrelenting solemnity of a terrible judge. He bears those balances in his hands in which mankind are 'weighed and found wanting,' and Despair and Famine are seen before him in the form of a wretched woman and an emaciated man, absorbed in the feelings of their own particular misery. He follows the two preceding characters, and is supposed to typify that sceptical philosophy, which affects to estimate Christianity by the temporary circumstances that have arisen in the course of its progress, while it is itself but a part of the great cloud of mysteries which envelopes the present and future purposes of the religion.

"The domestic group in the foreground represents a family belonging to that class of society who are supposed to be safe beyond the reach of the ordinary casualties of life, but who are still not farther remote from the darts of Death. It is here that the painter has attempted to excite the strongest degree of pity which his subject admitted, and to contrast the surrounding horrors with images of tenderness and beauty. The mother, in the prime of life, is represented as having expired in the act of embracing her children, and the woe of sudden death is still more emphatically expressed in the lovely infant that has fallen from her breast. The husband deprecates the wrath of the hideous spectre that advances over them all, while the surviving daughter catches hold of her mother, sensible only to the loss which she has sustained by the death of so kind a parent.

In the other groups, which form the right-hand division in the picture, the artist has shewn the anarchy of the combats of men with the beasts of the earth. The chief of the human figures in this division, is one in the act of launching his javelin at a lion, which has seized and brought down a man and his horse. In the character with the javelin, Mr. West has endeavoured to delineate that species of courageous muscular strength, which enables some men to face with an undaunted countenance the rage of the most ferocious animals. The sedate bravery of his look affords a fine contrast to the alarm and terror of the man who is seized by the enraged lion, which he had wounded with his spear. Below them is a youth who has broken his lance in the combat, and received a fatal blow on the head; behind them, a horseman comes forward with an uplifted sword, in the act of striking at a lioness that is springing upon him and his horse. But the story of this group would have been incomplete, had the lions not been shewn conquerors to a certain extent, by the two wounded men who are thrown down as overcome beneath the hoofs of the horse of Death. The one with his back towards the spectator seems to regain his strength, and by still holding his dagger, indicates a wish to renew the fight; the

other, irrecoverably dashed out of the combat, and having lost his weapon, grasps at the head of his horse with a useless exertion of bewildered sense. The pyramidal form of this large division is perfected by a furious bull torn by dogs as he tosses on his horns the body of a youth.

In this portion of the picture the firmament is rent asunder by bursts of lightning, and a distant group is seen startled by the death of a young man who has been struck with the thunderbolt, and whose friends support him in their arms. The interest of the episode is increased by the figure of a young woman flying from the scene in terror, but who is still induced to look back as if constrained by affection for the victim.

The principle of destruction is exemplified through every part of the subject. In the upper region of the clouds the audacious eagle is seen pouncing on the heron, and near the dead serpent in the foreground the affectionate dove deplores its mate that has just expired.

J. G."

We prefaced this description with a statement that it contained too favourable an estimate of the picture, and willingly would we recall the expression, did not our duty to the public peremptorily oblige us to record those defects which, in our opinion, may be found in the performance. The artist has every claim to our estimation: he is now of a patriarchal age and claims from our younger and less practised understandings deference rather than censure. It is, however, a necessary, though unpleasant task, to investigate with equal impartiality the productions of all artists; and the employment of a critic is peculiarly revolting, when he is compelled to banish from his recollection the private virtues and the venerable age of such a man as West in order to dwell on imperfections which are inseparably allied to all human undertakings. The fact is, that although Mr. West's power of mind and pencil are preserved to him in an unusual degree, yet it cannot be said of him as of the prophet of old: "*His eye was not dim, nor his natural force abated.*" We do not like this picture as well as we do his last, nor do we admire that as much as many of his performances which preceded it, particularly an early sketch of the present subject, which has been the theme of universal admiration. Parts of this picture are extremely beautiful, but as a whole we do not think it is entitled to much admiration. The principal figure in the action is confessedly the *Rider of the White Horse*; but instead of being foremost in the picture, he is obviously subordinate, and he appears rather making way for the advance of the

King of Terrors, than preceding him in his disastrous course. The expression of the head, too, of this figure does not, to us, indicate those attributes which are so eloquently ascribed to it in the description before quoted.—The principal and commanding figure is *DEATH ON THE PALE HORSE*; and it is undoubtedly the best. The sepulchral and supernatural colour of the head is excellent: the livid lip seems yet howling the last sentence of a bitter curse: the eye balls flash with fire, and the grasped hands dispense their pestilential darts with a mixed feeling of savage triumph and determined ferocity. The sable garment which enfolds one arm, and the serpent which entwines the other, are excellently conceived and executed. The horse, although painted in an unusual colour, is too substantial for its rider: there is nothing but the blue flame which he emits that marks it as unearthly: there is a want of assimilation between him and his rider which we perceive with regret, but feel it difficult to express. The *Rider on the Red*, who is moving in a direction with him on the *White Horse*, does not appear to us invested with those terrific and martial qualities which belong to him in the original. He is little more than an ancient warrior mounted on a modern charger. The *Rider on the Black Horse* is finely placed, and although the head is a favourite one of the artist's, and may be traced in his other pictures, it is imposing and expressive. The principal episode is the conflict of men and beasts, and it has afforded a fine scope for the vigorous and correct pencil of Mr. West. The undaunted courage of the man attacking the lion is uncommonly well expressed. The reviving action of the figure whose back is placed to the spectator is also excellent. Of the introduction of the Saracenic army opposed by Crusaders, &c. and the story of the youth struck with lightning, we cannot much approve; the subject painted is visionary, and we conceive that the principal action ought to be undisturbed: we here require some of that indistinctness which the author of the description seems to consider inapplicable to painting, although of such important advantage in the sister art of poetry. It is in this particular that we so highly admire the pictures of Mr. Fuseli on supernatural or mystic subjects; his canvases are the faithful transcript of visionary appearances. We suppose the mind on such occasions to be so forcibly on the stretch as to be unable to observe any

but the principal action, the remainder is involved in gloom, or if amid the chaos any secondary form appears, it is indefinite and faint. Of the family in the front of the picture, the immediate victims of the inexorable King of Terrors, we have not yet spoken, because we would fain conclude in admiration. Nothing can be conceived more touching or more natural than the agony of the husband deploring the beloved partner of his joys who, with her infant, have just fallen beneath the fatal and desolating shafts of Death. The fresh colour of the daughter, who throws herself across the lifeless trunk of her mother, is also admirably portrayed. The subordinate parts of the picture are finely painted. The dæmon grasping his victim with one hand and clenching with the other his impatient dagger, is a most vigorous and well imagined being.

We are obliged by our limits to be brief, and having ventured to detail what to us have appeared *failings*, we shall be believed when we assert, that the *beauties*

are not only numerous, but some of them of the highest order in the art; and if we have spoken freely of the former, our ample apology is, that the latter have been more ably and elegantly detailed in the description we have prefixed, than could have been the case had our feeble pen been entrusted with the composition of their eulogy.

Of the remaining pictures in this exhibition (all from the same pencil) we have no room to speak—suffice it to say, that “*The Offering of the Wise Men*” is one of the finest pictures of the British school.

INTELLIGENCE.

Mr. MINASI, whose portrait of the Duke of Wellington, printed upon silks, in colours, by a method of which he is the inventor, obtained some time since the warmest approbation of artists and connoisseurs, is preparing in the same superb manner a highly chaste and appropriate allegorical design commemorative of the lamented Princess CHARLOTTE.

INCIDENTS, PROMOTIONS, BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, &c. IN LONDON AND MIDDLESEX.

With Biographical Accounts of Distinguished Characters.

Bulletin of the King's Health.

“Windsor Castle, Dec. 7.

“His Majesty has been uniformly composed throughout the last month, and has enjoyed good general health, though his Majesty's disorder continues unchanged.”

Nov. 25th, the Attorney general, in the Court of King's-bench, moved for judgment on James Williams, of Portsea, who had suffered judgment to go by default on two informations against him, for printing and publishing two profane and scandalous libels, being parodies on the Litany and Athanasian Creed. The defendant put in various affidavits, from which it appeared that he was employed to print these parodies, but had desisted as soon as he learned that they were dangerous productions. For the first libel he was sentenced to eight months imprisonment and a fine of 100l.; and for the second to four months imprisonment in Winchester gaol.

On the morning of Dec. 14th the corn, flour and bread mills of Messrs. Surry, at Rotherhithe, were totally consumed by fire. This establishment was of great importance to the poor of Southwark, whom it supplied with bread at a much lower rate than the market price. The damage is very great, but the premises were fully insured. The machinery alone, it is said, for 12,000l.

Dec. 15th, early in the morning, a fire

broke out in Farrer's Rents, Bishopsgate-st. in the house of Mr. Harris, coach-painter, who perished in the flames.

On the 18th, 19th and 20th, Wm. Hone, bookseller, late of Fleet-street, but now of the Old Bailey, underwent three separate trials; on the first day before Mr. Justice Abbott, and on the two following before Lord Ellenborough, on informations filed against him by the attorney-general, charging him with having printed and published three impious and profane parodies on the Catechism of the Church of England, the Litany, and the Athanasian Creed. Hone himself conducted his defence, in which he displayed considerable research and deep reading among the parodists of every age and party; and the jury conceiving his publications to have been designed as vehicles for political sarcasm, and that he had no intention of degrading the original in the public opinion, pronounced in each case a verdict of *Not Guilty*. As it appeared in evidence that the defendant, on the commencement of legal proceedings against him had suppressed the alleged libels, it is much to be regretted that the prosecution was persisted in, as the reports of the trials will be the means of circulating this poisonous trash throughout the country, to an infinitely greater extent than the author could possibly have done, even if unmolested, with all his industry. Though

he has been acquitted by a jury of any profane or irreligious intention, yet the mischievous impression which publications of this kind are calculated to produce on society is not the less certain or pernicious. We should hope that in our voluminous code some provision may be found capable of arresting that torrent of blasphemy with which it is much to be feared this triumph will tend to deluge the country.

Ecclesiastical Preferments.] Rev. PEREGRINE BINGHAM, to the rectory of Berwick, Wilts.

Rev. THOMAS BLACKBURN, to the rectory of Crofton, York.

Rev. GEO. BONSON, to the living of East Barkwith, Lincoln.

Rev. Dr. T. BOYS, to the rectory of Radcliffe, Bucks.

Rev. THOMAS CARR, to the vicarage of Shudy Camps, Cambridge.

Rev. A. J. CRESPIN, to the vicarage of Ravensden, Beds.

Rev. DANIEL CRESWELL, to the perpetual curacy of Great St. Mary's, Cambridge.

Rev. JOHN DAVISON, to the vicarage of Sutterton, Lincoln.

Rev. GEORGE DAY, to be a minor canon of Norwich,

Rev. JOHN GILES DIMOCK, to the rectory of Uppingham.

Rev. WILLIAM DIXON, to the living of Broughton, Lancashire.

Rev. THOMAS FAWCETT, to the rectory of Norton Davis, Northampton.

Rev. JOHN FISHER, to the archdeaconry of Berks.

Rev. JOHN HAILSTONE, to the vicarage of Trumpington, Cambridge.

Rev. Dr. P. HUNT, to hold the vicarage of Goldington with the vicarage of St. Peter Martin, Beds.

Rev. JOHN LOWTHIAN, to the vicarage of Kellington, York.

Rev. SPENCER MADAN, to be a canon residentiary of Lichfield.

Rev. JAMES MEAKIN, to the vicarage of Lindridge, Worcester.

Rev. CHARLES MOSSOP, to the vicarage of Helpstone, Northampton.

Rev. HERBERT OAKLEY, to be a prebendary of Worcester.

Rev. Dr. PAGE, to the living of Quainton, Bucks.

Rev. JOHN PETER, to the rectory of Grade, Cornwall.

Rev. WM. PHILLIPS, to the rectory of Lanivet, Cornwall.

Rev. BENJ. POPE, to be a minor canon of Windsor.

Rev. CHARLES RICHARDS, to the rectory of Nympey, Somerset.

Rev. THOS. SKRIMSHIRE, to the vicarage of Heighton, Norfolk.

Rev. MICH. PYE STEPHENS, to the rectory of Willey, Salop.

Rev. LEVETT THOROTON, to the livings

of Colwick and West Bridgeford, Nottingham.

Hon. and Rev. ADOLPHUS AUGUSTUS TURNOUR, to the vicarage of Docking, Norfolk.

Rev. J. WALLIS, to the vicarage of Bodmin, Cornwall.

Rev. WM. WILLIAMS, to the rectory of Rouselench, Worcester.

Rev. C. WOOD, to the rectory of Tending, Essex.

Rev. JAS. COWPER WRIGHT, to the rectory of Walkerne, Herts.

Rev. T. C. L. YOUNG, to the rectory of Dodbrooke, Devon.

Births.] At Littleton, Lady Caroline Wood, of a son.

Lady Elizabeth Halliday, of a son.

The lady of Sir Wm. Adams, of a daughter.

The lady of Col. Hughes, M. P. of a daughter.

The lady of Sir Rob. Williams, bart. M. P. of a son.

Married.] The Rev. Henry Torre, of Trinity College, Cambridge, to Margaret, only daughter of the late Capt. George Manigles.

Thos. Cornnock, esq. of Orange street, Red Lion square, to Susannah, eldest daughter of Joseph Morris, esq. of Northumberland-street.

The Rev. J. Mills, of Bury St. Edmund's, to Miss Hill, of Huntingdon.

Mr. Wm. Salkeld, son of Thos. S. esq. of Woodbridge, Suffolk, to Elizabeth, daughter of Rich. Jones, esq. of Aldgate.

Geo. Stanley Repton, esq. of Dover street, to the Hon. Elizabeth Scott, daughter of Lord Eldon.

Mr. Jas. Francis, to Emma, fourth daughter of the late Jas. Johnson, esq. of Wombrook Hall, Salop.

H. Bligh, esq. of Lincoln's Inn, to Elizabeth, third daughter of Vice-Admiral Bligh.

The Rev. Geo. Caldwell, rector of King's Stanley, Gloucester, and Fellow of Jesus College, Cambridge, to Harriet, sister of Sir Wm. Abdy, bart.

Edw. Jas. Seymour, esq. youngest son of Wm. S. esq. of Margaret street, Cavendish square, to Maria, only daughter of the late Wm. Karancke, esq. of Stamford Hill.

R. F. Jameson, esq. of the Inner Temple, to Isabella, daughter of B. Blakeden, esq. of the Green, near High Wycombe.

H. Plowman, esq. of Portman street, to Mary, youngest daughter of the late Rev. L. Kirkham, rector of Salford and Heathrope, Oxon.

John Bradley, esq. of John street, Berkeley square, to the daughter of the late Jas. Alms, esq. of Chichester.

J. H. Henderson, esq. of Verulam buildings, to Mary, eldest daughter of Mrs. Mellor, of Dunstable.

Lieut.-Col. Forsten, of the 12th regt. to

Eliza, only daughter of the late T. J. Colton, esq. of Sloane street.

Mr. Wm. Neale, jun. of Melton Mowbray, to Violetta, only daughter of John Bullivant, esq. of Knightsbridge.

At Fulham, Mr. Wm. Bannister, to Eliza, daughter of Capt. Pudner, of the E. I. C. service.—Fras. Travers, M.D. of Newark, to Martha, third daughter of the late J. Sutton, esq. of Frieston.

At St. Pancras, John Duncombe, esq. of Lagly House, Herts, to Matilda, only daughter of the late John Fleming, esq.

Capt. Chawel, of the E. I. C. service, to Charlotte, daughter of G. Wadlington, esq. of Upper Bedford place.

Thos. Appleton, esq. of Gloucester place, to Sarah, eldest daughter of F. Whitmore, esq.

The Rev. S. F. Staham, vicar of Powerstock, Dorset, to Jemima, youngest daughter of Jos. Travers, esq. of Highbury Grove.

Rob. Agnew, esq. of Clifford street, to Miss Maria Stephens, of New Bond street.

Geo. Giles Vincent, esq. second son of the late Dean of Westminster, to Emilia, third daughter of Jas. Tappenden, esq.

At Twickenham, Mr. F. M. Goodliff, of Camberwell, to Lydia, fourth daughter of the late Sam. Wells, esq. of Peterborough.

Rob. Hicks, esq. of Hoddesdon, son of Geo. H. esq. of Baldock, to Julia, only daughter of Sam. Platt, esq. of Keppel st.

Died.] Josiah Jowett, esq. formerly of the banking-house of Vandermeulen and Jowett, of Leeds.

After the birth of her 11th child, Elizabeth, wife of John Browne, esq. of Birchin lane, solicitor, 34.

In Wimpole street, Mrs. Farquharson, 88. In Albemarle street, the Rev. Thos. Cobb, rector of Ighthan and vicar of Sittingbourne, prebendary of Chichester, and a magistrate for the county of Kent.

In Manchester buildings, Westminster, Mr. John Elvidge, who held a situation of considerable responsibility in the banking-house of Morland, Ransom and Co. Pall Mall, and regularly attended his duty till a short time before his decease, 90.

Evan Phillips, esq. partner in the house of Hoggart and Phillips, auctioneers.

Mr. Melvin, comedian, formerly of Covent Garden and the Lyceum theatre, 45.

In John street, Bedford row, Henry Topham, esq. 73.

In Bond street, Vice-Admiral Wm. Bligh, F.R.S. 63.

In Adelphi Terrace, Lady Anderson, relict of Sir John Wm. A. bart.

Mrs. Halliday, wife of Simon H. esq. of Ipswich.

John Esdaile, esq. youngest son of the late Sir Jas. E. bart. 58.

In Bruton street, Albert Gledstances, esq. late in the E. I. C. service.

In South street, Finsbury, Peter Kennion, esq.

In Great Russel street, John Page, esq. navy agent, of Portsmouth.

At St. James's Palace, Augusta, widow of Geo. Hicks, M.D.

In Manchester square, Mrs. Aubrey, wife of Thos. Digby A. esq.

Mr. Maitland Boag, many years principal carver of the external sculpture in the repairs of Henry the Seventh's Chapel, 57.

In Curzon street, the wife of Rich. Henry Stovin, esq. of Wirhern, Lincoln.

In Sloane square, Chelsea, Jane, eldest daughter of Mr. Thos. Woodfall, 18.

At Camden Town, Mrs. Twiss, wife of Rich. T. esq. a gentleman well known in the literary world.

At Kensington, the Rev. Dr. John Thomson, master of a well known seminary there, and formerly of St. John's College, Cambridge, 50.

At Chelsea, Mrs. Williamson, mother of Lieut. Col. W. 74.

At Pimlico, Jas. Glenie, esq. F.R.S.

In Sloane street, Lieut. Col. Fraser, 76th regt. 48.

At Hampstead, the Marchioness of Osmonde, 27.

At Twickenham, Mrs. Gray, mother of the Rev. Dr. G. prebendary of Durham.

At Isleworth, the Rev. Edw. Scott, D. D. late Fellow of Queen's College, Oxford.

At Totteridge, the Rev. Thos. C. Mars-ham, vicar of Kew and Petersham, 58.

At Stanmore, Wm. Bensley, esq.

In Westminster, Mr. Henry Boys, of the Theatre-Royal, Drury-lane, after a severe and lingering illness. He was a very promising young man, and received his education in the Choir School of Westminster Abbey, after which he was placed under the tuition of Mr. W. Sharp, for the violoncello, on which instrument he excelled, to the admiration of his professional friends, and would, had his life been spared, have become, at a future day, a first-rate performer on his instrument.

MR. J. G. HOLMAN.

(Continued from page 455.)

In 1798 he married Jane, youngest daughter of the Hon. and Rev. Frederic Hamilton, of Richmond, Surrey, son of Lord Archibald Hamilton, and grandson of the Duke of Hamilton, who bore a distinguished part in settling the union between England and Scotland. This amiable and accomplished lady died in 1810. Before this event he relinquished all theatrical engagements and commenced farmer, but in 1812 resumed his theatrical profession in America, since which time he uninterruptedly pursued his career in that country. He was married at Charlestown very shortly before his death, to Miss Latimer, late of the

Theatre Royal Brighton.* Mr. Holman as an actor, was endowed, both by nature and education, with every requisite for attaining the highest excellence in the art. He was by no means confined in his performances, as he equally succeeded in tragedy and in sentimental and genteel comedy. He appeared, indeed, when on the stage, to be vain of the manly elegance of his person; but his faults evidently proceeded from too great a portion of animation and exuberance of fancy. In regarding Mr. Holman as a dramatic author, we perceive less to praise. He had previously assisted, we are informed, in the production of several pieces, but it was not till the year 1790 that he ventured to appear as a writer. His comic opera, *A Road and at Home*, performed at Covent Garden about the year 1794-5, was his first piece, and it met with much deserved success. It was originally called the *King's Beitch*, but was prohibited under that title by the Lord Chamberlain. The *Volary of Wealth*, a comedy, 1799: its reception was not equal to the opera. After this, in the summer of the same year, was produced the *Red Cross Knights*, a play; being an alteration or mutilation of Schiller's *Robbers*. Mr. Holman had translated or adapted the German drama to the English stage, retaining

* A letter received at Liverpool from America states that Miss Latimer, Miss Moore, and Mr. Saunders, of the New York theatre, were struck dead by lightning only two days before Mr. Holman's death, and that the lady here denominated Miss Latimer is supposed to be his wife.

its original title; but in consequence of the pernicious sentiments of the composition, the Chamberlain very properly refused to license it as the *Robbers*. The music is by Attwood: it was intended for Covent Garden: it was afterwards acted at the Haymarket. In 1800 he produced an opera at this house entitled *What a Blunder*, which excited but little attention. His next piece was the comedy of *Love gives the Alarm*, which was performed for the first and last time at Covent Garden, 1804. The managers of Drury Lane theatre were to have been favoured with this production, but the author having in its stead sent them a piece which, for political reasons, was rejected, he transferred the promised drama to Mr. Harris, who immediately put it into rehearsal. The Irish character intended for Johnstone was consequently much curtailed. So decisive was the condemnation of this piece, that it was not suffered to be repeated. It was reported to have been the production of a few weeks labour, but it has been pretty well ascertained that it was several months in preparation. It was never printed. The *Gazette Extraordinary* was also from the pen of Mr. Holman. It was probably the mediocrity of most of these pieces that suggested the idea of attributing to him the *Duke of Savoy*, which lately received deserved condemnation at Covent Garden, for it could not have been done upon the principle that *Dead men tell no tales*—as the intelligence of his death had not been received in this country when that report was first put into circulation.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

IN THE COUNTIES OF ENGLAND, ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Biddenham, Mr. John Golding, of Bromham, to Margaret, only daughter of Stephen Bond, esq. of London.

Died.] At Silsoe, Joseph, youngest son of the late Wm. Peel, esq. of Church, Lancashire.

At Luton, the wife of Lieut. Lukis, 59th regt.

BERKSHIRE.

Married.] At Reading, John Dutton, esq. of Coley Cottage, to Elizabeth, third daughter of the late J. Dewe, gent.

Died.] Wm. Thoyis, esq. of Sulhamstead House.

At Windsor, Mrs. Kellner, 67.

At Reading, Wm. Blandy, esq. an alderman of that borough, of which he had twice been chief magistrate, 61. He was drowned while bathing early in the morning, according to his custom.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

Birth.] At Birtwell House, the Hon. Mrs. Fry, of a daughter.

Married.] At Aylesbury, Mr. John Neale, eldest son of Jas. N. esq. to the daughter of the Rev. John Morley, vicar of Aylesbury.

Died.] At Drayton Parslow, the Rev. Dr. Lord, rector of that parish, and of Beaconsfield, formerly Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford, 74.

At Little Shardeloes, Elizabeth, widow of the Rev. Dr. R. Frank, late of Alderton, Suffolk.

At Milton, Mr. Wm. How, 84.

Mrs. Mary Richards, relict of Mr. Wm. R. and sister of the late R. Crooke, esq. of Beaconsfield, 89.

At Slough, Mrs. Dawes, wife of H. D. esq. 65.

At High Wycombe, in his 90th year, John Carter, esq. father of the corporation, of which he had been a member 62 years. Mr. Carter's paternal grandfather, of both his names, lived in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. The history of families will rarely, if ever, furnish a parallel instance of three

generations, viz. father, son, and grandson, occupying two centuries and 15 years of time.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

Married.] At Cambridge, the Rev. Dr. Ramsden, a Senior of Trinity College, to Kezia, daughter of the late Thos. Buxton, esq. of Leicester.—Mr. Simon Cole, of Holywell, Hunts. to Anne, only daughter of Mr. Wm. Martin, of the Red Bull Inn.

Died.] At Wilburton, Rebecca, relict of Wm. Camps, esq. 69.

At Cambridge, Mr. Rob. Freeman, 70.—Mr. John Underwood.

At Helpstone, Benj. Bull, gent.

At Thorney, Mr. J. Maxwell, 67.

At Ely, the Rev. Thos. Wilson, Methodist preacher.

CHESHIRE.

Sir John Grey Egerton, having announced his intention of withdrawing himself from the representation of the city of Chester, the votes of the electors have already been solicited by Lord Belgrave, eldest son of Earl Grosvenor. An address has also appeared in the Chester papers, requesting them not to promise their votes to his lordship, as "two respectable gentlemen, uncontrolled by the House of Eaton, will solicit their support at the next election of members of parliament for the city."

Married.] At Grappenhall, the Rev. Geo. White, of Knutsford, to Jane, youngest daughter of the late Fras. Waldron, esq. of Carron, Ireland.

At Chester, W. C. Chambers, esq. of Llysmeirchion, Denbigh, to Miss Gordon.

Died.] At Chester, Mr. Williams.—Jas. son of Mr. Hunter.—Mr. Stannistreet.—Mrs. Parkin.—John Bedward, esq. alderman.—Mr. Rob. Parry.—Mr. Hudson, keeper of the county gaol, 66.

At Prestbury, Mr. Holland, 77.

At Tarvin, Mr. W. Chatterton, of the Royal Oak Inn, Chester.

At Northwich, Mrs. Maddock.

At Congleton, Mr. John Dakin, 58.

At Runcorn, Mary, eldest daughter of Fras. Newbold, esq. of Macclesfield, 16.

CORNWALL.

A correspondent of the *Cornwall Gazette* gives the following rules necessary to be observed by a person of middle age, disposed to gout, who wishes to enjoy any thing like tolerable health and activity:—To indulge but little in bed; particularly to rise early, and be much in the open air. To avoid as much as possible all causes of inflammation, as over-exercise, &c. To treat the attack of gout in the foot as inflammation; by rest, one or two moderate bleedings, and cooling medicines, but not by violent purges, nor very low diet; but keeping the stomach in a comfortable state of feeling, by taking the usual plain meals when the appetite will allow, and a glass or two of good wine afterwards. To abjure altogether the use of the

stronger malt liquors, but above all things spirits. Two or three glasses of wine after dinner should be the limit of indulgence in this respect. By attention to these rules, says the writer, any one, with a constitution yet unbroken, will have every reason to expect a long enjoyment of health, with few, or at least slight, returns of the gout. If neglected, a train of very serious evils may be confidently looked for, as early decrepitude, and very probably apoplexy, sooner or later.

Married.] At Poundstock, Thos. Pearce, esq. of Penhall, to the daughter of Mr. Edw. Pearce.

At Liskeard, Mr. Hambly, of Trewint, to Grace, third daughter of Geo. Rowe, esq. of Trewiath.

At Lostwithiel, Mr. Sam. Daniel, to Mrs. Blewett, relict of J. G. B. esq.

Died.] At Bodmin, Wm. Burrowes, esq. an alderman of that borough, 74.—The Rev. Wm. Flamank, D. D. an alderman of the borough, and a magistrate for this county and Oxfordshire, rector of Oddington and vicar of Glympton, Oxfordshire, and formerly of Trinity College, Oxford, 65.

The Rev. Nich. Phillips, rector of Lanewit.

The Rev. Chas. Kempe, rector of St. Maby and Grade.

The Rev. Geo. Wickey, rector of Marham Church, in this county, and Lannos, Devon.

The Rev. Henry Harvey, 32 years vicar of St. Veep.

At Penzance, Mrs. G. Wall, 96.—Mrs. Penrose, 90.—Mr. A. J. Mayn, master in the royal navy.

At Redruth, Mr. Walter Bray, of the White Hart Inn.

At Truro, Mrs. Jennings, wife of Capt. J.

At Tregoodwell, Mr. Wm. Nichols, 83.

At Lanherne, the Rev. Jas. De La Fosse, 19 years director of the nuns at that place, 63.

CUMBERLAND.

A Sunday School Union has been formed in Carlisle.

The typhus fever has appeared in Carlisle, but means have been resorted to to check its progress. A liberal subscription has been entered into by the inhabitants to erect a fever house.

Mr. R. Lowry, of Stanwise, near Carlisle, has a jargonel pear-tree which, in due season, produced an excellent crop of fruit, and the same tree is now (Nov. 18), in blossom, for the third time this year.

A correspondent in the *Carlisle Patriot* states the following useful fact on malting—when barley is not sufficiently dry, by sweating in the stack, the malting process may be materially aided by drying the grain upon the kiln before steeping. What is somewhat singular, soft barley, which has been dried upon the kiln, requires less watering than when steeped without drying; that is, the

grain vegetates much quicker after having been dried.

Married.] At Whitehaven, Mr. Spencer, to Mary, eldest daughter of John Yates, esq.—The Rev. R. O. Wilson, of Broughton, Yorkshire, to Eleanor, youngest daughter of Mr. Robinson.

At Carlisle, John Moffett, esq. banker, of Settle, to Mary, third daughter of the late Mr. Hall, surgeon, of the latter place.

Died.] At Cockermouth, Mrs. Hartness, 48.

At Whennery, in Lamplugh, Mr. L. Dixon, 68.

At Eaglesfield, Mr. John James, 83.

At Workington, Isabella, wife of Capt. Tickle, 68.

At Whitehaven, Peter How Younger, esq. an eminent solicitor, 61.—Sarah, second daughter of Mr. John Crosthwaite, bookseller, 13.—Miss Kelly, 25.

At Wigton, Mrs. Mary Waite, 94.—Mrs. Rigg, mother of Mr. R. surgeon.

At Calder Bridge, Mrs. Farish, relict of Capt. F. of Whitehaven, 90.

In the I. of Man, the Rev. Charles Crebbin, the last surviving translator of the Manx Bible, and many years one of the vicars-general of the island, 81.

At Carlisle, Mr. Jas. Barnes, 51.—Mr. Hugh Magee, 57.—Mr. Jos. Topping, master-gunner at the castle, 43.—Mr. John Foster, 40.—Mrs. Mary Sanderson, 66.—Mrs. D. Donaldson, 80.—Mr. John Pearson, 50. Miss Marg. Kirk, 19.

DERBYSHIRE.

The following eleven convicts, sentenced to death at Derby, for high-treason, are to be transported for life, viz.:—Geo. Weightman, Thos. Bacon, John Bacon, Samuel Hunt, Joseph Swire, alias Manchester Turner, Edw. Turner, John Onion the elder, John Mac Keswick, John Hill, Geo. Brasington, and German Buxton.—The following three are transported for 14 years:—Thos. Bettison, Joseph Howson, Josiah Godber.—And the remaining six convicts, viz. John Moore, Edw. Moore, Wm. Weightman, Alex. Johnson, Wm. Hardwick, and Chas. Swaine, remain in prison, their final sentence not being yet settled. It is probable they will be transported for shorter terms.

Married.] At Shirley, Mr. Rich. Webster, of Manchester, to Miss Ann Ball.

At Derby, Mr. Thos. Hickham, to Miss Isabella Measding.

At Spondon, Mr. Rob. Gibson, of Derby, to Miss H. Ordisk, of Chaddesden.

Died.] At Sawley, Miss Penelope Parkyns, daughter of the late Sir Thos. P. bart. of Bunney Hall, Notts, 87.

At Findern, the Rev. D. Mercer.

At Chesterfield, Mrs. Peech, wife of Mr. P. late of the Angel Inn.

At Ashborne, Mr. John Langford, high constable of Wirksworth Hundred, and up-

wards of 35 years clerk to the magistrates of Ashborne, 60.—Mr. Dan. Walock, 75.

DEVONSHIRE.

The new chapel in his Majesty's Dock Yard, at Plymouth, was opened on Sunday, the 9th Nov, by the Rev. Geo. Pope, chaplain to his Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence, and of this Dock Yard, and rector of Meavy, in this county. This chapel, which unquestionably may be ranked among the finest specimens of modern church architecture in the United Kingdom, has just been rebuilt with great liberality by government, on a larger scale, for the better accommodation of the officers, clerks and artificers of the Dock Yard, and the following naval departments in the port, viz.: the admiral and officers of the navy, the general, officers and corps of royal marines, and the officers, men and boys of the ordinary. Mr. Pope took his text, with great propriety, from Solomon's dedication of the temple, 1st of Kings, 8th chapter, 18th verse—"And the Lord said unto David my father, whereas it was in thine heart to build a house to my name, thou didst well that it was in thine heart."—It is due to this highly respectable clergyman to say, that the whole of the service was ably and devoutly performed; his discourse was extremely well written and arranged, admirably adapted to the occasion, and impressively delivered.

The committee for erecting new prisons at Exeter have contracted for the purchase of a very eligible spot in an open and airy situation, not far from the Guildhall, and adjoining to the road leading from the lower part of North street to Northernhay. The airing grounds will not be overlooked from the neighbourhood, as must have been the case on the old site.

Married.] At Exeter, the Rev. J. Barton, dissenting minister, to Miss Pope.—John Milford, jun. esq. to Eliza, youngest daughter of John Neave, esq.

At Seaton, R. K. Dawson, esq. of Frickley Hall, Yorkshire, to Mary Anne, only daughter of Sam. Ware, esq.

At Plymouth, Lieut. Gilborn, royal marines, to Jane, eldest daughter of Mr. Geo. Horton.

Died.] At Exeter, Miss Hill, sister of Mr. H. druggist.—Mr. Nich. Ferris, 47.—Col. Bidlake, of the royal marines, only brother of the late Rev. Dr. B. 60.—The eldest daughter of Mr. C. Upham, 19.—Capt. Birchall, R. N.

At Tamerton, Mr. John Symons, 74.

At Radford, John Harris, esq. 61.

At Cawsand, Mr. Mich. R. Langdon, master in the royal navy.

At Tiverton, Mrs. E. M. Somerville, youngest daughter of the late Hen. Geo. S.

At Dawlish, Mrs. Finlay, of Bath, relict of Wm. Hen. F. esq. of Ginnets, Ireland.

At Plymouth, Mrs. Westcott, 30 years housekeeper to the Earl of Morley, at Sal-

tram, 83.—Mrs. Brown, 40 years box-door-keeper at the theatre.—Mrs. Honey, 73.—Ann, wife of the Rev. Geo. Jope, chaplain of the dock-yard.

At Torquay, Laura, youngest daughter of Thos. Stoughton, esq.

DORSETSHIRE.

A Saving Bank is about to be established at Bridport.

Married.] At South Lytchet, Mr. D. Slade of Bulbury Cottage, to Mrs. Croft.

Died.] At Blandford, Mary, wife of Mr. H. Biggs.

At Dorchester, Mrs. Scholan, wife of Mr. S. of Portland.

DURHAM.

Married.] At Bishopwearmouth, J. H. Holmes, esq. of Demerara, to Marianne, third daughter of Dr. Pemberton, of Bainbridge Holme.

At Monkwearmouth, Mr. Rob. Cropton, to Dorothy, youngest daughter of Wm. Crozier, esq.

At Stockton, Mr. Geo. Pulleyn, of York, to Ann, second daughter of Mr. Rich. Jackson.—Wm. H. Temple, esq. to Mary, eldest daughter of the late John Sanderson, esq.

Died.] At South Shields, the wife of Mr. J. Adamson, 43.

At Bishopwearmouth, Margaret, daughter of Mr. Kidson, solicitor.—Mr. Womphrey, 60.—Mrs. Clark, 76.—Mr. Rob. Ball, 84.—Mr. R. Hopper, 76.

At Lovesome Hill, near Darlington, Hen. Dunn, esq. 71.

At Bishopton, Mr. L. Lowes, 54.

At Durham, Mr. Acton, many years one of the choristers of the cathedral.—John Haigh, esq. late of Hightown, York, 79.

At Gateshead, Mr. W. Gibbon, sen. miller, eminent for his mathematical knowledge.

At Barnardcastle, Miss Hobson, 40.

At Shinecliffe, West Grange, Mr. Thos. Laing, a local preacher among the methodists, 75.

At Sunderland, Mrs. Arlot, 94.

ESSEX.

The eleventh anniversary of the COLCHESTER PITT CLUB, which had been postponed on account of the decease of the Princess Charlotte, was celebrated by about 100 gentlemen, who dined at the Three Cups Inn. The chair was filled by Hart Davis, esq. M. P.

A writer in the *Essex Herald*, after giving a statement to shew the inadequacy of the income of labourers to their support, thus proceeds:—Over the parish which gives occasion to this statement, one farmer of considerable opulence, and of far greater influence, presides; he has been pleased by a regulation (which others in their own defence are obliged to follow) to fix the price of labour at 9s. and to decree that 3s. more shall be given out of the rates, in lieu of more ample wages. Now, I would ask, what right

has this farmer to fix the maximum of the wages of labour at 9s. per week; and this, too, for labourers in the prime of life?—What right has he to degrade the labourer into an abject and an unnecessary state of dependance on the Poor Laws? What right has he to oppress the poorer farmer, by these arbitrary and injurious regulations? I know that he has none; but, as I do not know how the matter is to be remedied, I beg leave to submit my statement to the deliberation of the magistracy and the landed interest of the county, believing, as I do, that such practices as these have a direct tendency to ruin the national and moral character of the peasantry."

Birth.] At Thorndon, Lady Petre, of a son and heir.

Married.] At Woodford, Mr. Rob. Gray, of Leeds, to Mary, second daughter of the late John Hill, esq.

Thos. Eagle, esq. of Kedington, to Miss Todd, of Sturmer Hall, in this county.

At Rochetts, the seat of Earl St. Vincent, Capt. Edm. Palmer, R.N. to Henrietta, great niece to his lordship, and daughter of the late Capt. John Jervis, R.N.

At Castle Hedingham, Mr. Jos. Myall, to Miss Gregory, eldest daughter of the late Rev. Mr. G.

At Parndon, the Rev. Hen. Jeffreys, chaplain appointed to Bombay, to Maria, daughter of Mr. Thos. Hobson, of Spilsby, Lincoln.

Died.] At Prittlewell, William, eldest son of Mr. Francis, of the Blue Boar Inn, 30.

At Hatfield Broad Oak, Mr. Chapping.

At Hornchurch, Charles, second son of Mr. W. Miles, 24.

At Saffron Walden, Mr. R. Catlin, an alderman of that corporation.—Mrs. Youngman, wife of Mr. Y. bookseller.—Mrs. Searle, relict of Mr. S. banker.

At Woodford, Major Wright, esq. 68.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

The total number of votes given at the late election of a coroner for this county, which lasted nine days, was—for Mr. Cooke, 1745; for Mr. Mountain, 1449. The former was declared duly elected.

Married.] At Cheltenham, J. S. Brown, esq. co. Limerick, to Sarah, eldest daughter of the late Mich. Ormsby, esq. of Rocksavage.—Dr. Wm. Vassall, to Anne, only daughter of Sam. Oliver, esq. of Belgrave, Leicestershire.—T. M'Quoid, esq. to Elizabeth, only daughter of the late H. Kinvan, esq. of Cregg Castle, co. Galway.—Mr. Lucas, surgeon, to Miss Ann Clutterbuck.

Died.] At Longford, Catherine, relict of Mr. Rich. Crowdy, 97.

At Gloucester, Mr. Robinson, 87.—Mr. Thos. Rea, 86.

At Hilsley, Sarah, relict of Mr. John Robertson, 89.

At Painswick, Mrs. Marg. Cripps, sister to John C. esq. of Upton House, 88.

HAMPSHIRE.

On the 11th December, the ship *Grace*, of London, Davey, master, with eighty officers on board, bound to St. Thomas's, on the South American expedition, was seized in Cowes roadstead, by John Ward, esq. collector of customs at that port, for having received on board many of the said officers in a clandestine manner, contrary to the Passengers' Act; and also for having no papers on board to prove the ship's identity and character. On the preceding day, Mr. Sutton, a volunteer officer for South America, was shot in a duel, at West Cowes, by Major Lockyer, a British officer, about to depart on the same enterprise. An inquest being held on the body, a verdict of *Willful Murder* was given against Major Lockyer, and Lieutenants Haud and Redesdale, the seconds, all of whom have absconded.

Lord Rivers' mansion and estate at Strathfieldsaye have been purchased for the Duke of Wellington for 263,000*l.* The timber is valued at 150,000*l.* His Grace intends to pull down the house immediately, and in spring the outline for the new mansion will be determined upon.

We are glad to observe that steps are taken by the magistrates in different parts of the country to check a practice which is a national disgrace—we mean the sale of wives by their husbands. In a recent case of this kind at Andover, the buyer and seller were immediately committed to prison.

We leave to our readers the application of an appropriate epithet to the conduct of the Rev. Peter Geary, a clergyman of the established church, and minister of the parish of Newport, in the Isle of Wight, who, when respectfully requested by his parishioners in writing, to preach on the day of the interment of the Princess Charlotte, refused, alledging in his answer that in so doing he was actuated by a "sense of the *impropriety* of such a proceeding—and that he should feel, by complying with their request, that he was not acting up to his duty as a *Clergyman of the Church of England*. And he would also beg leave to suggest to the petitioners—whether a *superabundant and unprecedented show of grief, and testimony of affection on the present afflictive event*, may not be thought by some as an insidious mean to derogate from the *duty and allegiance we owe to the powers that are*."—Of what materials must such a man's heart be composed!

Birth.] At Bramshaw, the lady of Col. Mansell, of two sons.

Married.] At Southampton, Major Rob. M. Browne, 98th regt. only son of Major-gen. B. lieutenant-governor of Plymouth, to Mary, daughter of John Beckwith, esq. of Portsmouth.

At South Stoneham, F. W. Aubrey, esq. to Louisa, eldest daughter of the late J. Moore, esq. of Grimstone Hall, York.

At Winchester, Capt. John Turner, 58th

regt. to Caroline, youngest daughter of Wm. Druth, esq.

At Newport, John Odell, esq. to Mrs. Woodnutt.

At Rydes, W. Warden, M.D. to Eliza, eldest daughter of R. Hutt, esq. of Appleby.

At Portsmouth, Lieut. R. Ward, of the Queen Charlotte, to Harriet, youngest daughter of the late Mr. W. D. Wilkes.—Capt. Sam. Jackson, R. N. to Clarissa, second daughter of Capt. Madden.—Mr. Finlayson, master in the royal navy, to the eldest daughter of Mr. Nath. Taylor.

At Ropley, Capt. G. Henderson, R. N. to the daughter of E. Walcott, esq. of Winkton.

At Alverstoke, Capt. C. R. Oakley, R. N. to Miss M. A. Wilson, of Gosport.

At Newport, Edw. Novill, esq. to Mrs. Mary Ann Clark, of St. Nicholas.

At Milford, T. Maskew, esq. to Elizabeth, daughter of the late C. Ratsey, esq. of Keghaven.

At Jersey, Thos. Nicolle, esq. banker, to Elizabeth, daughter of the late Gen. Carruthers Hill.

Died.] At Winchester, Mr. Ashcombe, of the George Inn.

At Blendworth Cottage, near Horndean, Mrs. Hopper, wife of John H.

At Newport, Isle of Wight, Mrs. Calcott, 81.

At Fulford, Mrs. Grace Hearn, 84.

At West Park, Catherine, the last of the three daughters of Sir Eyre Coote, M.P. 23.

At the Priory, Isle of Wight, Mrs. Rebecca Grose, sister of the late Sir Nash G. 74.

At Southampton, Harriet, eldest daughter of Capt. Hall, of the E. I. C. service.

At Portsmouth, Mrs. Lane, wife of Mr. L. purser R. N.

At Fareham, Mrs. Catmore, 54.

At Mitchelmars, Mrs. Blundell.

At Overton, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Mr. Sprent, schoolmaster, 30.

At Hamble, Admiral Billy Douglas, 66.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Eardisley, Mr. John Clayton, to Susan, youngest daughter of T. Harris, gent.

Died.] At Townhope, Nath. Purchas, esq.

On his return from Aberystwith, where he had been for the benefit of his health, Edward, son of Edw. Turner, esq. banker, Ross, 22.

At Hereford, Benj. Fallows, esq. an eminent solicitor and clerk of the peace for the county.—The Rev. Dr. Napleton, canon residentiary of the cathedral, master of Ledbury Hospital, rector of Stoke Edith, and vicar of Lugwardine, 79. He was educated at the Grammar School, Marlborough, and was formerly at Brasenose College, Oxford, where he proceeded B.A. 1758; M.A. 1761; D.D. 1783.

At Ross, Ann, wife of Mr. John Williams, of Great Malvern.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

A black hare was lately killed in the woods of Chas. Chauncey, esq. of Little Munden, by his gamekeeper. It has been stuffed as a curiosity.

Married.] At Broxbourn, C. Lutyens, esq. to Mary, second daughter of the Rev. Wm. Jones, vicar of that place.

Died.] At Buntingford, Rob. Wood, M.D. 50.

At Hoddesdon, Mrs. Anne Jones, 71.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

Married.] The Rev. John Mills, of Bury, to Miss Hill, of Huntingdon.

At Whittlesey, H. D. Coleman, esq. of Oadby, Leicestershire, to Eleanor, second daughter of the late H. L. Maydwell, esq.

Died.] At Huntingdon, Mrs. Ashton, 54.—Mrs. Allen, 68.

At Ramsey, Mr. Amos Hempson, 81.

At Coats, near Whittlesea, in full possession of her faculties, Mrs. Sarah Foster, 102.

KENT.

Birth] At Canterbury, the Hon. Mrs. Hugh Percy, of a son.

Married.] At Ramsgate, Henry Petley, esq. to Mrs. Quince, widow of Geo. Q. esq.

At Milton, Peter, eldest son of P. Tadmán, esq. of Higham, to Annabella, third daughter of the Rev. John Lough.

At Maidstone, T. W. Gill, esq. to Miss Peck.—John Peck, esq. to Mary, youngest daughter of H. Whiles, esq.

At Finsbury, Wm. Lake, esq. of Cobham, to Eliza, youngest daughter of the late John Prebble, esq. of Shore.

Died.] At Woolwich, Lieut. Curtis, warden of the dock yard.—Wm. Thomas, esq. of the civil department of the Ordnance.

At Ramsgate, the Rev. Peter Thoroton, rector of Colwick and Bridgeford, Notts, and prebendary of Wolverhampton.

At Maidstone, Mrs. Giles, relict of Mr. G. sen. 84.

At Ightham Court Lodge, Mrs. Newell, lady of the manor of Wrothan.

At Sandwich, Lieut. Rich. Leggett, R.N.

At Sarre, Jane, youngest daughter of Thos. Denne, esq. 23.

At Blean, Mrs. Lawson.

At Deptford, Mary, wife of Mr. John Oswald, of the Victualling Office.

At Canterbury, Mr. Jas. Robinson, 84.—Mrs. Norwood, 63.—Mrs. Cheeseman, wife of Mr. C. commissary of ordnance stores.—Mrs. Norwood.—Mrs. Payler, widow of the Rev. Mr. P.

At Blackheath, Edw. Sison, esq. many years master ship-wright of Woolwich Dock-yard, 72.

LANCASHIRE.

As an extraordinary instance of the rapidity of navigation, it may be recorded that to letters written to New York from Liverpool answers were received in 55 days; the voyage from America having been performed in 16 days, being probably the quickest ever made.

The increase of the trade from Liverpool to India far exceeds the most sanguine expectations, upwards of 30 ships from that port being now engaged in it.

Married.] At Manchester, Mr. John Barge, to Mary Anne, and Mr. Yates, of Manchester, to Sarah, daughters of Mr. Harrop, proprietors of the Manchester Mercury.—The Rev. Chas. Cony, minister of Hornsey, near Hull, to Miss Girt.—Gould, esq. to the daughter of Jas. Bateman, esq. of Townson Hall, near Kendal.

At Kirkham, Mr. Bailey, surgeon, of Blackburn, to Catherine, eldest daughter of John Threlfal, esq.

At Walton, Jer. Bower, esq. to Ruth, youngest daughter of the late Wm. Tristram, esq. of the Breck.

Died.] At Liverpool, Dr. Wm. Barrow, one of the Physicians to the Dispensary, Fever Hospital, &c.—Mr. Jos. Harrison.—Thos. Slater, esq. 81.—Miss Richardson.

At Preston, Mr. Rich. Welsh, 30.

At Booth Hall, near Blakeley, Thos. Bayley, esq. 68.

At Cheetham Hill, near Manchester, Mr. Russell, printer.

At Radcliffe, near Bury, Mr. Rich. Bealey, 62.

At Wigan, Mr. John Waddington, 50.

At Leach House, near Lancaster, the wife of Mr. Jon. Binns, 28.

At Bolton, Mrs. Geo. Dutton.

At Bootle Lodge, the wife of Mr. E. J. Pemberton.

At Manchester, aged 70, Mrs. M'Lellan, formerly Miss Mary M'Ghie, daughter of the late Mr. M'G. of Aird, and the heroine of the popular ballad of *Mary's Dream*.—Henry, youngest son of the Rev. Cecil Wray.

At Greenhills, near Manchester, Mrs. Jones, wife of Sam. J. esq.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Bitche, well, Mr. J. Crisp, to Miss S. Lord.

At Market Harborough, Mark Mence, gent. to Miss Harriet Eaton.

Died.] At Leicester, John, youngest son of Mr. R. Rawson, 6; and three days afterwards, Jessica, his younger daughter, 15.—Douthwaite, gent. adjutant of the Leicestershire corps of yeomanry.

At Market Harborough, Lucy, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Smith.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Married.] At Gretna Green, Lieut. Fennington, late of the 61st foot, to Georgiana, only daughter of Dymoke Wells, esq. of Grebby Hall, in this county.

At Lincoln, Mr. Machin, of Eakring, Notts, to Mary, third daughter of the late Mr. Alderman Swan.

John Edw. Conant, esq. eldest son of Sir Nath. C. to Catherine, second daughter of Edw. Brown, esq. of Stamford.

Died.] At Lincoln, Mr. Thos. Hall, 67.

—Ann, wife of Henry Rutter, esq. formerly an eminent solicitor, and who survived her husband only a few days.

At Crowle, Mr. Matthew Lee, attorney, eldest son of Thos. Huckell, esq. of Ebford Barton, Devon, 30.

At Beesly, Mr. Millett, 88.

At Edenham, Mary, wife of Geo. Parker, esq. 55.

At Boston, Mr. R. Brown, of March, 75. —Mrs. Dorothy Peatling, 64.

At Market Rasen, Nath. Maine, esq. solicitor and distributor of stamps for the ports of Lindsey and Holland. —Mrs. Morley, 62.

MONMOUTHSHIRE.

Married.] At Abergavenny, Mr. Wm. Trotter, of Colfort, to Miss Jones.

At Monmouth, Mr. Williams, of Abergavenny, to Miss Mary Morgan. —Wm. Foord, paymaster of the Monmouth and Brecon militia, to Miss Johnson.

At Chepstow, Capt. G. Mereweather, to Miss Fiske.

Died.] At Monmouth, Charlotte, wife of Mr. Underwood, druggist.

At Abergavenny, Mrs. Ann Jones, of the King David Inn.

NORFOLK.

A gentleman of this county possessing an estate of 5000*l.* per annum is said to have lately sold the reversion of the whole at the expiration of 360 years for five guineas. However whimsical this bargain may seem, the principal and compound interest of that sum for 360 years will be found to amount to 1,310,720*l.*

Married.] At Thwaite, Mr. Wm. Horner, of Hickling, to Ann, second daughter of Thos. Mack, esq.

At Yarmouth, Mr. G. W. Holt, attorney, to Elizabeth, daughter of Capt. S. Barber.

At Horstead, Uredale Corbet, esq. second son of Archdeacon C, to Mary, only daughter of Jos. Lyon, esq. of Bloomsbury square.

At Narborough, Rob. Snasdell, esq. to Jane, third daughter of Mr. Deck.

At Wells, John Adkin, esq. youngest son of Peter A. esq. of Bury, to Miss Isabella Brightner.

Died.] At Thetford, Mr. Peter Sterne, 91. He has left 1000*l.* to be vested in the funds for the benefit of the poor of that town, and 100*l.* to the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital. —Mr. John Spendlove, one of the common-council, 80.

At Wroxham, John Howse, esq.

At Syderstrand, Wm. Flaxman, esq. 65.

At Norwich, Mrs. H. Cooper, widow of John C. esq. formerly of Beccles. She has left 200*l.* consols to the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital, 100*l.* to the Charity Schools, 50*l.* to the Female Friendly Society, and 50*l.* to the Blind Hospital in Norwich. —Charlotte, wife of Edw. Colman, esq. R. N. —Mrs. Kirby, 88. —Mr. Benj. Norfolk, 84. —Jas. Hardy, esq. of Hethersett, 73. He served the office of sheriff of this city in 1800. —

Sarah, second daughter of Dav. Colembine, esq. 51. —Mrs. Rackham, 95. —Mr. Daniels, 88. —Mr. Jos. Browne, 85.

At Yarmouth, Mr. John Gould, many years cashier in the bank of Gurney and Turner, 66. —Orina, wife of Capt. John Savage, 67. —Mrs. Humphrey, 87.

At Hellesdon, Mr. John Coleman, 90.

At North Walsham, Mrs. Spencer, relict of Henry S. esq. of Dulwich, Surrey, 85.

At Thelton Cottage, Jane, relict of Rob. Cliffe, esq. of Brant Broughton Hall, Lincolnshire, 82.

At Lynn, within two days of each other, Mr. John Martin, 72, and Mr. Wm. Martin, 68, brothers.

At Lingwood, Jane, wife of J. J. Tuck, esq. 29.

At Cromer, in consequence of being thrown out of a gig some time back, the Rev. Sam. John Gardiner, 25.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

A statue of the Right Hon. Spencer Perceval has been placed on the north side of the chancel in All Saints church, Northampton. It represents the late minister in his robes, as Chancellor of the Exchequer, with a roll of paper in his hand. The figure stands on a plain pedestal of marble highly ornamented, on which is the simple inscription—SPENCER PERCEVAL.

Married.] At Cranford, Mr. Lamb, solicitor, of Kettering, to Sophia, second daughter of the Rev. B. Hutchinson, rector of the former place.

Died.] At Wellingborough, Mary Ann and Susannah, the eldest and fourth daughter of G. Margetts, esq. at the ages of 11 and 5 years.

At Towcester, Mr. Wright, 70.

At Brackley, Mr. Wm. Collison, jun.

At Weekly, the Rev. John Eastwick, vicar of that parish and rector of Little Oakley.

At Oundle, Mrs. Askam, wife of Mr. A. after being delivered of twins.

At Rowell, Mr. John Scott, 76.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

Died.] At Newcastle, Mr. Chas. Fletcher, 86. —The mother of Nich. Bird, esq. 84. —Mrs. Jane Burnett, 89. —Mr. Jos. Bulmer, 69. —W. Ingham, esq. surgeon, 64. —The Rev. Rob. Clarke, minister of Thorneycroft, and assistant in Mr. Bruce's academy in this town. —Mrs. Mary Tweddell, 71. —Mrs. Ann Booth, 79. —Mr. John Reed, 71.

At Blackaburn, Mr. Simon Dodd, 62.

At Morpeth, Mr. Chas. Pye, 82.

At Bedlington, Mary, relict of Rob. Bell, esq. 87.

At North Shields, Mrs. Mary Harrison, 73. —Mr. Henry Dinning, —Mary, wife of Mr. Geo. Byers, 82. —Mr. Cuthbert Mills, 92.

At Tynemouth, Mr. Thos. Coulson, 92.

—Mr. John Robson, 84.

At Whitley Links, Mr. Henry Renton, 85.

At Hexham, the wife of Mr. Barrett.

At Eyemouth, Wm. Dewar, esq. formerly in the military service of the Nabob of Arcot.
At Alnwick, Mr. Rob. Moore, 87.—Mrs. Jane Storey, 84.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] Capt. Warrenner, 9th regt. to the daughter of F. Hardwicke, esq. of Nottingham.

Died.] At Newark, Mr. Thos. Jarvis, 78.—Mrs. Eliz. Chapman, 84.—Mrs. M. Tollington, 72.—Mr. Samuel Heaton, architect, formerly of the Barrack department, 74.

At Nottingham, the wife of the Rev. Rich. Alliot, minister of the Independent meeting.—Sarah, relict of Mr. Turner, solicitor, 70.—John, son of John Gill, gent. 28.—Mr. Salthouse.—Mr. Dale, many years principal clerk in the banking house of Messrs. Wright.

At Hunmanby, Mr. Rob. King, late an eminent land surveyor, and city surveyor at Washington, America, 76.

At Bawtry, Mrs. Cartwright, wife of Mr. C. solicitor, 45.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Banbury, Lieut. Wm. Davies, to Miss Ann Hayward.

At Sarsden, the Rev. Chas. Butler, to Elizabeth, second daughter of the late Jas. Langsten, esq. of Sarsden House.

At Stokenchurch, Jos. W. Henley, esq. of Watperry House, to Georgiana, fourth daughter of John Fane, esq. M.P.

At Alveton, Dr. Thos. Mayow, of London, and Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, to Lydia, youngest daughter of John Bill, esq. of Farley Hall, Staffordshire.

Died.] At Oxford, Ann, wife of Mr. Geo. Haldon.—J. H. Gattey, esq. commoner of Exeter College, 23.—Mr. Wm. Quarterman, 97.—Mr. Wm. Winter, a member of the corporation.—Mr. Steers, many years coachman between this city and London.

At Adderbury, Mr. W. Willson.

At the Fryce Farm, near Yarnton, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Mr. Thos. Walton, 10.

At Wolvercot, Mr. Geo. Kirry, 84.

At March Baldon, Mrs. Palmer, 96.

SHROPSHIRE.

Married.] At Whitchurch, Thos. Hugh Sandford, esq. of Sandford Hall, to Miss Kirkpatrick.

Died.] At Ellesmere, Francis Lee, jun. esq. solicitor.

At Belle Vue, near Hales Owen, the wife of Jas. Male, esq.

At Shrewsbury, the Rev. Jas. Cornc, upwards of 40 years minister of the Roman Catholic chapel in this town.—Mr. T. Williams.

At Golding, near Acton Burnel, General Langley.

At Old Park Dale, Margaret, relict of J. Daron, gent. of Tushingham.

At Ludlow, Mrs. Wellings, wife of Edw. W. esq. banker.

At Stoke St. Milborough, the Rev. John Powell, late curate of that parish more than 30 years, and perpetual curate of Hopton.

At Preston on the Wildmoors, Mr. Wase, 90.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

Birth.] At Wells, the lady of J. P. Tudway, esq. M.P. of a daughter.

Married.] At Wells, Stewart Crawford, M.D. of Bath, to Caroline, youngest daughter of the late Sir W. P. A'Court, bart.

At Staplegrave, Col. Wm. Bailey, to Miss Julia Helyar, of Staplegrave Lodge.

At Bath, G. Osgood, esq. to Jane, second daughter of the late Mr. Parmeter, of Gosport.—John Cocks, esq. of London, to Ellen, only daughter of the late Rich. Hope, esq.—Capt. J. A. Jones, late of the 39th regt. to Annabella, only daughter of the late W. J. W. Taylor, esq.

At Bristol, W. P. Coley, esq. of London, to Mary, eldest daughter of Mr. Thos. Prichard.

At Clifton, John Bridges, esq. of London, to Anne, eldest daughter of the late Wm. Allen, esq. of Coedybrain, Flintshire.

At Wedmore, the Rev. Rob. Wyldc, of Bridgenorth, to Caroline, daughter of Major Andrews, of Houghton, Hants.

At Yarlinton, Daniel, second son of the late Fred. Geale, esq. of Dublin, to Anna, daughter of Benj. Bickley, esq.

Died.] At Bath, Isaac Dobree, esq. of Guernsey.—John Cole, upwards of 30 years one of the guides in the King's Bath, 80.—The wife of Isaac Williams, esq.—The Rev. F. D. Grose, 27.

The Rev. R. Ford, rector of Charlton Mackrell, 67.

Bridget, only daughter of the Rev. R. Abraham, vicar of Ilminster.

At Bridgewater, a young man named Goddard, in the employ of Mr. Cave, coach-proprietor, in consequence of taking at the recommendation of one Cottle, a *post-boy*, a solution of *corrosive sublimate* prepared by Cottle!

At Wells, Mr. B. Norris, one of the vicars choral of the cathedral, 44.

At Buckland, Mrs. Venables, relict of Thos. V. esq. and sister of the Bishop of Rochester, 72.

At Bristol, Capt. John Lucas, R.N.—Sarah, widow of the Rev. Dr. Caleb Evans, pastor of the Baptist church in Broadmead, 78.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Oldswinford, Mr. C. Lexton, of Wednesbury, to Miss E. Hyrons, granddaughter of Chas. H. esq. of Stourbridge.

Died.] At Norton Hall, Mrs. Gildart, wife of the Rev. Fred. G.

At Fradley, Mr. George Wainwright of Stafford. He has left 100l. to the Infirmary of that town.

At Handsworth, Mr. Wm. Wilday of the Royal Hotel, Birmingham.

At Shenstone, T. Cooke, esq. 69.

At Stoke upon Trent, Mr. Malpass.

At Stafford, Mrs. Poole, wife of Mr. P. minister of the Methodist congregation, 31.

SUFFOLK.

Married.] At Gorleston, Lieut. Worthington, R. N. to Priscilla, eldest daughter of the late Col. Bennett of the Blues.

At Worham, the Rev. J. Freeman of Badway, Warwick, to Sophia, only daughter of the Rev. J. Merest.

Died.] At Northwood Place, Mary, relict of the Rev. Dr. Temple, rector of Whepstead, 67.

At Froston, Mrs. Ann Quince, 63.

At Ipswich, Mrs. Davis, wife of Mr. D. harbour-master—Mr. John Wham, late of the Cock Inn, Stanton, 53.—Mrs. Halliday, wife of Simon H. esq.—Elizabeth, wife of Adjutant Watson, late of the Durham Local Militia,

At Gipping, Mr. Wm. Hunt, 83.

At Saxmindingham, Mrs. Mary Clarke, 64.

At Walton, Capt. Chidley Coote, of the 1st Royal Veterans.

At Woodbridge, John Mayhew, gent. 96.

At Bury, Mr. Abr. Spalding 58.—Mrs. Towell, 85.—Miss Hailstone.—Mrs. Sergeant, 67.—Mrs. Darks, 84.—Mr. Chas. Peck, one of the burgesses of the common council of the corporation, 52.

SURREY.

Birth.] At Dulwich, the lady of Sir Robt. Graham, bart. of a son.

Married.] At Woolton, Capt. George M. Bligh, only son of Admiral B. to Catharine, eldest daughter of the late D. Haynes, esq. of Lonesome Lodge, in this county.

Died.] At Camberwell, Thomas, only son of Thos. Plummer, esq.

At Kennington, Rob. Skelton, esq. late secretary to the Westminster Life and British Fire Insurance Offices.

At Norwood, Mr. James Lawson, many years employed for the *Times* newspaper, 50.

At Chertsey, Mr. C. Smith.

At Englefield, Mr. Wicks, many years master of the Academy there.

At Farnham, Miss Wheatley, 25.—Mr. John Pursey, of the Bell and Crown Inn, 52.

At Denbigh House, Haslemere, the Rev. Jas. Fielding, 77.

SUSSEX.

Birth.] At Maresfield Park House, the lady of Sir John Skelly, bart. M. P. of a daughter.

Died.] Off Winchelsea, drowned by the upsetting of a boat, Mr. Fras. Hamond, midshipman of H. M. S. Rochefort, 18. Three out of four men who were with him shared the same fate.

At Markly Rob Hawes, esq. 70.

At Newhaven, Mrs. Brooker, 93.

At Brighton, Mr. Wm. Sam. Lemage,

NEW MONTHLY MAG.—No. 48.

clerk to the churchwardens and overseers of St. Martin's in the Fields, London.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Married.] At Manchester, Mr. Thomas Parker, surgeon, to Miss Sarah Cooper, of Leicester.

At Aston, J. F. Ledsam, esq. of Edgbaston, to Elizabeth, daughter of Jas. Goddington, esq. of Birmingham.

Died.] At Tivdalc Cottage, near Dudley Port, Mr. Chas. Jeavons, 65.

At Coventry Mr. John Woodhouse.

At Birmingham, Mrs. Fincher, 80.—Mrs. Ann Porter, relict of Mr. Jos. P. and daughter of Thos. Ashwyn, esq. of Cowhoneybourne, Gloucester, 80.—The Rev. Wm. Toy, 28 years minister of St. Paul's chapel, 65.—Thos. Grundy, esq. son of the late Jon. G. esq. of Wigston, Leicestershire.

At Hampstead near Birmingham, Mr. Jos. Stubbs, attorney, 51.

At Warstone House, Alex. Forrest, esq. 75.

At Rugby, the son of Randle Wilbraham, esq. 15.

At Dudson, near Birmingham, Lucy wife of Sam. Galton, esq. 60.

At Edgbaston, Charlotte, wife of Mr. Jos. Shore, of Birmingham.

WESTMORELAND.

Married.] At Kirkby Stephen, Mr. H. Harrison, of Whitby, to Miss Waller, daughter of Robert W. esq. of Hartley.

At Burton in Kendal, John Williams, esq. of London, to Isabella, only daughter of Rob. Jackson, esq.

Died.] At Kirkby Stephen, Rich. Wilson, esq. 54.

At Kendal, Mr. Thos Ireland, 40.—Mrs. Braithwaite, 87.—Mrs. Leace.—Frances, daughter of Mr. Rich. Branthwaite bookseller.—Mr. John Robinson, 85.

WILTSHIRE.

Married.] At Devizes, Mr. G. Dyke, of Poulshot, to Jane, eldest daughter of Mr. Potton, of the White Swan Inn Devizes.

At Salisbury, Mr. Geo. Richardson, of the Post Office, to Miss Reeves.

Died.] On his passage from New Providence to England, Wm. Earle Godfrey, esq. of the 54th West India regiment, youngest son of John G. esq. of Biddestone, in this county, 21.

At Mere, Mrs. Napper, wife of Mr. N surgeon.

At Devizes, John, second son of the Rev. Dav. Williams of Heytesbury, 17.—Mrs. Lucas, mother of the Rev. Mr. L. 87.—Julia, daughter of Mr. John Harrison—Frederick, only son of Mr. William Harrison.

At Trowbridge, Mr. Rose.—Miss E. Fraley, 17.—Mrs. Foster 75.—Mrs. Price, 82.

At Spetisbury, Mrs. Stroud, 62.

At Telford Magna, Mr. Henry King, of the Black Horse Inn, 49.

At Salisbury, Miss Chapman, 21.—Mrs. Cooper of the Castle Inn.

At Alton Berners, Anne, second daughter of Rob. Pile, esq.

At Wishford, Mr. Sol. Dridge, 66.

At Chippenham, Martha, eldest daughter of Mr. Noyes, 22.

At Warminster, Miss Martha Hassell.

At Milbourn, Miss Gale, daughter of the late Rev. E. E. Court G., rector of Newton.

WORCESTER.

Birth.] At Worcester, the lady of John Chambers, esq. of a son.

Died.] At Worcester, Mary, eldest daughter of Mr. T. Jackson, proctor.—Pye Chavasse, esq. formerly surgeon at Malvern.

At Castle morton, Mr. Sam. Smith, 75.

At Feckenham, Mrs. Pratt, wife of Mr. P. surgeon. It is remarkable that she was born on the same day, and died on the same as the Princess Charlotte.

At Hartlebury, the Rev. Rich. Kilvert, subdean and senior prebendary of Worcester Cathedral, rector of Hartlebury, and vicar of Crophthorne.

At Levant Lodge, near Upton on Severn, Wm. Johnson, esq.

YORKSHIRE.

Married.] At Acomb, Mr. Thomas Masterman, jun. of New Malton, to Susan, youngest daughter of Geo. Siddall, esq.

At Hull, the Rev. H. H. Cross, dissenting minister, to Mary Ann, daughter of Mr. Wm. Shackles.

At Whitby, Edward, youngest son of John Ridley, esq. to Eleanor, only daughter of the late Mr. Richard Cook.

At Bolton Percy, Mark Paskett, esq. of Millington, to Jane, youngest daughter of Henry Kilby, esq. of Bromley Grange.

At Halifax, Mr. James Stansfield, solicitor, to Emma, youngest daughter of the late Rev. John Ralf.

Died.] At Dally, the youngest daughter of the late B. Lumley, esq. of Stockton, 32.

The Rev. Geo. Wilson, perpetual curate of Chapelthorpe near Wakefield.

At Chapeltown, near Barnsley, the Rev. John Lambert, for 30 years chaplain at Wentworth Castle, 78. His has left the whole of his property, amounting to 24,000l. in equal proportions to the Infirmarys at Leeds, Sheffield, York, and Hull.

At Leeds, Rob. Reynard, esq. 48.—Mr. Isaac Nichols, bookseller.—Mr. John Simpson, 78.

At Scorton, John R. Wood, esq. a partner in the Richmond and Leyburn Banks.

At York, Rob. Dobson, esq. 80.—Mrs. Croft, relict of Steph. C. esq. of Stillington, 74.—John Occleshaw, esq. 77.—Mrs. Elth, 87.—Mr. D. Phillips, who served the office of sheriff of this city in 1794, 81. His death was occasioned by mortification originating in the improper cutting of a corn.—Francis, relict of Mr. Palmer.

At Malton, the Rev. John Parkin, 34 years an itinerant preacher among the Methodists.

At Hull, Mrs. Stanton, wife of Mr. S. of the Ordnance, 74.

At Kirbymoorside, Phoebe, fourth daughter of the Rev. Jos. Smith, 15.

At Doncaster, J. P. Neville, esq. 62.

At Rotherham, Mr. Thos. Crookes, bookseller, 48.

At Scarborough, Mrs. Walker, 92.

At Heath, near Wakefield, the Rev. Henry William Coulthurst, D. D. 27 years vicar of Halifax. He was formerly Fellow and Tutor of Sidney College, Cambridge; where he proceeded B. A. 1775; M. A. 1778; B. D. 1785, and D. D. 1791. As a magistrate, he was distinguished by his activity and judgment; as a minister, by his piety and zeal; as a citizen, by his loyalty and patriotism; and as a man, by his urbanity and benevolence. In 1796, he published a sermon preached before the university of Cambridge on the anniversary of his Majesty's accession, which contained many passages of a singular cast. It became the subject of much animadversion, especially in the university, and was "translated into English metre," with considerable humour by a writer who assumed the signature of Hopkins, but who, according to common report, was the late Professor Porson.

At Oakley in Saddleworth, Mr. William Heginbottom, son of the late Rev. John H. many years minister of that parish, 91. He was father to 10, grandfather to 131, great grandfather to 153, and great great grandfather to 1; in all 305. He lived to see seven generations of his own family.

WALES.

Birth.] At Bryn, the Hon. Mrs. Morris, of a daughter.

Married.] At Haverfordwest, F. Blake, esq. to Miss Mary Carrow, of Cinnamon Grove.

At Corwen, Lewis Jones, esq. to Margaret, second daughter of the Rev. T. Roberts; of Clomendu, Merionethshire.

The Rev. Wm. B. Knight, Chancellor of Landaff, to Maria, second daughter of L. Traherne, esq. of St. Hilary, Cornwall.

The Rev. Powell Edwards, to Miss Pearson, daughter of the late Edw. P. esq. of Landaff.

At Kerry, Montgomeryshire, Thos. Bywater, esq. to Mrs. Davies, of Trefun.

Died.] At Aberystwith, Lady Bonsall, relict of Sir Thos. B.

At Penmaen, Merioneth, Jane, only daughter, of Lewis Vaughan, esq.

At Pool, Montgomery, the eldest daughter of Henry Foulkes, esq.

SCOTLAND.

Birth.] At Edinburgh, the lady of Sir Jas. Douglas, of a son.—Lady Eliz. Hope Vere of a daughter.

Married.] At Culzean Castle, Viscount Kinnaird, son of the Earl of Newburgh, to Lady Marg. Kennedy, daughter of the Earl of Cassilis.

At Edinburgh, the Hon. Thos. Bowes, to Lady Campbell, of Arkinglass.

Died. At Mauchline, Mr. John Muir. 105.

At Lanark, on the same day, William Douglas and his wife. They were born within the same hour, and were introduced into the world by the same midwife; they had been baptised together in the same church, and have never since been separated. At the age of 19 they were married, with the consent of their relatives, in the church where they had been baptised. They had experienced no infirmity during the course of their long life, and died at the age of 100 years, reposing together in the old marriage bed, and were interred in the same grave beneath the baptismal font, where they had presented themselves together in the preceding century.

IRELAND.

Birth. At Dublin Castle, Countess Talbot of a son.

Married. At Corbalton Hall, Meath, Lord Killeen, only son of the Earl of Fingall, to Louisa, only daughter of Elias Corbally, esq.

At Kinsale, Major Howard, of the 96th regt. to Mary Anne, eldest daughter of the late Rich. Gillman, esq. of Bandon.

At Summerville, Cavan, the Rev. H. B. Langrishe, eldest son of Sir Rob. L. bart. to Maria, eldest daughter of J. H. Cottingham, esq.

Died. At Caherseeven, Kerry, Rich. Fras. Blennerhasset, esq. a magistrate of that county, and second son of Sir Rowland B. bart.

In Limeric, Wm. Ryves, esq. of Ryves Castle.

At Skibbereen, Willoughby Lacy, esq. son to the patentee of Drury Lane Theatre, 49.

ABROAD.

Birth. At Valenciennes the lady of Lieut.-Col. Sir A. Dickson, R. A., of a son.

Married. At Paris, the Hon. Colonel Pakenham, brother to the Earl of Longford, and the Duchess of Wellington, to the Hon. Emily Stapleton, daughter of Lord Le Despenser.

Died. At Rome, John Winn, esq. of Nostell, Yorkshire, nephew and heir to the late Sir Rowland Winn, bart. His brother, Mr. Williamson succeeds to the property.

REPORT OF CHEMISTRY AND NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

Professor Berzelius of Stockholm states that small quantities of titanium are occasionally met with in sulphuric acid of English manufacture; and that in sulphuric acid from a manufactory at Stockholm, minute portions of tellurium in the state of sulphuret have been found mixed with unburned sulphur. The sulphur employed in the latter manufactory is obtained from pyrites found in the mine of Fahlun in which no traces of tellurium have yet been discovered.

On the morning of the 3d November an aerolite of considerable size fell in the Rue de Richelieu at Paris with such force as to displace part of the pavement, and to sink to some depth into the earth. It was accompanied by a sulphureous smell, and seemed to have been recently in a state of ignition or combustion.

Mrs. Agnes Ibbetson, whose curious botanical researches have been prosecuted with equal perseverance and success, has thoroughly examined for the third time what is termed the perspiration found now and then on a few trees. This is no other than the transparent eggs of a small insect feeding at the time under the leaf, while the eggs are left on the upper surface. A singular phenomenon is exhibited by these eggs which sometimes run round with great velocity when the mother insect is not near them, for above a minute at a time.

BANKRUPTS

FROM NOVEMBER 23, TO DECEMBER 22, 1817, INCLUSIVE.

Where the address of the Solicitor is not mentioned, he must be understood to reside at the same place as the bankrupt. The Solicitors' names are between parentheses.

ABRAM T. Rufford, innkeeper (Blakelock, Sergeant's Inn

Ainsworth R. & W. Davies, Bolbalt, whitsters (Meddowcroft, Gray's Inn

Ambrose T. & T. Fawell, Botolph lane, wine-merchants (Carpenter, Church court

Archer T. Lombard street, boot-maker (Hutchinson, Crown court

Arnold D. & N. Bristol, parchment-makers (Bevan & Brittan

Atherstone H. Nottingham, dyer (Enfield & Wells

Bailey E. Freshute, parchment maker (Bishop, Gray's Inn.

- Bartlett R. Vincent-square, wheelwright (Temple & Co. Burr street
 Bath W. Esher, victualler (Edwards & Lyon, Bloomsbury square
 Beard W. J. Phoenix-yard, smith (Hartley, New Bridge-street
 Beldon B. Keighly, iron founder (Nettleford, Norfolk street
 Charlton G. York, tailor (Gamble
 Clark J. Montrael merchant (James, Bucklersbury
 Cohen E. H. Brighton, schoolmaster (Attres
 Collyer R. Cheltenham, porter-dealer (Newmaroh & Harris
 Cowdroy W. Manchester, letter-press printer (Hewitt
 Deacon W. Bermondsey, baker (Sandorn, Deptford
 Denham F. jun. King street, milliner (Crafts, Foley street
 Dodman M. Thornham, shopkeeper (Willis & Co. Warrford court
 Doswell J. Winchester, butcher (Godwin
 Elliott J. Southampton, carrier (Ballachay & Bridger, Angel court
 Elliott R. jun. Ilminster, miller (Baker
 Ellis J. A. Yarmouth, vintner (Palmer, jun.
 Ellison E. Torbock, flour-dealer (Adlington & Gregory, Bedford-row
 Fothergill G. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, ship-owner
 French S. Merriott, miller (Alexander & Holme, New Inn
 Froddaham S. Frodsham, draper (Willis & Co. Warrford-court
 Futtit W. Worksop, butcher (Bearsaw
 Gilbert W. Bath, baker (Evill
 Greensmith J. Cark, cinder-burner (Alexander & Holme, New Inn
 Grove J. Drury lane, grocer (Wright, Fenchurch-st
 Handley J. Hornsey lane, dealer in drugs (Martindale, Gray's Inn-square
 Harding G. & Co. Liverpool, brewers (Gunnery,
 Hardy R. Manchester, stonemason (Hadfield
 Harrison J. Leeds, merchant (Highmore, Scot's yard
 Haywood J. Cheltenham, grocer (Frowd & Rose, Serle street
 Heaton J. & Co. Almonbury, woollen-manufacturers (Stocker & Co. Furnival's Inn
 Holt R. Lymm, draper (Leigh & Co. New Bridge st.
 Hughes P. Spratt's Slade, innkeeper (Leigh, Wood street
 Jackson J. R. Liverpool, cooper (Leather
 Kirk S. Leeds, alehouse-keeper (Hargreaves
 Kirby J. Leeds, merchant (Granger & Dunning
 Kirkman E. Portsmouth, milliner (Williams, Cur-sitor street
 Ladbroke J. Draycote, farmer (Bean, Rugby
 Langhorn J. Manchester, merchant (Dicas & Rondeau
 Latham J. Romsey, brewer (Daman & Warner
 Lawrence D. Chard, linen-draper (Clarke
 Lingford J. Frith street, truss-maker (Cannon & Gargrave, Leicester-place
 Lloyd S. T. Leather-lane, bookseller (Drew & Sons, Southwark
 Lloyd T. H. Croydon, clothier (Carpenter, Chancel passage
 Manners J. & J. Camm, Sheffield, edge-tool-makers (Haywood
 Marshall J. Cleckheaton, clothier (Evans, Hat-ton-garden
 Marsham W. Middles-x-place, broker (Hubberdy, Austin Friars
 Martin P. Ox'ford street, bookseller (Howell, Symond's Inn
 Needham E. St. Mary axe, merchant (Leigh & Co. Crescent, New Bridge street
 Newman E. Lambeth, brewer (Russell, Southwark
 Parsons J. Harwich, fishing smack owner (Saunders & Heawood, Upper Thames street
 Paterson R. & W. Nichol, Paddington, nursery-man (Clutton & Carter, Southwark
 Payant C. Manchester, auctioneer (Hewitt
 Payne W. York street, cheesemonger (Popkin, Dean street
 Piercey E. Rotherfield Grays, farmer (Beckett, Noble street
 Pollock R. Watling street, merchant (Hutchison, Crown court
 Preston D. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, porter merchant, (Seymour
 Ravenshaw T. Liverpool, grocer (Gregory
 Reay T. South Shields, merchant (Bainbridge
 Rogers J. Newland, tanner (Platt New Boswell-st.
 Ryan J. Liverpool, merchant (Pritt & Kewley
 Settle H. John street, scrivener (Shaw & Stephens, Staple Inn
 Steele R. Bristol, druggist (Pearce & Son, Swith-in's-lane
 Stephens J. Collingwood street, brewer (James, Bucklersbury
 Stephens R. Bermondsey, tanner (Lamb & Hawke, Princes street
 Sutton R. Hampton Wick, linen draper (Jones, Sise-lane
 Taylor R. Pentonville, stage master (Coleman, Furnival's Inn
 Thwaites H. Walbrook, paper merchant (Hartley, New Bridge street
 Waddell T. Bow-lane, warehouseman (Hurst, Milk street
 Wade W. Holland street, baker, (Arundell, Chan-cery-lane
 Wale T. Lutterworth, draper (Watson
 Ward J. Liverpool, grocer (Bird
 Weaver E. & C. Gloucester, pin makers (Tovey & James, Newham
 White H. Westminster, linen draper (Dawes & Chatfield, Angel court
 White M. Lowdham, bleacher (Chippendall, Gt. Queen street
 Whitebread W. Bath, coal merchant (Physick
 Whitmore D. Hurdfield, cotton spinner (Hurd & Co. Temple.

DIVIDENDS.

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|---|--|--|
| ABRAHAM'S M. Minorities, Dec. 23 | Adnam R. Hsley, Jan. 6 | Bailey J. Sidmouth, Dec. 31 |
| Adair A. & D. Cunningham, Winchester st, Jan. 3 | Adnam W. Midgham, Jan. 6 | Baillie G. & J. Jaffray, Finsbury place, Dec. 11 |
| Adams W. & J. Edwards, Camberland street, Dec. 20 | Ager R. Leigh str. Dec. 11 | Banks G. Plymouth, Dec. 31 |
| Adling J. Chesterfield, Jan. 10 | Anderson A. Philpot la. Jan. 10 | Barber E. Yarmouth, Dec. 16 |
| Adnam R. jun. Leckhampstead, Jan. 6 | Ashby R. Poultry, Dec. 9 | Barke G. Stratford upon Avon, Dec. 29 |
| | Austin J. Lymb's Conduit street, Jan. 20 | |

- Barlow J. & J. Gregory, Sheffield, Dec. 19
 Barnes J. Liverpool, Dec. 22
 Bates J. Buxton, Dec. 31
 Beale W. Bishop's Hatfield, Dec. 23
 Bennett R. Platt, Jan. 10
 Berriman E. St. Ives, Jan. 10
 Best S. Norwich, Dec. 16
 Bishop G. C. Maidstone, Jan. 3
 Blanchard T. Lloyd's Coffee-house, Dec. 20
 Blanchesay L. Dover st. Jan. 3
 Blount J. Lancaster, Jan. 12
 Boyes B. Tokenhouse-yd. Jan. 10
 Bracken R. & L. Packer's court, Dec. 27
 Brattle W. Ryarsh, Jan. 10
 Brewer S. K. Henrietta st. Jan. 6
 Brock W. Warrford court, Dec. 13
 Brown L. Shad Thames, Dec. 30
 Brown W. Liverpool, Jan. 5
 Browning W. St. Mary Axe, Jan. 16
 Budd P. Plymouth, Dec. 22
 Burgess J. Enfield, Jan. 3
 Bush J. Thatcham, Jan. 9
 Caulton G. Aston, Jan. 5
 Chenev J. Oxford st. Dec. 23
 Chick R. Molyneux st. Feb. 3
 Clancy W. St. Mary Axe, Dec. 20
 Cohen B. Bishopsgate st. Dec. 16
 Coles G. & C. Tower st. Dec. 16
 Cornish D. Frome, Dec. 30
 Cowie J. Warrford ct. Dec. 23
 Cozens W. Kensington, Jan. 20
 Cross W. Halesworth, Dec. 29
 Crossley J. King st. Jan. 17
 Cwagley R. Falmouth, Dec. 22
 Crowther W. jun. & C. Tapp, Charles str. Jan. 3
 Dalgair A. & Co. Liverpool, Dec. 24
 Daniel R. Coleman st. Dec. 27
 Davey J. Exeter, Dec. 27
 Davies J. Shoreditch, Feb. 14
 Davies R. New Bond st. Dec. 27
 Davis B. Southwark, Dec. 27
 Davy W. Norwich, Jan. 9
 Dealtry B. Rawcliffe, Jan. 13
 Deen J. Clapton, Dec. 6
 Demezy N. Hartley Wintney, Dec. 23
 Dickinson J. Guildhall-passage, Jan. 22
 Doughty J. Bristol, Jan. 9
 Dowley J. Willow-st. Jan. 3
 Dowley T. Willow str. Jan. 3
 Dowley T. & J. Willow st. Jan. 3
 Dunn L. George str. Jan. 17
 Earle J. & W. Lyon, Old Change, Jan. 10
 Easterfield W. Fleet market, March 21
 Fenton J. & Co. Manchester, Dec. 31
 Fies L. M. Bury-court, Dec. 2
 Forshaw J. Liverpool, Dec. 31
 Forster W. Carburton st. Dec. 17
 Fowler D. & A. Anstie, Gracechurch street, Jan. 10
 Francis J. Humdon, Jan. 6
 Fortado J. R. South str. Jan. 20
 Gale J. New London st. Dec. 23
 Garnett J. Oldham, Dec. 18
 Gernon W. Langbourn Chambers, Jan. 10
 Gillbee N. Denton, Dec. 16
 Glyde R. Painswick, Jan. 8
 Glyde T. Painswick, Jan. 8
 Goodair J. Queen st. Jan. 24
 Gooding J. Lenham, Dec. 23
 Goodie J. Lenham, Dec. 23
 Grice W. Frodsham, Dec. 29
 Griffiths D. Canterbury, Jan. 24
 Griffiths W. Bath, Dec. 30
 Haigh W. Hatfax, Dec. 23
 Halcrow J. Stepney, Dec. 29
 Hand J. Wormwood str. Jan. 17
 Harris W. Coventry, Jan. 10
 Harris W. & J. Dickinson, Maryport, Dec. 26
 Haywood F. Liverpool, Dec. 30
 Hendrickson J. Lichfield, Dec. 27
 Henlock W. Distaff-lane, Jan. 13
 Heward J. Bridlington, Jan. 8
 Hewitt W. Cargo, Jan. 16
 Hickman J. Birmingham, Dec. 22
 Hilton R. Wigan, Jan. 8
 Horneman H. F. Queen street, Dec. 23
 Hurry J. & Co. Nag's Head-ct. Jan. 13
 Jackson E. Worksworth, Dec. 30
 Jeffery J. Tonbridge, Jan. 27
 Jenkins D. Swansea, Dec. 17
 Johnson C. Lever Bank, Jan. 12
 Jones J. & Co. Backersbury, Dec. 20
 Jones W. Chester, Feb. 10
 Jowsey J. H. Sunderland, Jan. 9
 Kauffmann G. H. New London-st. Dec. 23
 Keene S. Upper North pl. Dec. 20
 Kelly A. Worcester, Dec. 20
 Kemp W. Bath, Jan. 26
 Kernot J. Bear str. Jan. 10
 Kirby W. Manchester, Dec. 29
 Knowlton C. Bristol, Jan. 17
 Koe J. H. Poplar, Dec. 16
 Lair W. Copthall Chambers, Dec. 27
 Lea T. Stapenhill, Jan. 5
 Lee E. Skipton, Dec. 31
 Levy M. Minorities, Dec. 23
 Lewis T. Tower str. Jan. 17
 Lobato E. A. P. Finsbury street, Jan. 6
 Lord J. & R. Halliwell, Dec. 26
 Love C. Old Bond str. Jan. 3
 Luckman J. Wigan, Jan. 14
 Mackcoul J. Worthing, Jan. 10
 Mackenzie A. & H. Roper, Cross str. Jan. 10
 M'Lacklan A. & J. Galt, Gt. St. Helen's, Jan. 3
 Maltby G. & B. Old Jewry, Dec. 16
 Maltby R. Mortimer str. Jan. 10
 Marsom S. Leadenhall st. Jan. 3
 Meeson Aldermanbury, Jan. 10
 Mellis G. Fenchurch str. Jan. 6
 Melsome J. Misedine, Dec. 30
 Metcalf J. New London street, Dec. 23
 Millers M. C. Liverpool, Jan. 8
 Moody J. Portsea, Dec. 23
 Morgan D. Neath, Jan. 6
 Mowbray A. & Co. Lothbury, Dec. 23
 Neale J. & S. Warner, Milk str. Dec. 30
 Nesbitt J. sen, Aldermanbury, Dec. 16
 Newbold D. Birmingham, Jan. 9
 Newcombe T. Bowbridge, Jan. 8
 Newman W. Harrington, Dec. 20
 Nice T. Bishopsgate st. Dec. 27
 Oakden T. Manchester, Dec. 29
 Pagett G. York street, Jan. 10
 Palmer S. Bourton, Dec. 30
 Parry H. Liverpool, Dec. 20
 Peirson T. Star-court, Feb. 7
 Pelham M. A. North Shields, Jan. 3
 Pestal P. Gt. Winchester st. Jan. 3
 Phillips S. R. & B. P. Riding, Liverpool, Jan. 14
 Pitt D. Fenchurch str. Jan. 24
 Plant R. Sandford, Dec. 29
 Potbury G. Sidmouth, Dec. 31
 Poynton J. & T. Brook-str. Feb. 3
 Pugh J. Red Lion st. Dec. 23
 Randall R. Coleman str. Jan. 10
 Ransom C. Salford, Dec. 24
 Raven J. Litcham, Jan. 10
 Ridley G. Tonbury, Jan. 7
 Roblason G. & S. Paternoster-row, Dec. 13
 Robson T. Bishop Wearmouth, Jan. 2
 Rooke J. Parkgate, Jan. 15
 Roper H. Cross street, Jan. 10
 Rowed R. Hatfield street, Jan. 3
 Scott A. West Smithfield, Dec. 30
 Sheath A. & C. Boston, Jan. 22
 Sheppard R. W. Aldermanbury, Dec. 23
 Siggins W. J. Poultry, Jan. 3
 Slater T. Worthing, Jan. 2
 Smith J. Tabernacle walk, Dec. 10
 Smith W. J. Birmingham, Dec. 22
 Stevens G. Hornchurch, Dec. 23
 Stevens W. St. Millon, Jan. 3
 Strickland T. & T. N. Brickwood, Liverpool, Dec. 29
 Strombony J. Austin Friars, Dec. 29
 Strong R. Whitehaven, Dec. 20
 Thompson B. Fetter la. Dec. 23
 Thompson J. P. Gt. Newport-st. Dec. 16
 Thompson W. jun. Wakefield, Dec. 22
 Tongue W. Birmingham, Jan. 3
 Turner W. S. Bromley, Dec. 23
 Tyler S. Sutton Valence, Dec. 23
 Urquhart W. Sion College gardens, Jan. 6
 Van Voorst E. A. Bishopsgate st. Dec. 16
 Varley J. Manchester, Dec. 24
 Varley J. Oxford, Dec. 30
 Verdenham G. W. White's yard, Jan. 17
 Wakley H. jun. & Co. Bridge-water, Dec. 19
 Wall S. Thatcham, Jan. 9
 Wall W. Maidenhead, Jan. 6
 Walmsley G. Ormskirk, Dec. 23
 Walton J. Bread str. Dec. 30
 Walton J. B. & T. Bread street, Jan. 10
 Weightman W. Birmingham, Dec. 27
 Whately W. Lawrence Pountney Mill, Dec. 27

Wheeler J. Wednesbury, Dec. 30
 Wheelwright C. A. Callum str.
 Jan. 17
 White J. & Co. Fleet st. Jan. 13
 Whitehead J. & Co. Cateaton st.
 Jan. 20

Whittembury N. Manchester,
 Dec. 31
 Wilkinson J. Cockermouth, Jan. 7
 Willson F. Plymouth, Jan. 2
 Wilson J. Coventry, Dec. 30

Wilton H. W. & H. K. Creed,
 Crutched Friars, Dec. 23
 Wood H. Worlington, Jan. 30
 Wood J. J. South Hamlet, Jan. 8
 Worsdale J. Douington, Dec. 16
 Wright G. Birmingham, Jan. 9

CERTIFICATES.

ABLITT N. Ipswich, Dec. 20
 Aldred J. Chertsey, Dec. 23
 Alsop G. Manchester, Dec. 16
 Apedaile G. North Shields, Jan. 10
 Bandy E. Hoxton, Jan. 3
 Bentley J. Hanley, Jan. 3
 Betts J. T. Honduras str. Jan. 3
 Binyon B. Manchester, Jan. 3
 Blackley H. Sheldwick, Dec. 20
 Boswood J. Brighton, Jan. 3
 Bowen T. Haverfordwest, Dec. 20
 Bradley R. Warrington, Dec. 27
 Brown W. Wigan, Dec. 27
 Burgess G. Manchester, Jan. 30
 Burn J. Louthbury, Dec. 27
 Cooke J. Colchester, Dec. 27
 Cooper G. sen. Old Ford, Jan. 30
 Coster R. Holborn, Dec. 20
 Crease O. & S. Minott, Philpot-
 lane, Dec. 27
 Davies W. Aberystwith, Dec. 30
 Dickenson J. Dewsbury, Jan. 10
 Dowley J. Willow str. Dec. 30
 Dowley T. Willow str. Jan. 3
 Dunn E. Wolseley, Dec. 27
 Edwards T. Daresbury, Dec. 30
 Field J. Watcot, Dec. 20

Finly T. H. Whittle, Dec. 20
 Francis W. Eltham, Dec. 20
 Gregory J. Blackwall, Jan. 6
 Grey J. Newcastle upon-Tyne,
 Dec. 20
 Hall J. R. Aldermanbury, Jan. 10
 Hall T. jun. Evesham, Dec. 23
 Hanbury W. & C. Shoreditch,
 Dec. 20
 Hartley P. Nether Knutsford,
 Dec. 20
 Hazard T. R. Liverpool, Jan. 3
 Hodgson G. H. Watling st. Jan. 6
 Hollands J. Romney terrace, Jan. 6
 Jackson R. Stockport, Dec. 23
 James E. Bristol, Dec. 30
 Jutson W. Warminster, Jan. 10
 Lamb J. & J. Stockport, Dec. 16
 Lindrea W. Bristol, Dec. 20
 Louch W. S. Hythe, Jan. 10
 Luff T. & H. Henshall, Wheeler
 str. Jan. 6
 Maish T. Bristol, Dec. 23
 Marshall T. York, Dec. 30
 Massey S. Cheadle Moseley,
 Dec. 27
 Meacock R. Liverpool, Jan. 6

Nicholls T. Bridgnorth, Dec. 16
 Ogilvie W. Brompton, Dec. 30
 Onrod S. Bolton, Dec. 20
 Radford D. Canterbury, Dec. 20
 Raffield G. South Shields, Jan. 3
 Ramsbottom J. & J. Potter, Nor-
 wich, Dec. 23
 Rattcliff W. sen. Wetherley,
 Jan. 10
 Robson C. Bermondsey, Jan. 3
 Scarborough J. Buckden, Dec. 30
 Scarborough W. Siltton, Dec. 30
 Scholesfield N. Greenwich, Dec. 30
 Sizer G. Holborn, Dec. 30
 Smith J. Milton, Dec. 23
 Stockham W. Bristol, Dec. 27
 Treharner E. Llandarog, Jan. 6
 Tudgay J. Wapping, Dec. 27
 Vaughan T. New Port, Jan. 6
 Wagstaffe E. Bridport, Dec. 16
 Whittington T. Trowbridge, Jan. 3
 Wilkin S. Faversham, Dec. 20
 Williams J. & Cooley st. Dec. 23
 Wilson J. Crosby sq. Jan. 8
 Withers J. Bristol, Dec. 23
 Wyllie J. London, Dec. 30
 Ziegeler F. Alverstoke, Dec. 23

Prices of Canal Shares, &c. in the Month of November, 1817, at the Office of Mr. Clarke, 39, Throgmorton Street.

CANALS.	Div. per Ann. l. s.	Per share.	WATER-WORKS.	Div. per Ann. l. s.	Per Share.
Croydon		4l.	East London	3 0	84l. a 90l.
Coventry	44 0	890l. a 900l.	Grand Junction		60l.
Dudley	2 0	40l.	Kent	2 0	54l. a 56l.
Ellesmere	2 0	60l.	West Middlesex		45l. a 46l.
Grand Junction	6 0	203l. a 210l.			
Grand Surrey Loan	5 0	par.			
Huddersfield		10l.			
Kennet & Avon	11 0	23l. a 24l.			
Lancaster		19l. a 20l.			
Thames & Medway		23l. a 25l.			
Trent and Mersey	60 0	1500l.			
DOCKS.			BRIDGES.		
Commercial	5 0	75l.	Southwark		52l. a 58l.
East India	7 0	170l.	Waterloo		13l.
London	3 0	80l. a 83l.	Ditto Annuities		10l. dis.
West India	10 0	205l.	Vauxhall		38l.
			MISCELLANEOUS.		
			Albion Insurance	2 10	45l.
			Globe	6	133l.
			Gas Light Shares	3	60l. a 75l.

Under this article we have to notice with peculiar satisfaction the improved state of commerce throughout this country. We have it from the first authority to state, that the returns of Tonnage upon the several Canals throughout the kingdom for the last three months, greatly exceed in amount any corresponding period for upwards of two years past; and which in some measure will account for the improved prices of shares reported above,

DAILY PRICES OF STOCKS, FROM NOVEMBER 25, TO DECEMBER 25, 1817, BOTH INCLUSIVE.

17.	Bank	3 per Ct	4 per Ct	5 per Ct	Long	Irish	3 per Ct	Imp.	India	So. Sea	New S.	O.S.S.	5 per Ct	20 per Day	25 per Day	30 per Day
Days.	Stock.	Redu.	Cons.	Navy.	Ann.	5 per Ct	Imp.	Ann.	Stock.	Stock.	Sea An.	Ann.	Ind. Bon.	Ex. Bills.	Ex. Bills.	for Ac.
Nov. 25	290	82 1/2	83 1/2	106 1/2	20 1/2	21	—	—	246 1/2	—	83 1/2	—	99 08 pm.	20 pm.	26 pm.	20 pm.
26	290	82 1/2	83 1/2	106 1/2	20 1/2	21	—	—	245 1/2	—	83 1/2	—	99 08 pm.	20 pm.	26 pm.	20 pm.
27	290	82 1/2	83 1/2	106 1/2	20 1/2	21	—	—	245 1/2	—	83 1/2	—	99 08 pm.	20 pm.	26 pm.	20 pm.
28	290	82 1/2	83 1/2	106 1/2	20 1/2	21	—	—	245 1/2	—	83 1/2	—	99 08 pm.	20 pm.	26 pm.	20 pm.
29	290 1/2	82 1/2	83 1/2	106 1/2	20 1/2	21	—	—	247	—	83 1/2	—	99 08 pm.	20 pm.	26 pm.	20 pm.
Dec. 1	290 1/2	82 1/2	83 1/2	106 1/2	20 1/2	21	—	—	247	—	83 1/2	—	99 08 pm.	20 pm.	26 pm.	20 pm.
2	290 1/2	82 1/2	83 1/2	106 1/2	20 1/2	21	—	—	247 1/2	—	83 1/2	—	99 08 pm.	20 pm.	26 pm.	20 pm.
3	291	82 1/2	83 1/2	106 1/2	20 1/2	21	—	—	247 1/2	—	83 1/2	—	99 08 pm.	20 pm.	26 pm.	20 pm.
4	291	82 1/2	83 1/2	106 1/2	20 1/2	21	—	—	247 1/2	—	83 1/2	—	99 08 pm.	20 pm.	26 pm.	20 pm.
5	291	82 1/2	83 1/2	106 1/2	20 1/2	21	—	—	247 1/2	—	83 1/2	—	99 08 pm.	20 pm.	26 pm.	20 pm.
6	291	82 1/2	83 1/2	106 1/2	20 1/2	21	—	—	247 1/2	—	83 1/2	—	99 08 pm.	20 pm.	26 pm.	20 pm.
7	291 1/2	82 1/2	83 1/2	106 1/2	20 1/2	21	—	—	247 1/2	—	83 1/2	—	99 08 pm.	20 pm.	26 pm.	20 pm.
8	291 1/2	82 1/2	83 1/2	106 1/2	20 1/2	21	—	—	247 1/2	—	83 1/2	—	99 08 pm.	20 pm.	26 pm.	20 pm.
9	291 1/2	82 1/2	83 1/2	106 1/2	20 1/2	21	—	—	247 1/2	—	83 1/2	—	99 08 pm.	20 pm.	26 pm.	20 pm.
10	291 1/2	82 1/2	83 1/2	106 1/2	20 1/2	21	—	—	247 1/2	—	83 1/2	—	99 08 pm.	20 pm.	26 pm.	20 pm.
11	291 1/2	82 1/2	83 1/2	106 1/2	20 1/2	21	—	—	247 1/2	—	83 1/2	—	99 08 pm.	20 pm.	26 pm.	20 pm.
12	291 1/2	82 1/2	83 1/2	106 1/2	20 1/2	21	—	—	247 1/2	—	83 1/2	—	99 08 pm.	20 pm.	26 pm.	20 pm.
13	291 1/2	82 1/2	83 1/2	106 1/2	20 1/2	21	—	—	247 1/2	—	83 1/2	—	99 08 pm.	20 pm.	26 pm.	20 pm.
14	291 1/2	82 1/2	83 1/2	106 1/2	20 1/2	21	—	—	247 1/2	—	83 1/2	—	99 08 pm.	20 pm.	26 pm.	20 pm.
15	291 1/2	82 1/2	83 1/2	106 1/2	20 1/2	21	—	—	247 1/2	—	83 1/2	—	99 08 pm.	20 pm.	26 pm.	20 pm.
16	291 1/2	82 1/2	83 1/2	106 1/2	20 1/2	21	—	—	247 1/2	—	83 1/2	—	99 08 pm.	20 pm.	26 pm.	20 pm.
17	291 1/2	82 1/2	83 1/2	106 1/2	20 1/2	21	—	—	247 1/2	—	83 1/2	—	99 08 pm.	20 pm.	26 pm.	20 pm.
18	291 1/2	82 1/2	83 1/2	106 1/2	20 1/2	21	—	—	247 1/2	—	83 1/2	—	99 08 pm.	20 pm.	26 pm.	20 pm.
19	291 1/2	82 1/2	83 1/2	106 1/2	20 1/2	21	—	—	247 1/2	—	83 1/2	—	99 08 pm.	20 pm.	26 pm.	20 pm.
20	291 1/2	82 1/2	83 1/2	106 1/2	20 1/2	21	—	—	247 1/2	—	83 1/2	—	99 08 pm.	20 pm.	26 pm.	20 pm.
21	291 1/2	82 1/2	83 1/2	106 1/2	20 1/2	21	—	—	247 1/2	—	83 1/2	—	99 08 pm.	20 pm.	26 pm.	20 pm.
22	291 1/2	82 1/2	83 1/2	106 1/2	20 1/2	21	—	—	247 1/2	—	83 1/2	—	99 08 pm.	20 pm.	26 pm.	20 pm.
23	291 1/2	82 1/2	83 1/2	106 1/2	20 1/2	21	—	—	247 1/2	—	83 1/2	—	99 08 pm.	20 pm.	26 pm.	20 pm.
24	291 1/2	82 1/2	83 1/2	106 1/2	20 1/2	21	—	—	247 1/2	—	83 1/2	—	99 08 pm.	20 pm.	26 pm.	20 pm.
25	291 1/2	82 1/2	83 1/2	106 1/2	20 1/2	21	—	—	247 1/2	—	83 1/2	—	99 08 pm.	20 pm.	26 pm.	20 pm.
Holiday.	291 1/2	82 1/2	83 1/2	106 1/2	20 1/2	21	—	—	247 1/2	—	83 1/2	—	99 08 pm.	20 pm.	26 pm.	20 pm.

All Exchange Bills dated prior to the month of December, 1816, have been advertised to be paid off, and the Interest thereon has ceased.

N. B. The above Table contains the highest and lowest prices, taken from the Course of the Exchange, &c. originally published by John Castaign, in the year 1712, and now published every Tuesday and Friday, under the authority of the Committee of the Stock Exchange, by JAMES WETENHALL, Stock-Broker, No. 7, Capel court, Bartholomew-lane, London.

On application to whom the original documents for near a century past may be read.

AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE dry weather through the early part of last month has enabled the farmers to put in their later sown Wheat in an husbandman like state. The early sown breadths have produced a strong and promising plant with plenty of flag to protect the tender roots from the winter's frost. A few fields of lay Wheats have suffered somewhat from the slug and wire-worm, which have been enabled, by the late mild and open weather, to continue their depredations. A frost will not only check them, but enable the farmer to commence his winter operations. The open weather has also kept the young stock from the farm-yard; by which most of the autumn fog has been consumed and the winter food preserved.

Turnips are more than an average crop: they are the largest crop, and in a more growing state than can be recollected for many years past.

All the soiling tribe are a close, full, and forward crop. Upon the whole the season has been most favourable for agricultural pursuits.

CORN EXCHANGE, DEC. 22.—Foreign Wheat, 41s. to 100s.—English do. 42s. to 100s.—Rye, 32s. to 48s.—Barley, 18s. to 52s.—Malt, 60s. to 86s.—Oats, 15s. to 41s.—Fine Flour, 75s. to 80s.—Second, 70s. to 75s.

SMITHFIELD MARKET, DEC. 22.—Beef, 3s. 4d. to 5s. 0d.—Mutton, 3s. 8d. to 5s. 4d. Veal, 4s. 4d. to 6s. 0d.—Pork, 3s. 8d. to 5s. 8d. per stone of 14lbs.

Hay, 3l. to 5l. 0s.—Straw, 1l. 8s. to 1l. 18s.—Clover, 4l. to 6l. 10s.

Hope—New Pockets—Kent, 27l. 0s. to 32l. 0s.—Sussex, 27l. 0s. to 30l. 0s.—Essex, 28l. to 31l.—Farnham, 30l. to 36l.

Average Prices of Corn,

By the Quarter of Eight Winchester Bushels, from the Returns received in the Week ending
Dec. 20, 1817.

Districts.	MARITIME COUNTIES.				INLAND COUNTIES.			
	Wheat.	Rye.	Barley.	Oats.	Wheat.	Rye.	Barley.	Oats.
	s. d. s.	d. s.	d. s.	d. s.	s. d. s.	d. s.	d. s.	d. s.
1st Essex,	73	136	639	981	0			
— Kent,	85	4	42	429	0			
— Sussex,	91	11	39	325	6			
— Suffolk,	84	140	042	326	8			
2d Cambridge,	77	6	37	222	2			
3d Norfolk,	78	744	439	424	6			
4th Lincoln,	76	940	040	023	8			
— York,	73	950	144	924	8			
5th Durham,	72	4	46	027	9			
— Northumb.	68	1049	037	630	9			
6th Cumberland,	95	262	846	328	11			
— Westmorland,	102	064	051	232	3			
7th Lancaster,	91	3	53	430	7			
— Chester,	86	9	51	928	5			
8th Flint,	84	4	51	724	0			
— Denbigh,	80	2	40	327	5			
— Anglesea,	75	0	50	023	6			
— Carnarvon,	86	0	47	031	4			
— Merioneth,	93	4	49	131	6			
9th Cardigan,	94	3	40	020	0			
— Pembroke,	107	1	44	520	2			
— Carmarthen,	107	0	56	648	5			
— Glamorgan,	94	0	54	819	4			
— Gloucester,	79	7	50	133	0			
10th Somerset,	93	8	48	924	1			
— Monmouth,	93	5	47	824	2			
— Devon,	98	10	48	028	2			
11th Cornwall,	96	19	47	1121	6			
— Dorset,	86	11	43	826	3			
12th Hants,	87	7	43	426	7			

Districts.	MARITIME COUNTIES.				INLAND COUNTIES.			
	Wheat.	Rye.	Barley.	Oats.	Wheat.	Rye.	Barley.	Oats.
	s. d. s.	d. s.	d. s.	d. s.	s. d. s.	d. s.	d. s.	d. s.
Middlesex,	91	945	545	732	11			
Surrey,	86	044	042	428	8			
Hertford,	78	822	044	230	8			
Bedford,	81	444	041	128	0			
Huntingdon,	73	0	44	421	10			
Northampton,	79	4	41	026	4			
Rutland,	72	9	41	026	6			
Leicester,	76	0	44	029	0			
Nottingham,	78	860	047	428	2			
Derby,	72	19	49	028	6			
Stafford,	77	6	32	628	2			
Salop,	87	148	249	1028	4			
Hereford,	83	854	445	326	1			
Worcester,	80	10	47	130	10			
Warwick,	80	0	41	032	0			
Wilts,	76	6	46	430	4			
Berks,	88	0	42	028	10			
Oxford,	78	0	46	929	11			
Bucks,	80	1	38	228	4			
Brecon,	91	060	952	826	8			
Montgomery,	88	0	51	231	9			
Radnor,	83	3	41	1831	10			

AVERAGE OF ENGLAND AND WALES.

| 84 6 | 49 9 | 45 3 | 27 10.

GENERAL INDEX

TO THE EIGHTH VOLUME.

- ABSTINENCE**, remarkable instance of, 508
Academia Peregrina of Venice, account of, 303
Academy of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres at Paris, prizes adjudged by, 142
Acetate of Potash, new process for obtaining, 487
Achaintre, N. L. his new edition of *Homer*, 48
Ackermann Mr. on *Albert Durer's Prayer Book*, 215
A'Court, Sir W. P. A. his death, 178
Acre, on the poisoning of the sick French troops before, 30
Acts of Parliament, abstract of, 37, 151, 227, 344, 442, 512
Adamson, Mr. Geo. on an inscription on a ring, 123
Adm. on the signification of, 306
Agamemnon, on *Homer's* account of the murder of, 107
Agricultural Report, 92, 186, 284, 380, 476, 579
Air, on the properties of bad, 419, 512
Albemarle, Countess of, account of, 453
Alexander the Great, on the character of, 391
Algiers, revelation at, 333
America, on the bamboos of, 109—political events in, 256
 — North, virgin copper of, 335
American vegetables, characteristic sketches of, 20, 109
Amicants, on their festivals, 16, 195
Anderdon J. P. his benevolence, 173
Angloes, Marquis of, column in honor of, 379
Animal magnetism, on the origin of, 409—practice of, in Silesia, 429
Animals, on the misery endured by irrational ones, 300, 384—period of gestation of domestic, 427
Ants, method of extirpating, 16
Apparition, extraordinary, 479
Appointments, official, 68, 165, 256, 363, 451
Arsenic, tests for discovering its presence, 36
Arsenious acid, method of detecting, 89
Arts, fine, review and register of, 55, 155, 251, 341, 437, 551
Arundel Castle, painted glass window for, 56
Arundell, Lord, account of, 70
Astrakan apple, inquiry respecting, 104
Audlem, annual fair about to be held at, 466
Austria, political events in, 352
Austrian expedition to Brazil, 148
Auteuil, eminent inhabitants of, 418
Authors, rehearsing theatre for, 1

Backler, Mr. his exhibition of painted glass, 55
Baden, Prince of, forewarning of his death, 480
Balloons, proposed experiment on, 140
Bamboos of America, on, 109
Banbury, Bible Society established at, 463

Bankrupts, 85, 182, 280, 374, 469, 567
Baptism of illegitimate children, on, 117
Barberry, its effect upon corn, 332
Barley, extraordinary produce of, 76
Bartlett, J. M. poetry by, 136
Bartlett Mr. his death, 267—his bequest to charitable institutions, 363
Barton, discovery of antiquities near, 71
Basingstoke, Savings Bank established at, 460
Bassington, murders near, 362
Batchelor, Mr. Thomas, his experiments on wheat, 455
Bath, national school at, 271—proposed music meeting at, 387
Beafof, Col. on the preservation of timber, 45
Bedford County Hall, portrait of Mr. Whitbread placed in, 435
Bedfordshire, regulations of the magistrates respecting public-houses, 268, 358
Bell, Mr. Chas. his account of the wounded at Waterloo, 301
Benefices, hints for the improvement of small ones, 19
Benvenuti M. machine for copying drawings invented by, 429
Berlin, proceedings of the Royal Academy of, 143
Bernhart M. his account of *Albert Durer's Prayer Book*, 215
Beroldingen, Baron, prize offered by him, 430
Berzelius, Professor, his experiments on sulphuric acid, 567
Bidwell, Thomas, his death, 362
Birmingham, improvement in the manufactures of, 272—musical festival at, 368
Births, extraordinary, 76, 177, 269, 271
Blakie Mr. on road-making, 268
Blight in fruit trees, method of preventing, 44
Blow-pipe, experiments on, 180
Bly, Dr. John, correction of a mistake respecting, 100
Boileau, anecdotes of, 418
Bones, process for extracting human sustenance from, 494
Bourgoing, Baron de, his letters on Sweden, 477
Bowles, Mr. his address on the advantages of Savings Banks, 8
Bowman, Robert, account of, 481
Boys, Mr. Henry, his death, 556
Braconnot, Mr. his experiments on rice, 275
Bradford, explosion in a coal-pit near, 179
Brandreth, Turner, and Ludlam, their execution, 458
Brazil, observations on, 22, 114—Austrian expedition to, 143
Brennand, Mr. David, his death, 371
Brewster, Dr. his patent for a Kaleidoscope, 444
Bridges, prices of shares in, 88, 184, 282, 376, 472, 570

- Brighton, improvements at, 179—establishment of a Golf Club at, 272
 Bristol, improvement in the leather trade of, 271—proposed music meeting at, 889
 ——— Observer announced, 79
 British laws, calumny against, 316
 Broad, Mr. his death, 465
 Brugnattelli, M. his method of detecting arsenious acid, 80
 Brunton, Miss, her performance, 250
 Brutes, vindication of the goodness of God in regard to, 384
 Buonaparte, anecdotes of, 31
 ———, Lucien, his Parnassus, 222
 Burdon, John, inquest on, 450
 Burdon, Wm, on a case of small-pox after vaccination, 5
 Byrne, Miss, her performances, 348, 441
 Burial service, on a passage in, 276
 Burslem, national school at, 80

 Cabinet of Varieties, 123, 222, 324, 417, 509
 Cadet, M. his fac-simile of Egyptian Hieroglyphics, 293
 Caius College, Cambridge, compared with Trinity College, 7
 Calico, patent for machinery for waxing, 230
 Cambridge, antiquities discovered at, 268—proceedings of the university of, 42, 828, 424, 533
 Campbell, Miss, her performance, 349
 Canada, account of, 402
 Canal shares, prices of 98, 184, 282, 376, 472, 570
 Canova, statue of Peace by, 241
 Cape Breton, account of, 402
 Cape Verd, plan for colonising, 47
 Carey, Dr. his plan for a rehearsing theatre, 1—on Homer's murder of Agamemnon, 107
 ———, Mr. Wm. his address to Mr. Kemble, 63
 Carlisle, improvements in, 259
 Carrol, Jas. his longevity, 83
 Carter, John, account of, 355
 Catholics, Irish, on the character of the lower orders of, 105
 Cattle, on pasturing in church-yards, 396
 Cautley, Rev. Thomas, his death, 80
 Caves, discovery of, 266, 271
 Cayley, Sir Geo. his proposed experiments on balloons, 140
 Certificates, 87, 184, 282, 376, 472, 570
 Chambers, Mr. J. on the Sunday School at Little Malvern, 221
 Chanlaire, M. account of, 295
 Chapels, remarks on, 315—on hiring singers for, 486
 Charlotte, Princess, her death, 446—memoirs of, 519—lines to her memory, 532
 Chateaubriand, M. de, particulars respecting, 408
 Cheltenham, discovery of a new spring at, 74
 Chemistry, &c. report on, 83, 180, 275, 371, 407, 567
 Cheshire, resolutions respecting the salt-duty in, 264
 Children, illegitimate, on the baptism of, 117
 Chimneys, smoky, paravent for, 12
 Chinese map, remarkable, 341
 Choiseul Gouffier, Count de, account of, 167
 Christmas, on the use of evergreens at, 222
 Christ's descent into Hell, on the doctrine of, 121
 Church dues, inquiry concerning, 222
 Church-yards, origin of the practice of burying in, 24—on pasturing cattle in, 396
 Clarke, Mr. Wm. his death, 77
 Clarke, Dr. E. J. fusion of wood-tin by, 83—his experiments on the blow-pipe, 180
 Clergymen, on the amusements of, 6
 Climbing Boys, report of the Committee of the H. of Commons on, 32—society for superseding their use at Southampton, 460
 Clock, musical, 264
 Clouds, on the formation of, 121
 Coal, remarkable product obtained from, 467
 Cobbett, Mr. John, his death, 269
 Cockburn, Mr. remarks on his engravings from the Dulwich Gallery, 251
 Cockman, Mr. T. his death, 263
 Cocoa-nut-oil, useful application of, 45
 Coffee, denunciation of, 500
 Colchester Pitt Club, anniversary of, 560
 Commercial Report, 84, 181, 276, 372, 468
 Congreve, Sir Wm. his patent for a new method of manufacturing gun-powder, 38
 Contagion, on the means of preventing, 514
 Cook, Capt. real cause of his death, 417
 Cooke, Thomas, account of, 166
 ———, Rev. Jas. his death, 264
 Cooper, Mrs. H. her charitable bequests, 562
 Copenhagen, state of the library of the university of, 240—Economical Society of, 241
 Copper, virgin, of North America, 335
 Corn, curious experiment on ripening, 307—average prices of, 92, 188, 284, 381, 476, 572
 Cornwall, tin-mines in, 456
 ———, Geological Society, proceedings of, 36, 259
 Coulthurst, Rev. Dr. H. W. account of, 566
 Covent Garden Theatre, remarks on, 295, 487—performances at, 62, 249, 349, 441, 550
 Cowper, on his remark respecting Mrs. Macauley, 108
 Cow-pox, on the advantages of, 189
 Cramer, Professor, his literary researches, 240
 Cumberland, proposed canal in, 457
 Cummins, Mr. his sudden death, 82
 Curran, Rt. Hon. J. P. account of, 336
 Curwen, Mr. agricultural experiments by, 264
 Custom house, new, account of, 67

 Dahl, Marie-Joseph, her extraordinary abstinence, 509
 Dangeau, Marquis de, his memoirs, 293
 Darland, extraordinary elm tree at, 267
 Dauphin, (Louis XVII.) anecdotes of, 31
 Davy, Sir Humphrey, plate presented to, 366—vindication of his claim to the invention of the safety lamp, 538
 Davy, Professor, his experiments on platinum, 371

- Dean, Mr. his patent for machinery for waxing calico, 230
 —, forest of, improvements in, 74
 De Luc, J. A. account of, 450
 Denning, Mr. his performance, 441
 De Thou's History, particulars relative to, 123
 Depping, Mr. on the *Academia Peregrina* of Venice, 303
 Derby, executions at, 458
 Dewar, Mr. his contrivance for preserving deliquescent substances, 45
 Dividends, 86, 183, 281, 375, 470, 568
 Dobereiner, Professor, product obtained by him from coal, 476
 Dock shares, prices of, 88, 184, 282, 376, 472, 570
 Dodd, Mr. Geo. his evidence respecting steam-boats, 126
 Dodds and Shotton, new life-boat constructed by, 265
 Dog, mad, remedy for the bite of, 265
 Dogs, on the worming of, 140
 Dom Raphael, anecdotes of, 124
 Domingo House, sale of, 467
 Doncaster, Mr. on a new invented syphon-pump, 386
 Dorpat, university of, state of, 144
 Dramatic Register, 62, 249, 347, 440, 548
 Drawings, new machine for copying, 420
 Drilling machine, patent for, 39, 347
 Drury Lane Theatre, remarks on, 295, 487, —performances at, 249, 347, 440, 548
 Dry-rot in timber, method of preventing, 45
 Dublin, ascension of Sadler's balloon from, 274
 Dubois M. his collection of ancient engraved stones, 332
 Duckworth, Sir J. T. account of, 257
 Dulwich Gallery, engravings from pictures in, 231
 Dunn, Mr. his proposal for stock debentures, 296—his petition to Parliament, 298—answer to objections to his plan, 485
 Duncombe, Mrs. poetry by, 414
 Durer, Albert, account of his Prayer Book, 215
 Earle, Sir Jas. account of, 358
 Easter Tale, 509
 Edinburgh, subscription for employing unoccupied labourers at, 179—botanic garden of the university of, 533
 Egg, reptile found in one, 269
 Egypt, progress of the grand French work on, 142—state of, 335
 Egyptian Hieroglyphics, fac-simile of, 293
 Ellesmere canal, particulars respecting, 270
 Elm-tree, extraordinary, 267
Encyclopædia Metropolitana, plan of, 328
 Epping Forest, bill for enclosing, 459
 Equitable Trade Society, objects of, 218
 Erskine, Mon. Henry, account of, 335
 Eschwege, Lieut. Col., his Observations on Brazil, 22, 114
 Estlin, Rev. Dr., account of, 266
 Eton Montem, inquiry concerning its origin, 16—account of, 406
 Evans, Miss, her death, 82
 Evelyn, Lady, account of, 459
 Evergreens; on the use of at Christmas, 288
 Evil, moral, on the origin of, 25, 500
 Examiner, malignant aspersions of the editor of the, 504
 Excise-officers, necessity of new regulations for, 494
 Exeter, state of manufactures at, 73—lighted with gas, *ib.*—state of the School on the Madras System at, 458—British School at, *ib.*
 Farmer, Dr., his directions to a student in English History, 200
 Farnham, discovery of mosaic pavement near, 80
 Ferguson and Ashton, Messrs. patent for a water-proof hat, 40
 Festivals of the Ancients, on, 16, 195
 Finances, state of, 350
 Fire-arms, patent for improvements in the pans of, 518
 Fires, destructive, 67, 73, 76, 164, 362, 534
 Fisher, Mr. David, his performances, 549
 Fisher, Mr. his works on antiquities, 44
 Fisheries, on the policy of encouraging, 390
 Flies, receipt for destroying, 369
 Foersom, Peter, his death, 240
 Ford, Mr. Rob. his patent for a medicine for coughs, 163
 France, state of public opinion on religion in, 211—political transactions in, 67, 253, 351, 447
 Franklin, Dr. anecdotes of, 511
 French Antiquities, 332
 — Patents, new, 238, 539
 Frost, suggestion for an artificial preventive of, 492
 Fruit-trees, method of preserving, 44, 331
 Fumigation, sulphureous, 430
 Funerals, proposal for a tax on, 402—remarks on the proposed tax on, 501
 Gas-light apparatus, patent for, 517
 Gay Lussac, M. his method of obtaining alumine, 467
 Geary, Rev. Peter, his singular conduct, 561
 Geological Society of Cornwall, proceedings of, 86, 259
 Germany, political transactions in, 254
 Gessner's Works, particulars respecting, 407
 Gillet, Mr. T. poetry by, 415
 Giuseppe and Anna, tragic story of, 124
 Glass, exhibition of paintings on, 55
 Glass Work, ornamented, patent for, 445
 Gloucester, new shire hall at, 173—music meeting at, 362
 Gloucestershire, improvements in, 173, 266
 God, vindication of the goodness of, in regard to brutes, 384
 Golownin, Capt. narrative of his voyage and captivity among the Japanese, 308, 393
 Gooseberry, extraordinary, 268
 Gosse, Dr. account of his contrivance for preventing the effects of unwholesome professions, 93, 213

- Goss Moor Mining Society, proposal for forming 456
- Gout, on Pradier's remedy for, 412—cause of, 491—method of treating, 558
- Grace, seizure of the ship so called, 561
- Gräfe, M. his successful formation of artificial noses, 541
- Grain, suggestions for a more extensive cultivation of, 110—on the preservation of, 384
- Grammatical inaccuracies, strictures on, 118
——— questions, 316
- Granholm, Capt. his patent for improving hemp, 229
- Gravitation, remarks on a new theory of, 17
- Great Britain, political transactions in, 64, 252, 350, 446
- Griवाद de la Vincelle, M. his work on ancient monuments, 381
- Grosvenor, Earl, lead mine discovered on his estate, 82
- Gunpowder, new method of manufacturing, 38
——— works, explosion of, 364
- Gustavus III. his superstition, 477
- Gypsies, resolutions respecting, 462
- Habeas Corpus Act, further suspension of, 64
- Hades, on the signification of, 209, 306, 490
- Hagen, Professor, his literary tour, 333
- Hakewill, Mr. his account of the Elton Monument, 406
- Halberton, fire at, 73
- Hall, Mr. his evidence on steam-boats, 129
- Hall, Mrs. Ellen, her death, 272
- Hampshire, proposed new canal in, 74
——— Pitt Club, meeting of, 460
- Handel's Harmonious Blacksmith, inquiry concerning, 212—answer to it, 483
- Hardy, John, his death, 370
- Harpole, extraordinary pear-tree at, 462
- Harraton Row Pit, Durham, dreadful explosion in, 73
- Hawkes, John, his patent for iron rails, 517
- Hawthorn, Mr. on the illegality of undersheriffs, &c. acting as attorneys, 383
- Haylton Ferry, new chapel at, 459
- Healing, on the royal gift of, 102
- Health, on the effect of atmospheric vicissitudes upon, 316
- Hellicar, Mr. C. J. his death, 270
- Helvetius, Madame, anecdotes of, 418
- Hemp, patent for improving, 229
- Herculanean M.S.S., inquiry respecting, 303
——— operations of Dr. Sickler upon, 504
- Hereford, new County Hall at, 174
- Herschell, Sir Wm. new distribution of the stars proposed by, 83
- Hertford, improvements at, 76
- Hertfordshire Saving Bank, state of, 363
- Higginson, Mr. G. M. his patent for improvements in locks, 347
- Hill, Mr. Jas. account of, 262
- Hilscher, Mr. his museum, 239
- Hoblyn, Mr. his introduction of cocoa-nut oil, 45
- Holden and the Asherites, their execution, 267
- Holkham, agricultural meeting at, 77
- Holman, Mr. J. G. account of, 453, 556
- Holmes, Mr. his analysis of the powder from the solution of tin in muriatic acid, 83
- Holt, Mr. Thomas, his experiments on kidney-beans, 467
- Homer, on his account of the murder of Agamemnon, 197—new edition of his works announced, 48
- Hone, Mr. his trials, 554
- Hook, Mr. on his merits, 391
- Horsford, Major Gen. his death, 466
- Hot-houses, patent for glazing, 154
- Humboldt, Baron, his sketches of American vegetables, 20, 109—his calculation of the number of known vegetables, 125
- Hunt, Mr. his evidence respecting steam-boats, 127
- Hydrophobia, case of, 266
- Ibbetson, Mrs. her examination of the perspiration on trees, 567
- Ice, method of producing artificial, 83
- Icelandic literature, cultivation of, 240
- Ilchester, gold ring found at, 271
- Illegitimate children, on the baptism of, 117
- Inaccuracies, grammatical, strictures on some, 118
- Incidents, &c. in London and Middlesex, 67, 164, 256, 353, 450, 554
- Inquiries, miscellaneous, 222
- Institute of Amsterdam, questions proposed by, 322
- Insurance Companies shares, prices of, 88, 184, 222, 376, 472
- Intelligence, literary and scientific, 42, 188, 234, 328, 424, 533
- Intermarriage of relations, on, 207, 387
- Ireland, state of the Public Schools in, 299—account of the Society for establishing schools in, 208—on a Sketch of the History of, 312
- Irish Catholics, on the character of the lower orders of, 105
- Iron net work, suggestion for, 194
- Iron rails, patent for, 507
- Iron trade, improvements in, 182
- Islands, account of a group of, unknown to Europeans, 142
- Italian tragedy, subject of one, 124
- Italy, political transactions in, 255, 440
- James, Dr. Hugh, account of, 360
- Japanese, captivity of Capt. Golownin among, 308, 398
——— Geographical Work, particulars relative to, 141
- Jesuits, exposition of their principles, 196, 285
- Jews, state of, in France, 407
- Johnson, Dr. case of hydrophobia related by, 267—on the effect of atmospheric vicissitudes on health, 316—on Pradier's remedy for the gout, 412
- Jorden, Mr. J. S. his patent for glazing hot-houses, &c. 154

- Journal des Savans* vindicated against the Old Monthly Magazine, 46
 Justice, public, insinuations of the Old Monthly Magazine against, 104
- Kaleidoscope, patent for, 444
 Kamtschatka, improvements in, 385, 430
 Kean, Mr. his performances, 348, 350
 Kemble, Mr. his retirement from the stage, 62—addresses presented to, 63—ode to, 135
 Kenilworth Castle, decay of, 178
 Kent, improvements in, 174
 Keppel, Hon. Chas. his death, 368
 Ketley, iron works at, 176, 463
 Khaibar School, Westminster, account of, 499
 Kidderminster, improvement in the carpet trade of, 81
 King's Evil, on the form of prayer for, 7—on the royal gift of healing it, 192
 King's health, bulletins of, 67, 164, 256, 353, 450, 554
 Kotzebue, Lieut. sketch of his voyage of discovery, 431
- Lafayette, anecdotes of, 31
 Lake, J. W. poetry by, 40
 Lancashire, revival of trade in, 364—new bridge in, 364
 Lancaster, national school at, 76
 Land tax, provision of the New Act respecting, 210
 Langport, relief of the poor of, 79
 Laws, British, calumny against, 314
 Layman, Capt. on his method of preparing timber, 12, 96
 Leamington Spa, improvements at, 81
 Lean, Mr. Thos. his evidence on steam-boats, 129
 Leeds, proposed new bridge at, 278
 Legros, Mr. on his pretended machine for sweeping chimneys, 392
 Leicester, address of the frame-work knitters of, 174
 Lenoir, M. account of, 210
 Leslie, Professor, his method of producing artificial ice, 83
 Lester, Mr. Wm. his evidence on steam-boats, 130
 Letters, on the privilege of franking, 110
 Libanius, on his description of the Festivals of the Ancients, 16, 195
 Life-boat, new, 265
 Lincoln Lunatic Asylum, foundation of, 77
 Lincolnshire, improvements in, 268
 Lithography, notices respecting, 49
 Liverpool, dismissal of labourers at, 76
 Llandaff, monument about to be erected at, 274
 Lloyd, Gen. his death, 76
 Locks, patent for improvements in, 154, 347
 London, on the projected improvements in, 341, 437—inidents, &c. in, 67, 164, 256, 350, 450, 554
 ——— Hibernian Society, account of, 208
 Longevity, instances of, 83, 172, 176, 266, 366, 371, 464, 481, 367
- Louis XVIII., speech of, 447
 Lower classes, on improving the condition and morals of, 562
 Lowry, Mr. R. extraordinary pear-tree in his garden, 558
 Lyme, skeletons found near, 459
- Macauley, Mrs. on a remark of Cowper's respecting, 108
 Mac Carthy Library, at Paris, sale of, 238
 M'Evoy, Marg. extraordinary case of, 372
 Mackinnon, Rev. Mr. on a passage in the bustial-service, 207
 M'Mahon, Sir John, account of, 261
 Mad dog, remedy for the bite of, 265
 Madeley, Mr. Wm. his patent for a drilling machine, 347
 Magnetism, animal, prize on the subject of, 240
 Maidstone, election of common-councilmen for, 461
 Mai, Abbate, error respecting his edition of Philo, 144
Mal du Pays, remarkable instance of, 228
 Maling, Capt. chapel erected by him, 459
 Malvern, Little, account of the Sunday School at, 221
 Manchester, trials at, 267—amateur performance at, 461
 Mangili, Professor, on the poison of vipers, 84
 Margate Cliff, cavity in, 364
 Marriages, on early ones, 95
 Mason, Miss, her benevolence, 76
 Massena, Marshal, account of, 294
 Matthie, J. mosaic pavement discovered in his garden, 456
 Maury, Cardinal, memoir of, 224
 Mawbey, Sir Jos. his death, 261
 Mawson, Mr. his receipt for destroying flies, 368
 Maywood, Mr. his performances, 348, 440, 548
 Medical miscellanies, 316, 412, 508
 Memoirs of eminent persons, 57, 132, 224, 318, 519
 Meredith, Mr. his patronage of Mr. Taylor, 324
 Mericourt, Theroigne de, her death, 180
 Messier, M. Chinese map discovered among his effects, 141—account of, 166
 Metals, patent for coating, 346
 Methodists, conference of, at Sheffield, 273
 Minasi, Mr. on Mr. Legros pretended invention of a machine for sweeping chimnies, 392
 Monmouthshire, improvements in, 268
 Monte Pelégrino, description of, 489
 Moore's almanac, questions suggested by, 486
 Moral evil, on the origin of, 25, 500
 Moreau de Jonnés, M. on the viper of Martinique, 237
 Morichini, Professor, his discovery of an extraordinary property in the violet rays of the spectrum, 467
 Mortuary Fees, inquiry concerning, 222
 Mosaic pavement, discovery of, 80

- Mosse, Mr. on the formation of the earliest words, 104
 Moyle, Mr. on the effects of small-pox and cow-pox, 189
 Moyle, Mr. his improvement on the steam-engine, 457
 Mudie, Mr. his national medals, 155
 Munito, the learned dog, account of, 292
 Museum of French Monuments, dispersion of, 212
 Music, review of, 54, 150, 247, 340, 436, 547
 Naples, ancient M.SS. published at, 334
 Nast, Mr. account of, 408
 Navigation, expeditious, 562
 Nelson, Lord, pillar to, 268
 Netherlands, political transactions in, 255, 448
 Nettleton, Mr. account of, 171
 Net-work, iron, suggestion for, 194
 Newark, Saving Bank at, 463
 Newbury Free School, inquiry concerning, 484
 Newcastle, improvements at, 78, 457
 ——— Sunday School Union, meeting of, 78
 New Forest, caves discovered in, 266
 Nock, Mr. his patent for improvements in the pans of fire-arms, 518
 Norfolk, intended inclosure in, 268—resolutions respecting the gypsies in, 462
 North America, virgin copper of, 335
 Northern Star, or Yorkshire Magazine, notices respecting, 81, 272
 Northumberland, Duke of, account of, 70
 Northumberland and Cumberland, proposed canal in, 176, 269
 Norwich, proposal for lighting, with gas, 175—improvement in the manufactures of, 268, 365
 Noses, artificial, formation of, 541
 Nottingham, particulars of the prisoners at, 78
 ——— Pitt Club, anniversary meeting of, 463
 O'Connor, Roger, his trial, 180
 Olbers, Dr. new comet discovered by him, 541
 Old Monthly Magazine, its calumnies against the *Journal des Savans*, 46—its insinuations against public justice, 104
 Onslow, Rev. Dr. account of, 358
 Ore, explosion of gun-powder works at, 364
 Orfila, M. on morphia, 371
 Oswald, Dr. his death, 76
 Ovendon, national school erected at, 273
 Owen, Mr. his plan for ameliorating the condition of the poor, 164
 Oxford, proceedings of the University of, 42, 328, 538
 Oxfordshire, improvements in, 79—intended inclosures in, 270
 Painted Glass, exhibition of, 55
 Palermo, description of, 488
 Paoli, General, anecdotes of, 298
 Paradise, an eastern legend, 324
 Paravent for smoky chimneys, explanation respecting, 12
 Paris, letters from, 210, 292, 407
 Paris, Dr. his tests for discovering the presence of arsenic, 36
 Parisian Anecdotes, 30
 Parliament, prorogation of, 66—members returned to, 68
 Parliamentary Reports, 32, 125
 Parnell's Hermit, on a passage in, 299, 492
 Parry, Mr. on an error respecting the Songs at Vauxhall, 203
 Parsons, Sir Wm. his death, 166
 Partridge, Rev. Sam. account of, 175
 Patents, new, 38, 153, 229, 346, 444, 517
 ——— French, 238, 539
 Pearson, Dr. Richard, his portable alimentary compound, 331
 Pear-trees, extraordinary, 462, 558
 Perfumes, antipathy of the Romans to, 123
 Petersburg, Bible Society of, 154—publications at, 242
 Petoez, Dr. his denunciation of coffee, 500
 Phillips, Sir R. his new theory of gravitation, 17—his calumnies against the *Journal des Savans*, 46—strictures on his defence of his hypothesis of gravitation, 218—his calumny against the British Laws, 314—his proposed edition of Shakspeare, 535
 Phillips, T. M. account of, 176.
 Philosophical Societies, proceedings of, 35, 419, 512
 Pilgrim, Mr. E. T. on early marriages, 95—on a passage in Parnell's Hermit, 299—on moral evil, 500
 Pius VII. remarkable predictions respecting, 223
 Plates, coloured, process for producing, 49
 Platinum, experiments on, 371
 Plotinus, translation of, announced, 236
 Plymouth, employment of the poor at, 361—new chapel at, 361, 559
 Plymouth Breakwater, inconsistency in the description of, 194
 Plymouth Dock, extraordinary experiment at, 73
 Pocklington, Free Grammar School at, 369
 Poetry, original, 40, 135, 231, 325, 414, 532
 Police, hints for the improvement of, 101, 208
 Political Events, digest of, 64, 158, 252, 350, 446
 Pompeji, discoveries at, 334
 Ponsonby, Rt. Hon. Geo. account of, 70
 Poole, Lieut. Col. his death, 353
 Poor, plan for ameliorating their condition, 160—remarks on the distresses and employment of, 498, 560
 Poor Laws, report of the Lords' Committee on, 158
 Portlock, Capt. his death, 364
 Portsmouth, Naval Academy at, 363
 Portugal, political transactions in, 67, 448
 Potash, extraction of, from potatoe-stalks, 238—new process for obtaining the acetate of, 467
 Potatoes, analysis of, 180—on the cultivation of, 202—extraction of potash from their stalks, 238—extraordinary produce of some, 459

- Pradier, Mr. on his remedy for the gout, 412
 Preferments, ecclesiastical, 68, 165, 256, 353, 451, 555
 Presence of mind, extraordinary, 417
 Priest, Mr. on the amusements of clergymen, 6
 Prince Regent, address of the Speaker to, 65—his speech on the prorogation of Parliament, 66—his donations, 179, 464
 Professions unwholesome, on preventing the effects of, 93, 213
 Promotions, 68, 165, 256, 353, 451, 557
 Provincial Occurrences, 91, 170, 263, 358, 455, 557
 Prussia, political events in, 254, 352
 Psalms, inquiry concerning a passage in, 8—answered, 191, 222
 Publications, new, 49, 146, 243, 336, 432, 542
 ——— for the lower classes, recommendation of, 383
 Public Houses, necessity of new regulations for, 493
 Queen, her visit to Bath, 463
 Question, grammatical, 316
 Rails, patent for iron ones, 507
 Ramberg, Mr. pictures by, 540
 Rambles in Sicily, 381, 488
 Raymond, Mr. J. G. account of, 356
 Redouté P. J. his process for producing coloured plates, 49
 Reformation, works on the, 540
 Rehearsing Theatre for Authors, hint for, 1
 Relations, on the intermarriages of, 207, 387
 Religion, state of, in France, 211
 Remnant, Dr. on a remedy for the bite of a mad dog, 265
 Remusat, A. particulars relative to a Japanese Geographical Work, 141
 Reports, parliamentary, 32, 125
 Rheumatism, on the cause of, 491
 Rice, experiments on, 275
 Richter, Mr. account of 429
 Richter, Mr. J. his death, 144—particulars respecting, 241
 Ridgeway Hill, proposed improvement of, 172
 Rigaud de l'Isle, M. on the properties of bad air, 419, 512
 Ring, inscription on one, 123
 Rivers, on their saltness, 35
 Rivers, Lord, sale of his mansion, 561
 Road-making, on, 268
 Robeck, J. H. B. his death, 371
 Roberts, Mr. investigation of his conduct, 474
 Romans, their antipathy to perfumes, 123
 Rome, antiquities discovered at, 144—public works and improvements at, by the French, 289, 396
 Roofing, cheap method of, 140
 Roper, Rev. Francis, his death, 486
 Ross, Mr. on hired singers in chapels, 486
 Royal Academy of Berlin, proceedings of, 143
 Royal Academy of Sciences, at Paris, proceedings of, 419, 512
 Royal Society of London, proceedings of, 35, 45
 ——— Edinburgh, proceedings of, 35
 Rudder, invention of a sliding one, 172
 Russia, political events in, 255, 352, 449
 Rutland, Duchess of, on the cultivation of the oak, 461
 Sadler, Mr. his ascent from Dublin, 274
 St. John, Mr. on a passage in the second Psalm, 191
 St. John, Lord, account of, 358
 St. Paul's Epistles, Gothic translation of, 428
 St. Rosalia, chapel of, 490
 Salter, Mr. on the benefits of vaccination, 287
 Sanderson, Mr. his death, 361
 Sanderson, Mr. his account of Rob. Bowman, 481
 Savings Banks, on the advantages of, 8
 Scarcity, on the means of preventing, 110
 Schlichtegroll, Dr. his edition of Talhofer's Book of Combats, 540
 Schwezen, Major, adventure of, 241
 Scotch, independent spirit of the lower classes of, 306
 Scotland, singularities of the season in the north of, 306, 399
 Scottish custom, ancient, 325
 Seditious Meetings, act for preventing, 37
 Sense and Sound, harmonies of, 484
 Shakspeare, proposed edition of, 595
 Sheffield, conference of the Methodists at, 273
 Sheridan, Thomas, account of, 453
 Sheridan Mrs. her death, 456
 Ship, invention of a sliding rudder for, 172
 Ship-building, method of preparing timber for, 12, 96
 Short-hand Writing, progress of, 311
 Shropshire, intended improvements in, 270
 Sicily, Rambles in, 381, 488
 Sickler, Dr. inquiry respecting, 308—his operations on the Herculaneum M.SS. 504
 Sinclair, Mr. Geo. his method of preventing blight in fruit-trees, 44
 Singers, on hiring them for chapels, 486
 Skewes, Peter, persevering industry of, 73
 Sligo, Marchioness of, her death, 274
 Small-pox, case of, 5—on the effects of, 189
 Smeall, Mr. his method of preserving fruit-trees, 331
 Society of Arts of Paris, premiums offered by, 427
 Somersetshire, improvements in, 79
 Southampton, society for superseding the use of climbing boys at, 460
 Spain, political transactions in, 67, 255, 448
 Spanish Prizes, application of the underwriters respecting, 302
 Spaxton, cavern discovered at, 271
 Spectrum, extraordinary property of the violet rays of the, 467
 Stael, Madame de, memoir of, 57
 Stanley, Mr. his performance, 249
 Starmer, Mr. his extraordinary pear-tree, 462
 Stars, proposed new distribution of, 83.

- Steam-engine, improvement in, 467
 Steam-Packet, the hurry of the owners of, 21
 —necessity of regulations for 27—report
 of the Committee of the H. of Commons
 on, 47, 125
 Stephenson, Mr. Geo. subscription for, 468
 Stevenson, Mr. on the saltiness of rivers, 351
 Stewart, Mr. sale of his library, 44
 Stock Debenture, proposal for, 296—on ob-
 jections to, 485
 Stocks, prices of, 91, 187, 283, 379, 475,
 571
 Stone, remedy for, 140
 Storaice, Signora, account of, 261
 Suard, J. B. A. account of, 169
 Sulphuric acid, experiments on, 567
 Sussex, proposed new road in, 272
 Sweden, letters on, 477
 Syphon, on a newly-invented one, 363, 386
 Tacitus, alleged falsification of a passage in,
 534
 Talhofer's Book of Combats, new edition
 of, 540
 Talma, particulars respecting, 292
 Tavistock Canal, completion of, 73
 Taylor, John, particulars respecting, 77
 —, Thomas, on the festivities of the an-
 cients, 16, 195—his translation of Plotinus
 announced, 236—particulars respecting,
 324—on the character of Alexander the
 Great, 391
 Teissier M. on the gestation of domestic
 animals, 427
 Teneriffe, cavern in, 142
 Theatre, plan for a rehearsing one, 1
 Theddlethorpe, murder at, 365
 Thomson, Dr. his experiments on tin, 275
 Thornton, Mr. his performance, 249
 Thrackston, Lieut. his new life-boat, 271
 Timber, method of preparing, 12—method
 of preventing dry-rot in, 45, 96
 Time-keeper, description of a new one, 292
 Times newspaper, on the tergiversation of, 390
 Tombs, proposal for a tax on, 402—remarks
 on the proposed tax on, 503
 Tooke, Mr. Wm. on the employment of
 climbing boys, 34—elected a vice-presi-
 dent of the Society of Arts, 538
 Tragedy, Italian, subject of one, 124
 Trees, on the perspiration of, 567
 Tremella Meteorica, or Fallen Stars, descrip-
 tion of, 117
 Trigonometrical Survey of Great Britain,
 progress of, 140
 Trinity College, Cambridge, compared with
 Caius College, 7
 Turberville, Rich. his death, 82
 Turkey, political transactions in, 255
 Ulphilas, discovery of his translation of St.
 Paul's Epistles, 428
 Underwriters, their application on the sub-
 ject of Spanish Prizes, 302
 United States of America, political transac-
 tions in, 449
 Universities, proceedings of, 42, 328, 424,
 533
 Ure, Dr. his experiments on chlorine, 372
 Vaccination, defence of, 121—on the be-
 nefits of, 287
 Varieties, cabinet of, 123, 222, 324, 417,
 509
 Vauquelin, M. his analysis of the potatoe,
 180
 Vauxhall, on the songs at, 262, 291, 491
 Vegetables, American, characteristic sketches
 of, 20—number of known ones, 125
 Venice, on the *Academia Peregrina* of, 303
 Vienna, periodical works published at, 239
 Villers, C. F. D. memoirs of, 318
 Vipers, on the poison of, 84
 Vivian, Mr. his evidence on steam-boats, 129
 Wadsworth, Mrs. national school erected by,
 273
 Wales, improvement in the iron-trade of, 82
 Wantage, new market in, 259
 Water, hard, inquiry for a method of making
 it soft, 122—answer to it, 296
 Waterloo, account of the wounded at, 301
 — Bridge, dimensions of, 68
 Water-works shares, prices of, 88, 184, 282,
 376, 472, 570
 Watkins, Dr. in defence of vaccination, 121
 Wells, proposed music meeting at, 369
 Wells, Dr. account of, 355
 Werner, Abraham Gottlob, memoirs of, 132
 West, Mr. his picture of death on the pale
 horse, 551
 Westmoreland, new canal in, 81—proposed
 improvements in, *ib.*
 Weymouth, gas light company established
 at, 459
 Wheat, early produce of a species of, 142—
 experiments on, 455
 Wheat Plants, advantage of separating their
 shoots, 7
 Wheel-carriages, on propelling, 193
 Wheeler, W. L. poetry by, 415
 Whitbread, Mr. his portrait placed in Bed-
 ford County Hall, 455
 Whitechurch, Mr. G. G. his death, 270
 Wid, Robert, his trial for sheep-stealing, 179
 Wilkes, Mr. John, his patent for ornamental
 glass-work, 445
 Williams, Mr. Wm., particulars respecting,
 179
 Willich, Dr. on the origin of animal magne-
 tism, 409
 Wills, Mr. musical clock invented by, 264
 Wilson, Mr. his patent for gas-light appa-
 ratus, 517
 Wiltshire, improvement in the manufactures
 of, 272—intended inclosures in, *ib.*
 Winchester Provident Institution, state of, 75
 Witney, revival in the blanket trade of, 270
 Wolseley, Sir Wm. his death, 177
 Woodforde, Sam. his death, 274
 Woods, B. his death, 456
 Wood-tin, fusion of, 83
 Woolf, Mr. his evidence on steam boats, 129
 Worcester, improvements in, 178—not at,
 369
 Words, on the formation of the earliest, 104
 Wynn, Mr. W. description of his new time-
 keeper, 292

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